SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. XX.—PART III.

SECOND SESSION OF SIXTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1888.

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1888.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

Title.	No.	Remarks.
Accounts (*Dominion and the Provinces*)	49	*Printed.*
Accounts, Public	15	"
Agricultural and Arts, Report	10	"
Agricultural College, Report	16	"
Agricultural Societies, Analysis	60	*Not printed.*
Asylums, Report	13	*Printed.*
Bertie, Lots in	63	*Not printed.*
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report	3	*Printed.*
Blind Institute, Report	6	"
Borron, E. B., Report	1	"
Canada Temperance Act, fines imposed	64	*Not printed.*
Canada Temperance Act, expenses	39	*Printed.*
Chatham Collegiate Institute	23	*Not printed.*
Clerks of the Peace, convictions	54	*Printed.*
Colonization Roads, expenditure	52	*Not printed.*
Commissions of Inquiry	55	*Printed.*
Common Gaols, Report	11	"
Convictions, number of	54	"
County Attorneys, vacancy in office	36	"
Crown Lands, Report	20	"
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Report	8	*Printed.*
Deaf and Dumb Institute U.C., bequest to	31	*Not printed.*
Disputed Territory, correspondence	73	*Printed.*
Division Courts, Report	35	"
Division Court, persons committed to Gaol	51	"
Drainage Works in Raleigh	62	*Not printed.*
Education, Report of Minister	7	*Printed.*
Education, Departmental Regulations	22	*Not printed.*
Education, Chatham Collegiate Institute	23	"
Education, publication of Text Books	24	*Printed.*
Education, publication of Text Books	75	"
Education, Report on French Schools	26	"
Elgin House of Industry, Report	28	*Not printed.*
Entomological Society, Report	21	*Printed.*
Estimates	17	"
Evenden James, bequest of	31	*Not printed.*

Title.	No.	Remarks.
Factories Act, Regulations	25	*Printed.*
Forestry, Report	5	"
French Schools in Prescott	26	"
Fruit Growers, Report	12	"
Gaols and Prisons, Report	11	*Printed.*
Gaols, Lunatics in	43	*Not printed.*
Gaols, persons committed to	51	*Printed.*
Goulbourne, James	77	*Not printed.*
Health, Report	41	*Printed.*
Horticultural Societies, analysis	60	*Not printed.*
Hospitals, Report	57	*Printed.*
Immigration, Report	19	*Printed.*
Indians, Six Nation, compensation	67	"
Inquiry, Commissions of	55	"
Insurance, Report	2	"
Judges, fees commuted	71	*Printed.*
Judicature Act, fees commuted under	29	"
Judicature Act, fees commuted under	32	"
Judicature Act, fees commuted under	78	*Not printed.*
Land and Timber in Disputed Territory	73	*Printed.*
Lazier, Judge, fees commuted	78	*Not printed.*
Legal Offices, Report of Inspector	70	*Printed.*
Librarian, Report of	14	"
License Commissioners, expenses of	39	"
Licenses, Report	9	"
Lunatics in Gaols	43	*Not printed.*
Magdalen Asylums, Report	40	*Printed.*
Mechanics' Institutes, Report (part of)	7	"
Mechanics' Institutes	76	"
Mercer Estate, expenditure in 1887	66	"
Mercer Estate, mortgage belonging to	30	*Not printed.*
Miller, B. B., removal of	79	"
Municipal Commission, Report	42	*Printed.*
Municipal Indebtedness	61	"
Municipal Sinking Fund, investment of	45	*Printed in part.*
Niagara Falls Park, Commissioner's Report	44	*Printed.*
Niagara Falls Park, lands expropriated for	65	"
Official Vacancies	36	*Printed.*
O'Hara, R., commutation of fees	29	"
Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, Report	4	"
Ontario Factories Act, Regulations	25	"
Ontario Grain and Seed Co'y, charter of	33	*Not printed.*
Ontario Grain and Seed Co'y, evidence	74	"
Orphan and Magdalen Asylums, Report	40	*Printed.*

Title.	No.	Remarks.
Parliament Buildings, correspondence	69	*Printed.*
Practical Science, Report (part of)	7	"
Prescott and Russell, French Schools in	26	"
Public Accounts	15	"
Public Works, Report	18	"
Queen's Counsel, correspondence	37	*Printed.*
Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, Report	44	"
Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, land expropriated	65	"
Raleigh, Drainage Works in	62	*Not printed.*
Refuge, Houses of, Report	40	*Printed.*
Registrars, fees of	58	"
Registrars, vacancies	36	"
Scott Act, fines imposed	64	*Not printed.*
Scott Act, expenses	39	*Printed.*
Secretary and Registrar, Report	72	"
Sheriffs, vacancies	36	"
Six Nation Indians, compensation	67	"
Statute Commission, Report	46	"
Statutes, distribution of	47	*Not printed.*
Statutes, distribution of	48	"
Statutes, Justices receiving	54	*Printed.*
Surrogate Court, commutation of fees	32	"
Surrogate Court, commutation of fees	78	*Not printed.*
Tavern and Shop Licenses, Report	9	*Printed.*
Text Books, O. in C. *re* publication	24	"
Text Books, correspondence	75	"
Timber Dues, regulations	38	"
Timber in Disputed Territory	73	"
Titles, Report of Master of	59	"
Toronto General Trusts Co'y, statement	34	*Not printed.*
Toronto University, Bursar's statement	68	*Printed.*
Toronto University, Report (part of)	7	"
University College, Report (part of)	7	*Printed.*
Upper Canada College, Bursar's statement	50	"
Upper Canada College, Report (part of)	7	"
Upper Canada College, Regulations	27	*Not printed.*
Wilkins, F. B., correspondence	53	*Not printed.*
Wolves, destruction of	80	"
Workmen's Compensation Act, replies	56	*Printed.*

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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

No. 1.. Report of Stipendiary Magistrate Borron. (*Printed.*)

No. 2.. Detailed Report of the Inspector of Insurance. (*Printed.*)

No. 3.. Report relating to the registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Province of Ontario, for the year 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 4.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union. (*Printed.*)

No. 5.. Forestry Report. (*Printed.*)

No. 6.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1887. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART II.

No. 7.. Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, for the year 1887, with the Statistics of 1886, in which is included the Reports upon Mechanics' Institutes; Practical Science; Canadian Institute; Toronto University; University College and Upper Canada College. (*Printed.*)

No. 8.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 9.. Report of the Provincial Secretary on the working of the Tavern and Shop License Acts, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 10.. Report of the Agricultural and Arts Association for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

No. 11.. Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 12.. Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 13.. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 14.. Report of the Librarian, on the state of the Library. (*Printed.*)

No. 15... Public Accounts of the Province, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART IV.

No. 16.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 17.. Estimates, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 18.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 19.. Report of the Department of Immigration, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 20.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 21.. Report of the Entomological Society, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 22.. Copy of an Order in Council, approving of certain regulations respecting the Education Department. (*Not printed.*)

No. 23.. Copy of an Order in Council, raising the High School at the Town of Chatham to the status of a Collegiate Institute. (*Not printed.*)

No. 24.. Copy of an Order in Council, approving of schedules of particulars respecting certain Indentures of Agreement entered into by the Minister of Education with certain publishers in regard to printing, publishing and selling Text Books. (*Printed.*)

No. 25.. Regulations prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under the Ontario Factories Act. (*Printed.*)

No. 26.. Report of the Assistant Inspector of Public Schools, upon the condition of the French Schools in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. (*Printed.*)

No. 27.. Regulations respecting Upper Canada College. (*Not printed.*)

No. 28.. Report of the Inspector of the Elgin House of Industry, for the year ending 31st October, 1887. (*Not printed.*)

No. 29.. Copy of an Order in Council, approved on the 2nd February, 1888, commuting the fees payable to R. O'Hara, Esquire, Local Master and Deputy Registrar at Chatham. (*Printed.*)

No. 30.. Papers relating to a certain Mortgage, belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Mercer. (*Not printed.*)

No. 31.. Papers relating to the bequest of one James Evenden, formerly of the Town of Barrie, to the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution of Upper Canada. (*Not printed.*)

No. 32.. Copies of Orders in Council, commuting the fees of certain Surrogate Court Judges. (*Printed.*)

No. 33.. Return of a copy of the Charter of the Ontario Grain and Seed Company with the names of the Incorporators; list of stockholders and amount of stock paid up, as shown by any records of the Department, together with copies of all documents and papers filed with the Government upon or relating to the Charter. Also, copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Company, or others, in relation to the Company. Also, statement of any moneys deposited with the Government, if any, and any other information in the possession of the Government relating to the Company. (*Not printed.*)

No. 34.. Statement of the affairs of the Toronto General Trusts Company, under 35 Vic., c. 83, s. 13, for the year 1887. (*Not printed.*)

No. 35.. Report upon the Division Courts of Ontario. (*Printed.*)

No. 36.. Return shewing, as to each vacancy which has occurred since the first day of January, 1884, in the office of Sheriff, Registrar of Deeds, or County Crown Attorney, when the vacancy occurred; how it was created; when it was filled; by whom it was filled; and shewing also, which of such vacancies still remain unfilled. (*Printed,*)

No. 37.. Correspondence relative to the appointment of Queen's Counsel, between the Federal and Provincial Governments. (*Printed.*)

No. 38.. Return of copies of all Orders in Council or other regulations, with regard to Timber Dues, passed since the first day of January, 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 39.. Return, shewing all estimates of expenses of License Commissioners, and in connection with the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act, approved by the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88, including the salary and expenses of Police Magistrate. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART V.

No. 10.. Report on the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums, aided by the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 41.. Report of the Board of Health for Ontario, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 42.. Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the form and working of Municipal Institutions in Canada and elsewhere. (*Printed.*)

No. 43.. Return shewing the number of lunatics in the County Gaols of the Province for each month from the first day of March, 1886, to the first day of March, 1887, and shewing also the number of days each lunatic was detained in the gaol. The number of buildings now under construction for the accommodation of the insane. The number they are expected to accommodate, and when the buildings will be ready for use. (*Not printed.*)

No. 44.. Report of the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 45.. Return of copies of all Orders in Council with respect to the investment of Sinking Funds of Municipalities under the provisions of the Municipal Act. (*Printed in part.*)

No. 46.. Report of the Commissioners appointed to revise and consolidate the Public Statutes of the Province. (*Printed.*)

No. 47.. Return from the Queen's Printer as to the disposal of the Sessional Statutes for the year 1887. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 48.. Return from the Queen's Printer as to the disposal of the Revised Statutes for the year 1887. (*Not printed.*)

No. 49.. Correspondence relative to the Accounts between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion of Canada (*Printed.*)

No. 50.. Bursar's statement of the affairs of Upper Canada College, for the year ending 30th June, 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 51.. Return shewing the number of persons committed to Gaol in each County in the Province, under Division Court process, during the year 1887; the number of those who remained in Gaol for a period exceeding one month, together with the number of those against whom the judgment recovered, was for an amount less than ten dollars. (*Printed.*)

No. 52.. Return shewing the various sums expended in the last five years for Colonization Road purposes; the counties and districts in which the money was spent; the amount expended in each county and district respectively. Also, the amount, if any, spent for similar purposes, since Confederation, in the Counties of Prescott, Russell, Glengarry, Stormont and Dundas. (*Not printed.*)

No. 53.. Return of copies of all correspondence with reference to the claim of Mr. F. B. Wilkins to be placed on the list of superannuated teachers. (*Not printed.*)

No. 54.. Return shewing the number of convictions returned to the Clerks of the Peace of the several Counties in the Province during the year 1885. The number of such convictions severally made by Police Magistrates; Reeves, acting as Justices of the Peace, *ex-officio*, and duly qualified Justices of the Peace. Also, shewing the number in each County, of qualified Justices of the Peace receiving copies of the Statutes of Ontario for the same year. (*Printed.*)

No. 55.. Return of all Commissions of Inquiry issued during the years 1886 and 1887; the subject of the Inquiry in each case; the names of the Commissioners, their salary or other remuneration, and a statement of the expenses of each such Inquiry. Such Return to show whether the Commissioners, or any of them, held any, and if so, what other office or employment in the publice service of the Province. (*Printed.*)

No. 56.. Statement of the answers referred by members of the Grand Trunk Insurance and Provident Society, to certain questions submitted to them, in connection with the operations of the Workman's Compensation for Injuries Act." (*Printed.*)

No. 57.. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 58.. Statement of the Returns forwarded to the Department of the Provincial Secretary of the fees and emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1887, made in accordance with the provisions of R. S. O., c. 111, s. 97, and 43 Vic. cap. 3, sec. 2, with which are contrasted receipts of same nature in 1885 and 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 59.. Report of the Master of Titles, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 60.. Report of the Electoral, District, Township and Horticultural Societies of Ontario, organized under the Agricultural and Arts Act. (*Not printed.*)

No. 61.. Return shewing the indebtedness of any municipality to the Government, whenever the same may be in arrears for over one year, either on account of principle or interest. (*Printed.*)

No. 62.. Return shewing the sum at which the contract for constructing drainage works in the Township of Raleigh was let to John Elliott; the sum paid to the said contractor; the sums, if any, paid to each of the sub-contractors, with their names and date of payment; also, the name of the engineer or other person employed by the Ontario Government on whose recommendation or report such payments have been made, together with copies of such recommendation or report, if any. Also, a Return of all correspondence and communications, if any, between any member or officer of the Government, and any one on behalf of the said sub-contractors since the first day of January, 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 63.. Return shewing the name of the several applicants for grants from the Crown, of the water lots in front of lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, in the first concession of the Township of Bertie, fronting on Niagara River. The names of all the parties to whom patents therefor issued, the dates of such patents and the consideration paid in each case. (*Not printed.*)

No. 64.. Return shewing the amounts received by County or City Treasurers throughout the Province, on account of fines imposed for violations of the Scott Act. (*Not printed.*)

No. 65.. Return shewing the amounts paid up to this date for land expropriated for Niagara Falls Park purposes, to whom paid and dates of payment. Also, a detailed statement of all moneys expended by the Government (other than for the purchase of land) through the Park Commissioners or otherwise, during the year 1887, and for what services and to whom paid. Also, all moneys received by the Commissioners on account of the sale of buildings, or on any other account during the year 1887; also, shewing names of all parties appointed to any office in connection with the Park up to this date, and also, shewing the nature of their employment; their salaries, and the dates of their appointment. (*Printed.*)

No. 66.. Statement of moneys received and expended on account of the Mercer estate during the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 67.. Return of copies of all correspondence between the Governments of Ontario and the Dominion in reference to an alleged claim of the Six Nation Indians to compensation for lands drowned by the construction of a dam across the Grand River at Dunnville by the Welland Canal Company in or about the year 1833. (*Printed.*)

No. 68.. Statement of the Bursar of the University of Toronto, shewing cash transactions, for the year ending 30th June, 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 69.. Correspondence respecting the new Parliament Buildings. (*Printed.*)

No. 70.. Report of the Inspector of Public Legal Offices, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART VI.

No. 71.. Return shewing the amounts paid to each Judge or other officer whose fees have been commuted in lieu of his fees, since they were commuted; and shewing, also, the fees received by the Province which, but for such commutation, would have been received by such Judge or other officer. Such Return to shew the respective amounts in each year separately. (*Printed.*)

No. 72.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 73.. Correspondence respecting the Land and Timber in the recently Disputed Territory of the Province. (*Printed.*)

No. 74.. Return of copies of the evidence taken by Æmilius Irving, Esquire, Q.C., with reference to the Ontario Grain and Seed Company, and of the Report, if any, made by him with regard to the said Company, its formation, or operations. (*Not printed.*)

No. 75.. Return of copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education and any publisher or other person respecting the authorization of text books, or the right to publish the same, subsequent to that already brought down. (*Printed.*)

No. 76.. Report upon Mechanics' Institutes. (*Printed.*)

No, 77.. Return of the Writ of Supersedeas issued for the removal of James Goulbourne, Esquire, from the Commission of the Peace for the County of Peterborough. Also, copies of all petitions or other applications for his removal, and copies of all correspondence with reference to such petitions or applications or the said removal. Also, copies of all reports to the Executive Council or His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, with reference to the said matters, or any of them. (*Not printed.*)

No. 78.. Copy of an Order in Council commuting the fees payable to His Honour Judge Lazier under the Surrogate Courts Act. (*Not printed.*)

No. 79.. Return of copies of all correspondence and papers in any way relating to the removal of Mr. B. B. Miller, of Wiarton, from the offices of the Clerk of the Division Court, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and from the Commission of the Peace. (*Not printed.*)

No. 80.. Return shewing the Counties in Ontario that offer a bounty for the destruction of Wolves; the amount offered and the amount paid in each year by such Counties since 1880. (*Not printed.*)

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS,

AND REFORMATORIES,

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1887.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 26 AND 28 FRONT STREET WEST.
1888.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, October, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twentieth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1887.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTE,
Inspector.

The Honourable
ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
COMMON GAOLS	2-65
Increase in number of commitments	2
Commitments, Table of, since 1868	2
Ratio of increase in commitments of men	2
" " boys	2
" " women	2
Table No. 1, giving details of commitments	3
Causes for which prisoners were committed, 1876-1887	4
Crimes against the person, Table of	4
" " property "	4
" " public morals and decency, Table of	4
Offences against public order and peace, Table of	5
Other causes for which persons were detained, Table of	5
Drunkenness, increase in commitments for	5
Ratio of commitments for drunkenness to total commitments	5
Drunkenness, Table of commitments for	6
Disposition made of persons committed	7
Convicted persons, places where sentenced to	7
Crimes and offences of which sentenced persons were convicted	7-8
Periods of sentence awarded	9
Sex of persons committed	9
Nationalities of persons committed	9
Religious denomination of persons committed	10
Social condition of persons committed	10
Habits of persons committed	10
Educational status of persons committed	10
Prisoners in custody on 30th September, 1887	10
Expenditure, Table of	11
Construction and alterations	11
Escapes, number of	11
Deaths, "	11
STATISTICAL TABLES	13-40
Table No. 2, shewing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols on the 30th September, 1887, and the nature of their imprisonment	13
Table No. 3, shewing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of re-committals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of persons committed under civil processes	14-15

STATISTICAL TABLES—*Continued.* PAGE.

Table No. 4, shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed* 16-19
Table No. 5, shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence, during the year 20-21
Table No. 6, shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year, and a comparison of the same with the preceedidg year 22-23
Table No. 7, shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature and periods of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judge's Criminal Courts 24-25
Table No. 8, shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced* 26-29
Table No. 9, shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* under each offence 30
Table No. 10, shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social state, etc., of the prisoners committed 31
Thble No. 11, shewing the occupations, trades or callings of the prisoners committed during the year 32-35
Table No. 12, shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the gaols and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year 36-37
Table No. 13, shewing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials 38-39
Table No. 14, shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1887 40

SEPARATE REPORTS UPON COMMON GAOLS 41-65
Barrie Gaol 41
Berlin " 42
Belleville Gaol 42-43
Brantford " 44
Brampton " 44
Brockville " 44
Cayuga " 45
Cornwall " 45
Cobourg " 46-47
Chatham " 47
Goderich " 48
Guelph " 48
Hamilton " 48-49
Kingston " 49
London " 49-50
Lindsay " 50
L'Orignal " 50
Milton " 50-51
Napanee " 51
Ottawa " 51-52
Owen Sound Gaol 53
Orangeville " 53-54
Perth " 54
Picton " 54-55

	PAGE.
SEPARATE REPORTS UPON COMMON GAOLS—*Continued.*	
Pembroke Gaol	55
Peterborough "	55-56
Simcoe "	56
St. Catharines "	56
Sarnia "	57
Stratford "	57-58
Sandwich "	58
St. Thomas "	58-59
Toronto "	59-60-61-62
Walkerton "	62
Woodstock "	62
Welland "	63
Whitby "	63-64
Bracebridge Lock-up	64
Mattawa "	64
Parry Sound "	64
Maganetawan "	65
North Bay "	65
Burk's Falls "	65
Sudbury "	65
CENTRAL PRISON:	66-97
Structural alterations and additions	66
Table of committals, discharges, etc	66-67
Comments thereon	67
Nature of sentence awarded	67
Periods of sentence, Table of	68
Nationalities of prisoners committed	69
Religious denominations of prisoners committed	69
Civil condition " "	69
Social habits " "	69
Educational status " "	69
Increase in number of prisoners reported to be temperate	69
" totally uneducated prisoners	69
Maintenance expenditure, Table of	70
Manufacturing operations—cost of carrying on	71
Revenue derived from	71
Decrease in revenue	71
Days' work done by the prisoners, Table of	71
Proportion of productive labour to total stay	72
Transferring prisoners, cost of	72
Discharged prisoners, places sent to	73
Minutes of inspection 22nd, 23rd and 24th March	74
" " 26th and 27th of September	75-76
Report of Warden	76-83
Statistical tables	83-90
Report of Superintendent of Sunday School	91
" Prisoners' Aid Association	91-92
" Prison Schoolmaster	93
" Surgeon	94-97

PAGE.

REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES AND REEUGE FOR GIRLS: 98-121
Increase in commitments 98
Movements of inmates of Reformatory and Refuge, Tables of 98-99
Maintenance of expenditure, Table of 99
Industrial Department, summary of work done, and revenue received 100
Minutes of inspection, 3rd and 4th of February 101
" " 31st October 102-103
Refuge for girls, inspection of minutes, 3rd and 4th February 102
" " " 31st October 102
Report of Superintendent 103-106
Statistical tables of Reformatory 106-111
" " Refuge 111-113
Report of Surgeon 114-120
" upon Sunday School 120-121
REFORMATORY FOR BOYS: 122-138
Decrease in population 122
Falling off in commitments 122-123
Committals and discharges 122-123
Maintenance expenditures, Table of 123
Minutes of inspection, 31st May and 1st June 123-124
" " 5th and 6th July 124-125
" " 13th and 14th October 125-126
Report of School Inspector 126-127
" Superintendent 127-129
Statistical Tables 130 132
Report of Surgeon 132-133
" Protestant Chaplain 133-134
Protestant Schoolmaster 134-136
R. Catholic " ..... 13[illegible] 8

COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

TWENTIETH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, October, 1887.

To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

Herewith I beg to submit the Twentieth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1887.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

COMMON GAOLS.

In compiling this, the Twentieth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols of Ontario, I find that the statistics show that there has been an increased number of commitments during the year ending 30th September, 1887, as compared with the previous year. In the Province at large there has been a decrease of 219, while in the Toronto gaol there has been an increase of 591, making an actual increase in the Province of 372. The first statistical table shows the number of commitments each year since the 1st October, 1868, under the divisions of adult men, boys under 16, adult women, girls under 16; and it will be noticed that so far as 1887 is concerned, there has been increases in the number of men, women and boys, while the number of girls remains the same as the previous year.

—	Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th Sept., 1869.....	3,599	294	1,680	82	5,655
" " " 1870.....	4,215	319	1,737	108	6,379
" " " 1871.....	4,586	329	1,642	58	6,615
" " " 1872.....	5,006	281	1,615	56	6,958
" " " 1873.....	5,745	323	1,735	74	7,877
" " " 1874.....	7,298	377	1,746	67	9,488
" " " 1875.....	8,048	389	1,566	70	10,073
" " " 1876.....	9,005	434	1,727	70	11,236
" " " 1877.....	11,053	542	1,824	62	13,481
" " " 1878.....	9,537	480	1,959	54	12,030
" " " 1879.....	8,995	416	1,756	53	11,220
" " " 1880.....	8,829	549	1,863	59	11,300
" " " 1881.....	7,007	468	1,681	73	9,229
" " " 1882.....	7,286	522	1,750	62	9,620
" " " 1883.....	7,858	423	1,551	48	9,880
" " " 1884.....	9,858	458	1,719	46	12,081
" " " 1885.....	9,419	450	1,507	50	11,426
" " " 1886.....	8,831	352	1,424	38	10,645
" " " 1887.....	8,996	409	1,574	38	11,017

It will be seen from these figures that the total commitments numbered 11,017, an increase of 372, as compared with the previous year, or 3.49 per cent. The commitments of adult men numbered 8,996, an increase of 165, or 1.87 per cent.; the commitments of boys numbered 409, an increase of 57, or 16.19 per cent.; the commitments of adult women numbered 1,574, an increase of 150, or 10.54 per cent., and the commitment of girls numbered 38, the same as the previous year.

The next table shews the number of prisoners (male and female) committed to each gaol during 1886 and 1887, and the increase or decrease in the commitments of the latter year as compared with the former.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of persons committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1887.			Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1886.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	142	15	157	207	29	236	.....	.....	.....	65	14	79
Berlin	105	4	109	62	3	65	43	1	44	.....	.....	.....
Belleville	180	34	214	155	31	186	25	3	28	.....	.....	.....
Brantford	266	26	292	201	32	233	65	.....	65	.....	6	6
Brampton	141	4	145	242	5	247	.....	.....	.....	101	1	102
Brockville	108	11	119	141	19	160	.....	.....	.....	33	8	41
Cayuga	58	9	67	113	12	125	.....	.....	.....	55	3	58
Cornwall	49	7	56	44	6	50	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Cobourg	65	6	71	88	8	96	.....	.....	.....	23	2	25
Chatham	101	11	112	91	12	103	10	.....	10	.....	1	1
Goderich	57	13	70	52	10	62	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....
Guelph	97	9	106	82	5	87	15	4	19	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	719	156	875	816	137	953	.....	19	19	97	.....	97
Kingston	179	37	216	133	24	157	46	13	59	.....	.....	.....
London	706	135	841	703	98	801	3	37	40	.....	.....	.....
Lindsay	53	9	62	52	2	54	1	7	8	.....	.....	.....
L'Orignal	19	3	22	14	6	20	5	.....	5	.....	3	3
Milton	253	2	255	368	5	373	.....	.....	.....	115	3	118
Napanee	46	3	49	43	5	48	3	.....	3	.....	2	2
Ottawa	505	127	632	613	99	712	.....	28	28	108	.....	108
Owen Sound	130	17	147	178	22	200	.....	.....	.....	48	5	53
Orangeville	51	6	57	47	10	57	4	.....	4	.....	4	4
Perth	65	12	77	69	13	82	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Picton	42	.....	42	76	4	80	.....	.....	.....	34	4	38
Pembroke	50	7	57	60	12	72	.....	.....	.....	10	5	15
Peterboro'	88	12	100	103	3	106	.....	9	9	15	.....	15
Port Arthur	65	5	70	108	12	120	.....	.....	.....	43	7	50
Rat Portage	78	2	80	87	17	104	.....	.....	.....	9	15	24
Simcoe	53	3	56	86	9	95	.....	.....	.....	33	6	39
St. Catharines	79	7	86	111	6	117	.....	1	1	32	.....	32
Sarnia	220	11	231	265	13	278	.....	.....	.....	45	2	47
Stratford	136	22	158	136	12	148	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich	166	17	183	148	25	173	18	.....	18	.....	8	8
St Thomas	146	25	171	113	13	126	33	12	45	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	104	6	110	33	2	35	71	4	75	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	3026	765	3791	2499	701	3200	527	64	591	.....	.....	.....
Walkerton	66	13	79	76	12	88	.....	1	1	10	.....	10
Woodstock	538	32	570	287	9	296	251	23	274	.....	.....	.....
Welland	226	9	235	240	5	245	.....	4	4	14	.....	14
Whitby	64	3	67	65	5	70	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Lock-ups—												
Bracebridge	18	3	21	19	1	20	.....	2	2	1	.....	1
Gore Bay	4	.....	4	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Little Current	4	1	5	8	.....	8	.....	1	1	4	.....	4
Manitowaning	4	2	6	18	.....	18	.....	2	2	14	.....	14
Mattawa	26	2	28	36	7	43	.....	.....	.....	10	5	15
Parry Sound	11	.....	11	13	1	14	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Silver Islet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minden	3	.....	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Haliburton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	8	2	10	6	1	7	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Huntsville	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Fort William	85	7	92	58	8	66	27	.....	27	.....	1	1
Total	9405	1612	11017	9174	1471	10645	1160	250	1410	929	109	1038

In Toronto the increase of the number of commitments was greater than anywhere else. There the number of male prisoners was increased by 527, and the female prisoners by 64. In Woodstock, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Thomas, Kingston and Brantford there were large increases; and the principal decreases took place in Brampton, Hamilton, Milton, Ottawa and Barrie.

The annexed tables shew the number of commitments in each of the past twelve years, divided into five classifications :—

1. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

—	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Assault, common	743	641	724	549	623	556	576	572	586	672	501	469
Assault, felonious	124	134	98	125	85	88	124	51	146	169	186	153
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	127	92	71	62	63	40	73	52	50	46	94	99
Rape, and assault with intent	48	39	37	45	44	36	56	46	44	68	39	31
Murder	30	39	24	25	42	23	29	30	45	25	32	19
Manslaughter	12	7	6	60	7	7	9	12	20	12	6	13
Attempt at suicide	1	7	11	6	9	8	10	8	10	5	10	8
Miscellaneous	43	31	38	25	31	95	43	48	32	46	39	46
	1128	990	1009	847	904	853	920	859	933	1043	907	838

2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

—	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Arson and incendiarism	45	35	47	49	31	22	23	47	24	35	43	21
Burglary	63	58	89	103	93	44	63	61	44	51	73	35
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	21	23	10	19	15	15	11	1	5	10	9	15
Destroying and injuring property	104	115	138	126	130	67	138	80	122	112	92	73
Embezzlement	21	24	29	28	23	17	19	25	36	32	26	26
Forgery	46	31	48	64	50	30	34	35	30	60	52	38
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	140	137	151	131	101	82	106	106	113	149	118	85
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	75	84	89	86	70	54	73	49	63	73	77	79
Housebreaking and robbery	62	43	57	102	103	80	67	61	156	146	124	112
Larceny	1764	2070	1818	1626	1669	1363	1401	1278	1742	1589	1396	1370
Receiving stolen goods	54	38	64	38	42	26	45	33	34	38	47	27
Trespass	49	73	103	122	123	112	110	120	238	222	195	212
Miscellaneous	50	42	43	29	73	78	85	93	69	97	62	90
	2494	2773	2686	2523	2523	1990	2175	1989	2676	2614	2314	2183

3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

—	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Bigamy	12	12	9	14	5	6	10	6	7	13	13	15
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	129	137	197	189	236	171	194	133	183	172	181	146
Keeping houses of ill-fame	81	89	117	92	134	102	137	130	106	85	71	89
Perjury	12	32	25	25	27	15	15	8	12	19	5	14
Seduction	3	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	8
Indecent assault and exposure	45	27	40	41	40	38	32	45	48	40	48	49
Miscellaneous	49	116	129	89	50	67	78	13	62	45	28	80
	331	415	519	449	492	399	466	366	418	376	346	401

4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE.

—	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Abusive and obscene language	71	73	101	72	95	65	55	87	76	44	50	42
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables.	116	90	143	130	109	83	91	137	156	117	136	166
Carrying unlawful weapons	13	25	37	27	34	43	42	35	49	29	38	35
Deserting employment	45	21	27	10	27	18	41	30	8	3	4	5
Drunk and disorderly.	3868	4032	3785	3581	3795	3328	3497	3895	4650	3696	3555	4130
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians .	53	160	153	122	115	83	70	53	71	60	106	128
Threatening and seditious language	83	48	36	48	48	57	26	50	22	47	52	43
Vagrancy	2128	3888	2524	2536	2210	1580	1449	1554	2130	2455	2243	2192
Miscellaneous	156	217	260	174	207	131	120	227	179	220	166	145
	6533	8544	7066	6700	6640	5388	5391	6068	7341	6671	6350	6886

5. OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

—	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Contempt of Court	90	136	133	149	180	124	76	97	107	120	113	111
Debtors	72	60	67	72	86	46	59	64	53	63	47	60
Detained as witnesses.	29	17	31	12	18	17	16	21	19	18	20	15
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large	348	336	307	339	346	338	432	345	433	433	470	460
Non-payment of fines and costs	42	41	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Want of sureties to keep the peace	169	159	173	129	111	74	88	101	101	88	78	63
	750	749	750	701	741	599	688	628	713	722	728	709
Total number of persons committed for the respective years.	11236	13481	12030	11220	11300	9229	9620	9880	12081	11426	10645	11017

As compared with the previous year, the commitments under the first heading have generally decreased, while under the sub-divisions of cutting and wounding and manslaughter there have been slight increases.

The committals for crimes against property have generally decreased, but there are small increases under the sub-headings of trespass, and horse, cattle and sheep stealing.

There is a small increase in the number of commitments for crimes against public morals and decency, the third division of the preceding table.

Under the fourth head, offences against public order and peace, there has been considerable increase caused by the greater number of commitments for drunkenness, there being an increase of 575 for that offence. The ratio which the commitments for drunkenness bear to the total commitments is 37.49 per cent., an increase as compared with 1885 and 1886, but a lower ratio than in 1884 and 1883, when the percentage was 38.49 and 39.42 respectively.

A table shewing the number commitments to each gaol for drunkenness during the years 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887, is annexed. The figures for 1886 and 1887 are compared and the increases or decreases in each place are shewn.

GAOLS.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1884.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1885.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1886.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1887.	Increase or Decrease during year ending 30th Sept., 1886.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
Barrie	99	31	35	16	.....	19
Berlin	11	7	4	8	4	.....
Belleville	50	45	34	51	17	.....
Brantford	58	28	91	112	21	.....
Brampton	10	24	10	8	.....	2
Brockville	135	80	36	24	.....	12
Cayuga	7	18	15	17	2	.....
Cornwall	9	3	1	4	3	.....
Cobourg	26	26	15	6	.....	9
Chatham	26	18	14	7	.....	7
Goderich	4	3	4	.....	.....	4
Guelph	49	32	12	22	10	.....
Hamilton	295	368	385	373	.....	12
Kingston	75	74	58	108	50	.....
London	445	277	338	404	66	.....
Lindsay	20	13	1	1	.....	.....
L'Orignal	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1
Milton	6	9	13	5	.....	8
Napanee	20	6	3	8	5	.....
Ottawa	314	205	280	286	6	.....
Owen Sound	28	36	20	21	1	.....
Orangeville	1	1	3	3	.....	.....
Perth	7	6	4	9	5	.....
Picton	46	41	54	20	.....	34
Pembroke	27	11	2	2	.....	.....
Peterboro'	30	27	13	11	.....	2
Port Arthur	544	66	30	28	.....	2
Rat Portage	161	87	53	56	3	.....
Simcoe	17	4	6	5	.....	1
St. Catharines	39	29	21	21	.....	.....
Sarnia	105	130	72	38	.....	34
Stratford	14	17	15	12	.....	3
Sandwich	103	47	31	45	14	.....
St. Thomas	82	57	30	25	.....	5
Sault Ste. Marie	3	2	1	74	73	.....
Toronto	1661	1707	1705	2166	461	.....
Walkerton	3	.....	2	6	4	.....
Woodstock	51	21	28	.....	.....	28
Welland	23	3	40	32	.....	8
Whitby	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lock-ups:—						
Bracebridge	13	67	7	7	.....	.....
Gore Bay	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Little Current	1	7	3	2	.....	1
Manitowaning	11	3	13	5	.....	8
Mattawa	11	6	13	5	.....	8
Parry Sound	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Huntsville	.....	17	1	.....	.....	1
Sudbury	6	.....	2	8	6	.....
Fort William	.....	.....	36	64	28	.....
Totals	4650	3696	3555	4130	784	209
Actual increase in 1887, compared with 1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	575

The disposition made of the persons committed to the gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below:—

Acquitted on being brought to trial, and discharged	2,298
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates, and courts, including remand cases	1,181
Detained for want of sureties to keep the peace	77
Detained as witnesses	15
Detained as fraudulent debtors	51
Detained as lunatics, idiots, and persons unsafe to be at large.	460
Died before trial	3
Detained by civil processes other than above	51
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on the 30th Sept., 1887.	92
Found guilty and sentenced	6,789
Total number of commitments	1,1017

The places of confinement to which the 6789 convicted persons were sentenced are set forth in the following statement, and similar information is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous year:—

	1887.	1886.
Sentenced to the Kingston Penitentiary	128	206
do to the Reformatory for Boys	58	71
do direct to Central Prison	400	421
do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison	465	158
do direct to the Reformatory for Females	113	105
do to Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Reformatory for Females	40	22
do to the Common Gaols and there detained until expiration of sentence	5,585	5,507
Total	6,789	6,490

The most noticeable feature in this summary is the large increase in the number sentenced to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison. There was a decrease in the number of prisoners sentenced to the Penitentiary, also in the number sentenced to the Reformatory for Boys, while there was a slight increase in the number sentenced to the Mercer Reformatory.

The summaries given below shew the nature of the offences committed by the convicted prisoners:—

1. *Crimes against the Person.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common	469	308
Assault, felonious	153	70
Cutting and wounding, stabbing, and shooting with intent	99	38
Rape, and assault with intent	31	7
Murder	19	1
Manslaughter	13	5
Attempt at suicide	8	3
Miscellaneous	46	33
	838	465

2. *Crimes against Property.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Arson and incendiarism	21	4
Burglary	35	34
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	15	20
Destroying and injuring property	73	42
Embezzlement	26	12
Forgery	38	17
Fraud, and obtaining money and goods under false pretences	85	28
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	79	36
Housebreaking and robbery	112	56
Larceny	1,370	874
Receiving stolen goods	27	11
Trespass	212	167
Miscellaneous	90	63
	2,183	1,364

3. *Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.*

Bigamy	15	3
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	146	54
Keeping houses of ill-fame	89	50
Perjury	14	..
Seduction	8	..
Indecent assault and exposure	49	35
Miscellaneous	80	45
	401	187

4. *Offences against Public Order and Peace.*

Abusive and obscene language	42	36
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	166	111
Carrying unlawful weapons	35	30
Deserting employment	5	3
Drunk and disorderly	4,130	3,084
Selling liquor without a license, and selling or giving it to Indians	128	111
Threatening and seditious language	43	8
Vagrancy	2,192	1,247
Miscellaneous	145	40
	6,886	4,670
	10,308	6,686
Contempt of Court	111	103
Total	10,419	6,789

The number of convictions is equal to 62.28 per cent. of the commitments, being about the same proportion as they have been for the last three years.

The following tables shew the periods of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners, and the sex, nationalities, religious denominations, social conditions habits, etc., of the total number of prisoners committed :—

Periods of Sentence

	1886.	1887.
For periods under thirty days	2,360	2,667
For thirty days, and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term	2,104	2,139
For sixty days, or two months	562	558
Over two months to three months	325	399
Over three months to four months	142	130
Over four months to five months	53	53
Over five months to six months	415	372
Over six months to nine months	80	75
Over nine months and up to one year inclusive	82	102
Over one year and up to two years	89	105
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary	115	72
Over three years in the Penitentiary	91	56
For periods of any length in the Reformatory for Boys	71	58
Sentenced to death	1	1
Sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment	..	2
	6,490	6,789

Sex.

Male	9,174	9,405
Female	1,471	1,612
	10,645	11,017

Nationalities.

Born in Canada	4,995	5,134
Born in England	1,839	1,904
Born in Ireland	2,226	2,397
Born in Scotland	565	598
Born in the United States	736	723
Born in other countries	284	261
	10,645	11,017

Religious Denominations.

	1886.	1887.
Roman Catholic	3,844	3,929
Church of England	3,461	3,675
Presbyterian	1,311	1,385
Methodist	1,371	1,366
Other Denominations	658	662
	10,645	11,017

Social Conditions.

Married	3,709	3,995
Unmarried	6,936	7,022
	10,645	11,017

Habits.

Temperate	3,246	3,277
Intemperate	7,399	7,740
	10,645	11,019

Educational Status.

Could read and write	8,415	8,536
Could neither read nor write	2,230	2,481
	10,645	11,017

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and of the year preceding, is exhibited in the following summary:—

	1886.	1887.
In the Common Gaols	566	655
In the Central Prison, Toronto	287	316
In the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene	205	192
In the Reformatory for Females, Toronto	130	117
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	578	560
	1,766	1,840

Gaol Expenditures.

The usual table is appended shewing the cost of maintaining the common gaols during the past eight preceding years, under the headings of rations, clothing, fuel, salaries and wages, and repairs :—

YEAR.	Total number of prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel etc., each year.	Cost of salaries and wages of gaol officials each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1878	12,030	60,217 83	63,591 11	7,307 06	131,116 60
1879	11,220	58,856 24	63,914 40	5.583 44	122,354 08
1880	11,300	49,037 14	64,084 34	3,504 96	116,626 44
1881	9,229	45,001 05	63,502 00	3,410 12	111,915 15
1882	9,620	44,768 92	63,794 30	4,665 53	113,228 75
1883	9,880	44,783 50	64,935 96	4,706 20	114,425 66
1884	12,081	51.909 89	68,446 88	7,125 50	127,482 27
1885	11,426	54,321 35	70.344 96	5,081 55	129,747 86
1886	10,645	53,300,43	71,690 76	8,753 07	133,744 26
1887	11,017	48,650 27	71,291 58	6,146 71	126,088 56

Construction and Alteration of Gaol Buildings.

Improvements and repairs in several of the County Gaols have been made during the past year; and enlargements in some cases are urgently required. These are referred to in the notes of inspection under the separate reports made in regard to the different gaols.

Escapes.

The escapes during the past year numbered twelve, but in six cases the prisoners were recaptured. In the majority of these instances the escapes were the result of some slight oversight or lack of caution on the part of the gaol officials, such as leaving a prisoner alone in a yard, the ommission to lock some inside door, but in no case was there evidence of criminal neglect or complicity by the officials.

Deaths.

There was a slight increase in the number of deaths as compared with the previous year, forty-two being the numbe who died. Inquests were held in each case. Most of those who died were old and infirm paupers, committed to gaol in order that they might have shelter.

Statistical Tables.

Following this portion of the report will be found the tables named in the list given hereunder:—

Table No. 2, shewing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols on the 30th September, 1887, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Table No. 3, shewing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of re-committals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of persons committed under civil processes.

Table No. 4, shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed.*

Table No. 5, shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence, during the year.

Table No. 6, shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

Table No. 7, shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature and periods of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 8, shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced.*

Table No. 9, shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* under each offence.

Table No. 10, shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social state, etc., of the prisoners committed.

Table No. 11, shewing the occupations, trades, or callings of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 12, shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year

Table No. 13, shewing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials.

Table No. 14, shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1887.

Following these table are the separate reports upon each of the Common Gaols:—

TABLE 2.

Shewing the total number of prisoners who were in the several gaols of the Province on the evening of 30th September, 1887, and the nature of their imprisonment.

NAME OF GAOL.	Classification.				Nature of Imprisonment.						Total number of persons who remained in custody on 30th September, 1887.
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of two months and under.	Under sentence for periods over two months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic or imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained.	
Barrie	18	2			3	3	7		7		20
Berlin	4		2		1	3	1			1	6
Belleville	7	5	1			5	4		4		13
Brantford	8	1			2	3	3		1		9
Brampton	2	2				1	1		2		4
Brockville	13	1			3	2	4	2	3		14
Cayuga	6	1			1	6					7
Cornwall	4	1	1		1	1			4		6
Cobourg	11				3	2			6		11
Chatham	13	1	1		6	2	3		3	1	15
Goderich	8	2			1	2	5	2			10
Guelph	9	1				8	1		1		10
Hamilton	21	15		2	1	29	7		1		38
Kingston	13	6			1	9	7	2			19
London	27	9			9	18	2	1	5	1	36
Lindsay	6	1			4	2			1		7
L'Orignal	2	1			1				2		3
Milton	6	1				2	4		1		7
Napanee	1		1	1		1			1	1	3
Ottawa	14	10			7	9	5		3		24
Owen Sound	14	5				5	8		5	1	19
Orangeville	11	5			1		13		2		16
Perth	11	5			1	12			2	1	16
Picton	1								1		1
Pembroke	5	2	1		1	1	3	1		2	8
Peterboro'	6	3	1	1			7		4		11
Port Arthur	5						4		1		5
Rat Portage	3						1	2			3
Simcoe	3	1			1		1		2		4
St. Catharines	7	2				2	2		5		9
Sarnia	12	1			1	4	4		4		13
Stratford	10	7			3	5	4		5		17
Sandwich	11	4		1	3	9			4		16
St. Thomas	11	1				9			3		12
Sault Ste. Marie	14	2			1	8	5		2		16
Toronto	103	67	1	1	19	104	16	1	31	1	172
Walkerton	4	3			4				3		7
Woodstock	11	4	4		1	14	1		3		19
Welland	11				2	3	5		1		11
Whitby	10	1			2	2			7		11
Lock-ups—											
Bracebridge											
Gore Bay											
Little Current	1							1			1
Manitowaning											
Mattawa	1						1				1
Parry Sound	2				1	1					2
Silver Islet											
Minden											
Haliburton											
Sudbury											
Huntsville											
Fort William	2	1			1	2					3
Total	462	174	13	6	86	289	129	12	130	9	655

TABLE

Shewing the number of persons *committed*, the number over and under 16 to keep the peace, number of unsound mind, number acquit- trial, number sentenced, and num-

NAME OF GAOL.	TOTAL NUMBER COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			NUMBER UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.			NUMBER OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.			For the first time.	For the second time.	For the third time.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Barrie	142	15	157	15	...	15	127	15	142	150	6	.....
Berlin	105	4	109	6	.....	6	99	4	103	81	14	7
Belleville	180	34	214	11	.....	11	169	34	203	185	18	6
Brantford	266	26	292	13	1	14	253	25	278	173	36	15
Brampton	141	4	145	1	1	2	140	3	143	96	20	8
Brockville	108	11	119	1	.....	1	107	11	118	57	22	7
Cayuga	58	9	67	.....	1	1	58	8	66	39	21	4
Cornwall	49	7	56	3	.....	3	46	7	53	43	10	2
Cobourg	65	6	71	4	...	4	61	6	67	51	10	4
Chatham	101	11	112	6	1	7	95	10	105	108	3	1
Goderich	57	13	70	.....	.....	.....	57	13	70	41	9	10
Guelph	97	9	106	3	.....	3	94	9	103	97	8	1
Hamilton	719	156	875	33	9	42	686	147	833	390	134	65
Kingston	179	37	216	6	3	9	173	34	207	191	21	3
London	706	135	841	15	5	20	691	130	821	454	158	81
Lindsay	53	9	62	1	1	2	52	8	60	60	1	.....
L'Orignal	19	3	22	1	.....	1	18	3	21	22	.....	.....
Milton	253	2	255	2	.....	2	251	2	253	216	33	5
Napanee	46	3	49	2	1	3	44	2	46	27	4	5
Ottawa	505	127	632	19	2	21	486	125	611	552	57	15
Owen Sound	130	17	147	2	.....	2	128	17	145	89	19	9
Orangeville	51	6	57	1	.....	1	50	6	56	32	8	2
Perth	65	12	77	1	.....	1	64	12	76	46	16	5
Picton	42	...	42	1	.....	1	41	.....	41	15	10	2
Pembroke	50	7	57	2	...	2	48	7	55	37	8	5
Peterboro'	88	12	100	7	2	9	81	10	91	83	8	1
Port Arthur	65	5	70	.....	.....	.....	65	5	70	66	3	1
Rat Portage	78	2	80	...	.....	.....	78	2	80	49	8	9
Simcoe	53	3	56	1	.....	1	52	3	55	31	10	9
St. Catharines	79	7	86	.....	.....	.....	79	7	86	78	5	2
Sarnia	220	11	231	5	2	7	215	9	224	217	5	5
Stratford	136	22	158	3	1	4	133	21	154	83	34	9
Sandwich	166	17	183	2	...	2	164	17	181	131	26	10
St. Thomas	146	25	171	6	.....	6	140	25	165	75	54	26
Sault Ste. Marie	104	6	110	.....	.....	.....	104	6	110	104	6	.....
Toronto	3026	765	3791	204	6	210	2822	759	3581	3129	352	151
Walkerton	66	13	79	5	.....	5	61	13	74	69	6	4
Woodstock	538	32	570	15	2	17	523	30	553	398	98	26
Welland	226	9	235	6	.....	6	220	9	229	151	39	10
Whitby	64	3	67	4	.....	4	60	3	63	45	16	3
Lock-ups—												
Bracebridge	18	3	21	1	.....	1	17	3	20	19	2	.....
Gore Bay	4	.....	4	...	.....	.....	4	.....	4	3	1	.....
Little Current	4	1	5	...	.....	.....	4	1	5	4	1	.....
Manitowaning	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	4	1	1
Mattawa	26	2	28	...	.....	.....	26	2	28	26	2	.....
Parry Sound	11	...	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	9	2	.....
Minden	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Sudbury	8	2	10	.....	.....	.....	8	2	10	10	.....	.....
Fort William	85	7	92	.....	...	.....	85	7	92	79	5	8
Totals	9405	1612	11017	409	38	447	8996	1574	10570	8118	1330	537

No. 3.

years of age, the number of recommittals, the number for want of securities
ted on trial, number discharged without trial, number waiting
ber *committed* under civil process.

For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under civil process.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.	Escaped before trial.	NAME OF GAOL
1	.....	.....	21	1	.....	20	2	.....	3	110	.....	Barrie.
7	2	.....	2	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	1	56	.....	Berlin.
5	7	.....	15	.....	.....	50	3	1	.....	138	.....	Belleville.
68	3	.....	8	.....	1	92	.....	.....	2	186	.....	Brantford.
21	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	119	.....	1	20	.....	Brampton.
33	2	.....	18	.....	7	9	.....	.....	3	80	.....	Brockville.
3	1	.....	5	.....	1	15	.....	.....	3	42	.....	Cayuga.
1	2	.....	14	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	Cornwall.
6	.....	.....	14	1	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	Cobourg.
.....	.....	3	7	4	.....	25	3	.....	6	64	.....	Chatham.
10	.....	.....	10	2	.....	9	3	.....	5	41	.....	Goderich.
.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	14	24	.....	.....	57	.....	Guelph.
286	12	.....	8	.....	.....	12	180	.....	1	662	.....	Hamilton.
1	2	.....	7	2	.....	10	34	.....	1	160	.....	Kingston.
148	12	.....	22	4	.....	259	46	.....	9	489	.....	London.
1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4	46	.....	Lindsay.
.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	12	.....	L'Orignal.
1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	8	207	.....	.....	37	.....	Milton.
13	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	8	.....	1	33	.....	Napanee.
8	1	.....	17	.....	1	209	7	.....	7	390	.....	Ottawa.
30	4	.....	13	.....	3	14	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	Owen Sound.
15	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	45	.....	Orangeville.
10	.....	.....	10	.....	1	8	2	.....	.....	56	.....	Perth.
15	.....	.....	7	.....	20	3	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	Picton.
7	1	.....	6	2	6	3	.....	.....	1	38	.....	Pembroke.
8	2	.....	7	.....	3	32	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	Peterboro'.
.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	Port Arthur.
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	Rat Portage.
6	1	.....	4	.....	.....	11	17	.....	1	22	.....	Simcoe.
1	1	.....	11	.....	.....	6	8	.....	.....	60	.....	St. Catharines.
4	.....	.....	8	2	2	22	7	.....	1	189	.....	Sarnia.
32	1	.....	16	1	.....	3	53	1	3	80	.....	Stratford.
16	1	.....	8	1	1	14	3	.....	3	152	.....	Sandwich.
16	1	3	12	3	1	50	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	St. Thomes.
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7	4	.....	1	96	.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
159	19	6	94	17	.....	1238	50	1	19	2347	.....	Toronto.
.....	1	.....	11	2	1	9	.....	.....	4	51	.....	Walkerton.
48	.....	.....	14	5	.....	16	353	.....	1	181	.....	Woodstock.
35	.....	.....	8	2	.....	5	42	.....	2	176	.....	Welland.
3	.....	.....	18	.....	1	3	5	.....	2	38	.....	Whitby.
												Lock-ups :—
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	11	.....	Bracebridge.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	Little Current.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	.....	Mattawa.
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	6	.....	Parry Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Minden.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	Sudbury.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	91	.....	Fort William.
1032	77	15	460	51	51	2298	1181	3	92	6789	.....	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Carrying unlawful weapons.
Barrie			1	9						2	3	
Berlin				11				8				
Belleville		3	1	19	4			1				1
Brantford		2		10	7						1	2
Brampton			3									
Brockville				7								
Cayuga		1		6	3						1	
Cornwall				4						6		
Cobourg				7								
Chatham			2	5	2				1	2	2	2
Goderich		2		2		1						
Guelph				15								
Hamilton		5		66	2		2					
Kingston		3		13							2	1
London		1		23	12			2	1	2	4	
Lindsay				8	3					7		
L'Orignal		2		2								
Milton				1							2	
Napanee			1	1								
Ottawa		2		31	4	2		1	45	6	2	
Owen Sound			7									
Orangeville			1	4	1							
Perth				3	1							
Picton				3	4							
Pembroke				1	1							3
Peterboro'				3								
Port Arthur				5	1							
Rat Portage		2		2								
Simcoe		1		4			1					
St. Catharines		1		5	6						4	
Sarnia				9		1						
Stratford		2		6	3						3	
Sandwich		1		12					5	1	4	5
St. Thomas				7	7			1			3	1
Sault Ste. Marie				4						1		
Toronto		4	1	107	86	4	7	1		6	21	15
Walkerton				7								
Woodstock		10	2	24	3					11	1	
Welland				10	2							
Whitby			2	3								1
Lock-ups :—												
Bracebridge				1							1	
Gore Bay												
Little Current							1		1			
Manitowaning												
Mattawa								1				2
Parry Sound				3								
Minden												
Sudbury												
Fort William				6								2
Totals		42	21	469	153	8	11	15	53	44	54	35

No. 4.

during the year ended 30th September, 1887.

Contempt of court.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting and wounding and attempting same.	Debtors.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Detained as witnesses.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constable.	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences.	NAME OF GAOL.
7	1	....	...	1	....	.....	.....	16	.....	1	....	1	3	Barrie.
.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	....	1	3	Berlin.
2	.....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	51	.....	1	1	1	3	Belleville.
2	.....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	112	2	1	1	2	3	Brantford.
.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	8	....	.....	....	.....	....	Brampton.
2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	24	.....	1	....	1	1	Brockville.
1	.....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	17	.....	.....	3	.....	1	Cayuga.
1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	Cornwall.
1	.....	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	....	.....	1	Cobourg.
1	.....	....	....	4	....	1	.....	7	1	.....	....	2	3	Chatham.
5	.....	1	....	2	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	2	Goderich.
.....	1	1	....	....	....	7	....	22	.....	.....	....	1	....	Guelph.
.....	.....	4	1	6	1	12	.....	373	6	11	....	.....	5	Hamilton.
.....	.....	....	....	2	....	3	.....	108	1	1	....	1	2	Kingston.
19	.....	1	....	4	....	6	.....	404	3	10	....	1	4	London.
2	.....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....	Lindsay.
.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	.....	1	L'Orignal.
4	.....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	5	.....	.....	....	.....	1	Milton.
3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	.....	1	Napanee.
8	1	1	7	1	....	7	...	286	2	1	....	.....	2	Ottawa.
11	.....	....	4	3	....	.....	.....	21	.....	1	....	.....	.....	Owen Sound.
2	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Orangeville.
1	.....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	.....	2	Perth.
.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	Picton.
4	.....	....	....	4	....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	Pembroke.
1	.....	....	....	....	....	6	.....	11	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	Peterboro'.
....	.....	....	....	2	....	3	.....	28	....	.....	....	.....	.....	Port Arthur.
....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	56	.....	.....	1	...	.....	Rat Portage.
6	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	.....	1	Simcoe.
.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	21	.....	1	....	.....	1	St. Catharines.
3	2	....	....	2	....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	2	.....	1	Sarnia.
5	1	....	....	1	1	2	... ..	12	....	2	....	.....	1	Stratford.
4	1	....	....	1	....	2	.....	45	.....	.. ...	....	1	4	Sandwich.
4	1	....	....	1	....	.....	3	25	.....	6	....	.....	2	St Thomas.
.....	2	....	....	....	....	.....	1	74	.....	.....	....	.....	1	Sault Ste. Marie.
7	3	1	50	17	3	10	6	2166	6	30	3	19	23	Toronto.
2	1	....	....	2	....	.....	.....	6	.....	....	....	2	... .	Walkerton.
.....	....	....	....	5	....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	....	4	4	Woodstock.
2	.....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	32	1	1	....	1	.....	Welland.
.....	1	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	2	Whitby.
														Lock-ups :—
.....	.....	...	...	....	....	... ..	2	7	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	Bracebridge.
.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	Little Current.
.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	5	.....	.....	....	.....	....	Manitowaning.
.....	.....	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	.....	4	Mattawa.
.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	Parry Sound
.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	Minden.
.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	Sudbury.
1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	... ..	64	.....	.....	....	.....	1	Fort William.
111	15	11	64	60	5	73	15	4130	26	69	12	38	85	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*

NAME OF GAOL.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	Housebreaking and robbery.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Lunatics and persons who are unsafe to be at large.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanor.	Murder	Perjury.
Barrie	....	....	2	....	1	.....	....	33	21	.....	.....	.....	2
Berlin	....	....	5	....	1	.....	..	33	2	.....	.....	...	2
Belleville	...	2	....	7	2	1	2	29	15	2	.....	.....	
Brantford	....	4	6	4	4	.....	.....	37	8	.....	... ..	... ..	.....
Brampton	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	....	....	.....	4	....	....	... ..	19	18	.....	2	3	.....
Cayuga	....	....	2	....	1	.....	.....	14	5	.....	....	... .	...
Cornwall	....	....	1	..	....	.....	..	18	14	.....	...	.....	.....
Cobourg	....	....	2	....	....	....	.....	7	14	.....	.....	..	1
Chatham	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	20	7	.....	.. ..	2	1
Goderich	....	...	4	....	1	.....	.....	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	....	....	4	8	1	1	2	125	8	1	.....	1	.....
Kingston	....	....	1	....	5	.....	1	31	7	.....	.....	....	.. ..
London	4	....	15	4	1	23	14	66	22	.....	.....	3	.....
Lindsay	....	...	2	....	1	.....	.....	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'Orignal	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	7	2	... ..	.....	.....	.....
Milton	...	....	....	....	1	.....	.. ...	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	1	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	....	....	....	4	1	16	23	93	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Owen Sound	....	....	6	1	2	.....	.....	16	13	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
Orangeville	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.. ...	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Picton	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	7	.....	.....	....	.....
Pembroke	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	10	6	.....	.....	2	1
Peterboro'	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	18	7	.....	.....	2	2
Port Arthur	....	2	....	1	....	.....	.....	7	3	... ..	.....	.....	....
Rat Portage	....	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	8	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	....	....	2	....	....	.....	.....	7	4	.....	1	.....	.....
St. Catharines	....	...	1	....	1	.....	.....	18	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia	....	....	....	3	....	.....	.....	16	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratford	....	....	....	6	1	3	5	19	16	.....	.....	... ..	1
Sandwich	....	....	3	2	4	.....	.....	32	8	.....	.....	2	.....
St. Thomas	....	....	....	3	1	12	4	32	12	1	.....	.....	2
Sault Ste. Marie	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	5	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Toronto	3	....	12	59	14	86	35	488	94	5	.....	1	1
Walkerton	....	....	2	....	....	....	.....	12	11	4	.....	2	.....
Woodstock	....	....	5	....	1	1	1	36	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland	....	....	3	1	3	.....	1	31	8	.....	.....	1	.....
Whitby	....	1	...	2	....	1	.....	12	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lock-ups:—													
Bracebridge	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.. ...	4	... ..	.....	.....	.....	1
Gore Bay	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Current	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mattawa	....	1	....	....	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minden	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort William	....	6	....	....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	8	20	79	112	49	146	89	1370	460	13	5	19	14

No. 4.—*Continued.*

during the year ended 30th September, 1887.

Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Want of sureties to keep peace.	Other offences not enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
....	....	....	....	7	....	....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	6	157	Barrie.
....	....	2	1	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	21	2	3	109	Berlin.
....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	10	.....	40	7	2	214	Belleville.
2	1	4	....	....	2	....	.. ...	12	.....	55	3	4	292	Brantford.
1	1	....	....	....	...	....	.....	1	.....	122	.....	.....	145	Brampton.
....	....	....	....	6	....	1	.....	5	.....	19	2	4	119	Brockville.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	3	67	Cayuga.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.... .	2	2	1	56	Cornwall.
....	2	1	....	7	....	....	.....	3	.....	17	.....	....	71	Cobourg.
1	1	1	...	9	1	....	2	1	.....	12	.....	15	112	Chatham.
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	6	70	Goderich.
....	2	....	....	1	....	....	.....	7	.....	24	1	9	106	Guelph.
....	2	2	....	....	3	....	16	32	.....	108	.....	67	875	Hamilton.
....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	24	.....	5	216	Kingston.
....	4	2	....	16	....	2	.....	5	.....	134	12	17	841	London.
....	..	....	....	4	1	....	.....	.....	.....	15	... ..	.....	62	Lindsay.
....	....	....	....	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	22	L'Orignal.
....	....	....	....	9	....	....	.....	.....	.....	217	.....	2	255	Milton.
....	....	....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	3	49	Napanee.
....	....	1	....	5	1	....	2	.....	1	50	1	8	632	Ottawa.
....	....	1	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	55	4	1	147	Owen Sound.
....	....	....	....	2	....	...	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	2	57	Orangeville.
....	....	....	....	1	....	...	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	4	77	Perth.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	42	Picton.
....	1	....	....	4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	4	57	Pembroke.
....	....	....	....	7	5	....	3	.....	.....	26	2	7	100	Peterboro'.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	.....	16	. ....	.....	70	Port Arthur.
...	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	80	Rat Portage.
....	....	1	1	....	3	....	.....	1	1	4	1	12	56	Simcoe.
....	....	....	....	1	1	.	.....	2	.....	8	1	3	86	St. Catharines.
....	1	....	1	....	1	....	.....	6	.....	133	.....	4	231	Sarnia.
2	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	.....	59	1	3	158	Stratford.
....	1	1	....	....	1	....	.....	11	.....	19	1	11	183	Sandwich.
....	....	....	...	4	1	....	.....	18	.....	14	1	5	171	St. Thomas.
3	....	....	....	1	....	. ..	4	.....	1	8	.....	1	110	Sault. Ste. Marie.
2	8	7	....	3	4	1	1	84	.....	249	19	19	3791	Toronto.
....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	.....	13	.....	11	79	Walkerton.
....	2	3	1	6	1	....	3	4	1	418	.. ....	5	570	Woodstock.
1	..	....	....	....	....	...	.....	8	.....	123	.....	4	235	Welland.
....	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	10	67	Whitby.
														Lock-ups:—
2	....	....	....	....	....	. ..	1	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	2	21	Bracebridge.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	. . ..	.....	.....	4	Gore Bay.
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	Little Current.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	Mantowaning.
....	....	....	...	4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	5	28	Mattawa.
...	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	Parry Sound.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Minden.
....	....	...	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Sudbury.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	. . ..	.....	4	.....	4	92	Fort William.
14	31	27	8	108	30	5	43	212	4	2192	63	277	11017	Totals.

TABLE 5.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year.

OFFENCES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion	.....	.....	.....
Abusive and obscene language	35	7	42
Arson	19	2	21
Assault	446	23	469
Assault, felonious	149	4	153
Attempted suicide	7	1	8
Abduction	9	2	11
Bigamy	15	.....	15
Breaches of the peace	52	1	53
Breaches of by-laws	42	2	44
Burglary	54	.....	54
Carrying unlawful weapons	35	.....	35
Contempt of court	105	6	111
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	15	.....	15
Cruelty to animals	11	.....	11
Cutting and wounding and attempting same	62	2	64
Debtors	52	8	60
Deserting employment	5	.....	5
Destroying and injuring property	73	.....	73
Detained as witnesses	12	3	15
Drunk and disorderly	3432	698	4130
Embezzlement	26	.....	26
Escaping from or obstructing constables	69	.....	69
Escaping from prisons	12	.....	12
Forgery	38	.....	38
Fraud, and obtaining money under false pretences	82	3	85
Gambling	8	.....	8
Giving liquor to Indians	18	2	20
Horse, cattle, or sheep stealing	79	.....	79

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year.

OFFENCES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Housebreaking and roberry	110	2	112
Incendiarism			
Indecent assault and exposure	47	2	49
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	50	96	146
Keeping houses of ill-fame	35	54	89
Larceny	1250	120	1370
Lunatics and persons who were unsafe to be at large	302	158	460
Manslaughter	10	3	13
Misdemeanor	5		5
Murder	16	3	19
Perjury	12	2	14
Prostitution	3	11	14
Rape and assault with intent	31		31
Refusing bail			
Receiving stolen goods	19	8	27
Seduction	8		8
Selling liquor without license	98	10	108
Shooting with intent	30		30
Stabbing	4	1	5
Threatening and seditious language	37	6	43
Trespass	203	9	212
Unlawful shooting	4		4
Vagrancy	1917	275	2192
Want of sureties to keep the peace	59	4	63
Other offences not enumerated	193	84	277
Totals	9405	1612	11017

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1887, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1887.			No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1886.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	102	8	110	107	16	123	.....	.....	.....	5	8	13
Berlin	53	3	56	33	3	36	20	...	20	.....	.....	.....
Belleville	117	21	138	104	19	123	13	2	15	.....	.....	.....
Brantford	170	16	186	139	19	158	31	.....	31	.....	3	3
Brampton	19	1	20	26	1	27	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Brockville	72	8	80	101	11	112	.....	.....	.....	29	3	32
Cayuga	38	4	42	101	9	110	.....	.....	.....	63	5	68
Cornwall	30	3	33	24	1	25	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....
Cobourg	41	3	44	55	3	58	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Chatham	59	5	64	66	7	73	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9
Goderich	31	10	41	33	8	41	.....	2	2	2	.....	2
Guelph	53	4	57	32	2	34	21	2	23	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	531	131	662	628	102	730	.....	29	29	97	.....	97
Kingston	131	29	160	92	17	109	39	12	51	.....	.....	.....
London	411	78	489	396	51	447	15	27	42	.....	.....	.....
Lindsay	39	7	46	36	2	38	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....
L'Orignal	11	1	12	7	.....	7	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Milton	37	.....	37	38	1	39	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Napanee	32	1	33	33	2	35	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Ottawa	313	77	390	370	46	416	.....	31	31	57	.....	57
Orangeville	43	2	45	35	9	44	8	.....	8	7	.....	7
Owen Sound	103	10	113	96	11	107	7	.....	7	.....	1	1
Perth	48	8	56	51	8	59	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Picton	12	.....	12	15	1	16	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Pembroke	35	3	38	31	7	38	4	.....	4	.....	4	4
Peterboro'	47	9	56	92	3	95	.....	6	6	45	.....	45
Port Arthur	54	4	58	87	11	98	.....	.....	.....	33	7	40

TABLE No. 6—*Continued.*

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1887, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1887.			No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1886.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Rat Portage	66	1	67	68	15	83				2	14	16
Simcoe	22		22	35	1	36				13	1	14
St. Catharines	57	3	60	76	3	79				19		19
Sarnia	180	9	189	193	12	205				13	3	16
Stratford	73	7	80	80	6	86		1	1	7		7
Sandwich	137	15	152	108	18	126	29		29		3	3
St. Thomas	85	16	101	79	8	87	6	8	14			
Sault Ste. Marie	91	5	96	18	1	19	73	4	77			
Toronto	1,816	531	2,347	1,568	459	2,027	248	72	320			
Walkerton	42	9	51	53	9	62				11		11
Woodstock	166	15	181	106	5	111	60	10	70			
Welland	171	5	176	168	4	172	3	1	4			
Whitby	38		38	39	2	41				1	2	3
Lock-ups :—												
Bracebridge	11		11	16		16				5		5
Gore Bay	4		4	3		3	1		1			
Little Current	4	1	5	7		7		1	1	3		3
Manitowaning	4	2	6	18		18		2	2	14		14
Mattawa	24	1	25	29	5	34				5	4	9
Parry Sound	6		6	8		8				2		2
Silver Islet												
Minden	1		1	2		2				1		1
Haliburton												
Sudbury	2		2	4		4				2		2
Huntsville												
Fort William	85	6	91	58	8	66	27		27		2	2
Totals	5,717	1,072	6,789	5,564	926	6,490	618	218	836	472	65	537

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature
the County Judges'

NAME OF GAOL.	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			WHERE SENTENCED TO.											
	Male.	Female.	Total.	To Gaol and afterwards transferred to Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To Gaol and afterwards to Female Reformatory.	To Female Reformatory direct.	To Provincial Penitentiary.	To Reformatory for Boys.	Died while undergoing sentence.	To Gaol and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Under 30 day.	30 days and up to 60 or 2 months, not including the last term.	60 days or 2 months.	Over 2 to 3 months.
Barrie	102	8	110	4	9	....	1	1	4	....	91	28	42	9	10
Berlin	53	3	56	3	6	1	....	7	3	1	35	17	6	7	6
Belleville	117	21	138	4	5	2	2	3	1	2	119	54	36	8	15
Brantford	170	16	186	30	9	5	1	....	....	....	141	55	65	13	21
Brampton	19	1	20	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	15	6	3	....	4
Brockville	72	8	80	2	8	1	1	3	....	3	62	36	9	10	7
Cayuga	38	4	42	.....	2	....	1	1	....	1	37	16	17	4	1
Cornwall	30	3	33	.....	6	....	..	....	3	....	24	9	8	4	3
Cobourg	41	3	44	4	1	1	1	1	4	....	32	4	13	6	8
Chatham	59	5	64	3	16	1	2	1	....	....	41	18	9	5	6
Goderich	31	10	41	.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	39	16	8	3	1
Guelph	53	4	57	.....	9	....	....	1	1	2	44	34	3	9	4
Hamilton	531	131	662	38	37	2	18	4	10	....	553	350	180	31	14
Kingston	131	29	160	2	11	....	12	2	6	1	126	38	52	13	12
London	411	78	489	12	37	1	10	2	2	1	424	328	47	47	28
Lindsay	39	7	46	4	4	1	....	1	....	....	36	15	9	6	...
L'Orignal	11	1	12	.....	....	.. .	....	1	1	....	10	5	1	....	2
Milton	37	.....	37	.....	....	...	....	4	....	....	33	4	3	7	8
Napanee	32	1	33	.....	2	....	....	2	....	2	27	8	10	8	1
Ottawa	313	77	390	5	19	5	4	9	4	....	344	268	40	23	11
Owen Sound	105	10	113	2	4	....	....	3	....	2	102	39	26	10	28
Orangeville	43	2	45	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	42	13	2	2	3
Perth	48	8	56	.....	....	....	....	....	....	3	53	6	13	4	7
Picton	12	.....	12	.....	5	....	....	....	....	....	7	2	3	2	....
Pembroke	35	3	38	3	2	....	....	4	....	1	28	10	2	3	5
Peterboro'	47	9	56	.....	3	....	2	....	2	3	46	7	15	11	2
Port Arthur	54	4	58	... ..	3	....	2	1	....	....	52	33	2	3	13
Rat Portage	66	1	67	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	67	52	7	3	1
Simcoe	22	.....	22	.....	1	...	....	2	2	....	17	12	1	1	2
St. Catharines	57	3	60	.....	15	....	....	5	....	....	40	14	11	10	4
Sarnia	180	9	189	.... .	6	....	2	2	....	1	178	113	43	12	10
Stratford	73	7	80	1	4	....	4	4	....	1	66	23	16	17	11
Sandwich	137	15	152	7	20	....	....	2	1	....	122	67	42	9	12
St. Thomas	85	16	101	4	8	....	8	7	....	....	74	43	25	4	2
Sault Ste. Marie	91	5	96	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	93	64	16	2	3
Toronto	1816	531	2347	292	113	18	29	45	8	13	1829	605	1239	163	94
Walkerton	42	9	51	.....	2	....	3	2	....	1	43	28	7	7	....
Woodstock	166	15	181	15	6	....	6	3	3	....	148	73	26	36	13
Welland	171	5	176	23	20	2	4	1	....	....	126	21	52	37	22
Whitby	38	.....	38	.....	2	...	....	3	3	....	30	18	3	3	4
Lock-ups:—															
Bracebridge	11	.... .	11	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	11	.. ..	....	....
Gore Bay	4	.... .	4	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....
Little Current	4	1	5	.... .	....	....	..	....	....	....	5	5	.....	....	...
Manitowaning	4	2	6	.....	....	....	....	....	....	..	6	5	1	....	..
Mattawa	24	1	25	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	12	10	2	1
Parry Sound	6	.....	6	.	....	....	..	....	....	....	6	3	3	....	..
Minden	1	.....	1	... ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	...	....	....
Sudbury	2	...	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	..
Fort William	85	6	91	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	91	74	13	4	..
Totals	5717	1072	6789	465	400	40	113	128	58	40	5545	2667	2139	558	399

No. 7

and period of such sentences and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at Criminal Court.

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.											COUNTY JUDGES' CRIMINAL COURT.			NAME OF GAOL.
Over 3 to 4 months.	Over 4 to 5 months.	Over 5 to 6 months.	Over 6 to 9 months.	Over 9 months and up to 1 year, inclusive.	Over 1 year and up to 2.	Over 2 years and up to 3 to Penitentiary.	Over 3 years and upwards to Penitentiary.	For any period to the Reformatory for Boys.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of prisoners sentenced to corporal punishment with imprisonment.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried.	
1	1	9	....	4	1	1	....	4	.....	.....	12	29	41	Barrie.
2	7	.....	....	....	1	4	3	3	.....	.....	15	33	48	Berlin.
8	1	11	....	....	1	3	....	1	.....	.....	3	9	12	Belleville.
15	7	1	6	1	2	.....	....	.....	.....	....	13	12	25	Brantford.
4	....	3	..	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	Brampton.
1	....	10	1	....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8	Brockville.
.....	....	1	.....	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	1	10	12	22	Cayuga.
....	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	1	8	9	Cornwall.
.....	2	6	....	....	....	1	....	4	.....	....	2	5	7	Cobourg.
.....	2	8	....	9	6	1	....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	10	Chatham.
2	1	8	2	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14	Goderich.
....	....	5	..	....	....	1	....	1	.....	....	10	12	22	Guelph.
8	3	7	24	17	14	3	1	10	.....	....	4	16	20	Hamilton.
2	4	14	5	12	....	1	1	6	.....	.....	3	8	11	Kingston.
5	1	14	4	8	3	2	....	2	.....	....	19	16	35	London.
5	1	5	....	....	4	1	....	.... ..	.....	. ....	2	5	7	Lindsay.
1	....	1	....	....	..	1	....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	L'Orignal.
4	1	6	....	....	....	3	1	..	.....	.....	8	7	15	Milton.
..	....	2	....	....	2	2	....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	3	Napanee.
2	....	10	12	6	5	8	1	4	.....	....	3	5	8	Ottawa.
1	....	4	....	2	....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	Owen Sound.
2	....	21	....	1	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	Orangeville.
2	2	22	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7	Perth.
.....	....	2	....	3	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	Picton.
.....	....	9	....	1	3	3	1	.....	1	.. ..	6	.....	6	Pembroke.
.....	1	15	....	3	....	.....	....	2	.....	.....	. ...	3	3	Peterboro'.
.....	....	2	....	3	1	1	....	.....	.....	.. .	.....	.....	.....	Port Arthur.
.....	....	2	...	2	....	.....	....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	Rat Portage.
.....	....	.....	....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	6	6	12	Simcoe.
8	....	6	2	....	....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5	7	12	St. Catharines.
1	1	3	2	2	....	1	1	.....	.....	....	4	5	9	Sarnia.
..	....	4	2	.. .	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	Stratford.
5	1	6	1	3	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	13	16	Sandwich
2	....	10	....	2	6	2	5	.....	.....	....	2	11	13	St. Thomas.
3	....	5	1	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	Sault. Ste. Marie.
30	12	100	10	11	29	17	28	8	.....	1	42	54	96	Toronto.
.....	....	4	....	1	2	1	1	...	.....	.....	5	3	8	Walkerton.
2	....	17	....	2	6	2	1	3	.....	.....	6	7	13	Woodstock.
11	5	15	2	5	5	1	....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	15	Welland.
3	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	3	... ..	.....	1	14	15	Whitby.
														Lock-ups:—
.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bracebridge.
.....	....	... ..	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
....	....	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Little Current.
.....	....	... ..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	Manitowaning.
.....	....	. ...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	Mattawa.
.....	....	.....	....	....	..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Parry Sound.
.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	Minden.
.....	....	1	....	...	1	...	....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	Sudbury.
.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	... .	.....	.....	...	Fort William.
130	53	372	75	102	105	72	56	58	1	2	215	359	574	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing offences for which prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Contempt of Court.	Carrying unlawful weapons.
Barrie	....	....	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	8	.....
Berlin	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	.....	.....
Belleville	....	3	....	15	1	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	2	1
Brantford	....	2	....	6	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	2	1
Brampton	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....
Cayuga	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	.....
Cornwall	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	6	.....	1	.....
Cobourg	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	2	2	1	2
Goderich	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	5	.....
Guelph	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	....	3	....	44	2	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	....	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	.....	1
London	....	1	....	9	2	....	....	2	1	2	.....	18	.....
Lindsay	....	....	....	6	3	....	....	....	....	.....	7	2	.....
L'Orignal	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....
Milton	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	4	.....
Napanee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	.....
Ottawa	....	2	....	20	3	....	....	....	25	4	.....	8	.....
Owen Sound	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	11	.....
Orangeville	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....
Perth	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....
Picton	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	4	3
Peterboro'	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....
Port Arthur	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rat Portage	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	6	.....
St. Catharines	....	1	....	5	6	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....
Sarnia	....	....	....	7	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratford	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	5	.....
Sandwich	....	1	....	11	....	....	....	....	5	1	.....	3	4
St. Thomas	....	....	....	7	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	4
Sault Ste. Marie	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	....	4	1	64	42	1	3	....	....	3	12	5	15
Walkerton	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....
Woodstock	....	7	1	12	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	.....	.....
Welland	....	....	....	6	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....
Whitby	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lock-ups:													
Bracebridge	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gore Bay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Current	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mattawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	2
Parry Sound	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minden	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort William	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	2
Totals	....	36	4	308	70	3	5	3	33	28	34	103	36

No. 8.

were *sentenced* during the year.

Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting same.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constable.	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud, or obtaining money under false pretences.	Gambling.	NAME OF GAOL
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Barrie.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Berlin.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	35	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	Belleville.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	Brantford.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Brampton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Brockville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	Cayuga.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cornwall.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Cobourg.
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	Chatham.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Goderich.
1	1	.....	.....	3	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Guelph.
.....	3	1	1	11	343	4	9	.....	.....	1	.....	Hamilton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	93	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	Kingston.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	274	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	London.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lindsay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	L'Orignal.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Milton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Napanee.
1	1	3	.....	6	197	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	Ottawa.
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	18	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Owen Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Orangeville.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Perth.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Picton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	Pembroke.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Peterboro'.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Port Arthur.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rat Portage.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Simcoe.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	St. Catharines.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sarnia.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stratford.
5	.....	.....	.....	2	45	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	Sandwich.
1	1	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	St. Thomas.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
2	.....	18	2	3	1487	4	23	1	12	4	.....	Toronto.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Walkerton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	Woodstock.
.....	.....	1	.....	1	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Welland.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Whitby.
												Lock-ups :
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bracebriege.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Little Current.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Parry Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Minden.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sudbury.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Fort William.
20	9	27	3	42	3084	12	49	6	17	28	.....	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing offences for which prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	House-breaking and robbery.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour.	Murder.	Perjury.
Barrie	2			1			20				
Berlin		2					19				
Belleville	2		3	1		1	25				
Brantford	3	2	2	2			24				
Brampton							4				
Brockville			3				10		2	1	
Cayuga		1					4				
Cornwall		1					14				
Cobourg		1					4				
Chatham		1	2	1	1	1	14				
Goderich		1					7				
Guelph							3				
Hamilton		2	2	1		1	75	1			
Kingston				2		1	19				
London		7	3	1	14	13	32				
Lindsay		2			1		4				
L'Orignal							5				
Milton				1			3				
Napanee			1				3				
Ottawa			3	1	4	7	57				
Owen Sound		4	1	2			13				
Orangeville							2				
Perth							3				
Picton							3				
Pembroke							10				
Peterboro'							7				
Port Arthur	2		1				7				
Rat Portage	3						7				
Simcoe		2					3				
St. Catharines		1		1			16				
Sarnia			3				11				
Stratford					1	2	10				
Sandwich		1	2	4			27				
St. Thomas			3	1	3	4	24				
Sault Ste. Marie				1			4		2		
Toronto		3	26	10	29	19	301				
Walkerton							10	4			
Woodstock		2			1	1	19				
Welland		3	1	2			24				
Whitby	1			1			11				
Lock-ups :											
Bracebridge							3				
Gore Bay											
Manitowaning	1										
Little Current											
Mattawa	1			1			3				
Parry Sound											
Minden							1				
Sudbury							1				
Fort William	6			1			2				
Totals	21	36	56	35	54	50	868	5	4	1	

No: 8.—*Continued.*

were *sentenced* during the year.

Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Receiving stolen goods.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful Shooting.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not above enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	5	110	Barrie.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	18	1	56	Berlin.
2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	8	.....	29	.....	138	Belleville.
2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	42	2	186	Brantford.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	20	Brampton.
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	16	9	80	Brockville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	42	Cayuga.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	33	Cornwall.
.....	1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17	.....	44	Cobourg.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	7	4	64	Chatham.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	4	41	Goderich.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	11	7	57	Guelph.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	98	33	662	Hamilton.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	20	6	160	Kingston.
.....	.....	1	11	.....	1	.....	3	.....	87	.....	489	London.
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	46	Lindsay.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	L'Orignal.
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1	37	Milton.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	33	Napanee.
.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	5	390	Ottawa.
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	113	Owen Sound.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	2	45	Orangeville.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	2	56	Perth.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	12	Picton.
.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	38	Pembroke.
.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2	56	Peterboro'.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	16	.....	58	Port Arthur.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	67	Rat Portage.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	3	22	Simcoe.
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	7	2	60	St. Catharines.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	121	3	189	Sarnia.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	46	2	80	Stratford.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	19	8	152	Sandwich.
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	9	.....	101	St. Thomas.
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	96	Sault. Ste. Marie.
2	4	3	3	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	166	7	2347	Toronto.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	10	51	Walkerton.
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	4	.....	66	.....	181	Woodstock.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	99	1	176	Welland.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9	38	Whitby.
												Lock-ups:
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	Bracebridge.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	Little Current.
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	25	Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	Parry Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Minden.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Sudbury.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	4	91	Fort William.
13	7	11	90	9	2	8	167	1	1247	144	6789	Totals.

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence during the year.

OFFENCES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion			
Abusive and obscene language	29	7	36
Arson	3	1	4
Assault	289	19	308
Assault, felonious	69	1	70
Attempted suicide	3		3
Abduction	5		5
Bigamy	3		3
Breaches of the peace	33		33
Breaches of by-laws	24	4	28
Burglary	34		34
Contempt of Court	102	1	103
Carrying unlawful weapons	30		30
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	20		20
Cruelty to animals	9		9
Cutting, wounding and attempting same	24	3	27
Deserting employment	3		3
Destroying and injuring property	39	3	42
Drunk and disorderly	2446	638	3084
Embezzlement	12		12
Escaping from or obstructing constables	49		49
Escaping from prison	6		6
Forgery	17		17
Fraud or obtaining money or goods under false pretences	27	1	28
Gambling			
Giving liquor to Indians	21		21
Horse, cattle or sheep stealing	36		36
Housebreaking and robbery	56		56
Incendiarism			
Indecent assault and exposure	34	1	35
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	27	27	54
Keeping houses of ill-fame	24	26	50
Larceny	818	56	874
Manslaughter	5		5
Misdemeanor	4		4
Murder	1		1
Perjury			
Prostitution	2	11	13
Rape and assault with intent	7		7
Refusing bail			
Receiving stolen goods	9	2	11
Seduction			
Selling liquor without license	81	9	90
Shooting with intent	9		9
Stabbing	2		2
Threatening and seditious language	6	2	8
Trespass	159	8	167
Unlawful shooting	1		1
Vagrancy	1019	228	1247
Other offences not above enumerated	120	24	144
Totals	5717	1072	6789

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social status, and habits of the prisoners *committed* during the year.

NAME OF GAOL.	Nationalities.						Religious Denominations.					Social and Educational State.					Total number committed to Gaol.
	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	
Barrie	70	31	37	8	6	5	27	61	34	30	5	74	83	20	54	103	157
Berlin	55	19	11	5	4	15	19	21	23	19	27	32	77	10	50	59	109
Belleville	128	30	36	6	13	1	72	53	12	72	5	80	134	89	94	120	214
Brantford	185	42	28	19	17	1	65	115	27	41	44	74	218	71	77	215	292
Brampton	43	50	33	10	8	1	35	69	25	10	6	119	26	24	46	99	145
Brockville	82	9	18	3	5	2	34	32	15	25	13	32	87	22	44	75	119
Cayuga	49	3	3	4	6	2	15	21	6	13	12	22	45	9	32	35	67
Cornwall	38	....	2	4	8	4	32	5	16	2	1	22	34	26	21	35	56
Cobourg	48	11	7	....	4	1	9	25	8	22	7	24	47	19	38	33	71
Chatham	59	15	10	1	25	2	21	23	13	48	7	51	61	10	102	10	112
Goderich	40	12	9	8	....	1	3	18	25	18	6	35	35	10	24	46	70
Guelph	57	21	17	6	5	....	30	33	26	15	2	30	76	22	54	52	106
Hamilton	372	142	222	56	69	14	315	305	118	109	28	318	557	183	91	784	875
Kingston	130	16	49	8	12	1	99	62	29	25	1	45	171	64	43	173	216
London	363	173	190	60	44	11	261	351	106	93	30	271	570	91	212	629	841
Lindsay	42	5	6	6	1	2	16	12	16	7	11	17	45	11	31	31	62
L'Orignal	17	2	1	....	2	....	16	3	1	....	2	10	12	11	15	7	22
Milton	65	97	58	17	13	5	50	128	38	27	12	35	220	34	94	161	255
Napanee	35	10	2	1	1	....	6	14	6	19	4	18	31	6	24	25	49
Ottawa	382	51	130	15	35	19	411	133	55	21	12	261	371	172	112	520	632
Orangeville	20	9	20	1	1	6	5	26	12	7	7	16	41	16	24	33	57
Owen Sound	60	15	42	11	12	7	31	42	32	20	22	59	88	40	64	83	147
Perth	35	8	28	3	1	2	25	30	19	6	1	20	57	25	32	45	77
Picton	36	2	4	....	....	....	12	7	3	17	3	19	23	6	8	34	42
Pembroke	46	4	....	1	3	3	36	4	6	5	6	17	40	30	14	43	57
Peterboro'	47	10	23	7	2	11	33	27	10	28	2	30	70	27	58	42	100
Port Arthur	20	24	10	10	....	6	29	29	2	5	5	19	51	10	15	55	70
Rat Portage	49	4	10	5	5	7	30	25	13	2	10	27	53	24	25	55	80
Simcoe	40	3	10	1	2	....	7	10	5	15	19	23	33	15	20	36	56
St. Catharines	51	6	15	5	8	1	29	18	11	19	9	20	66	21	22	64	86
Sarnia	138	6	69	11	7	....	125	32	30	24	20	30	201	128	175	56	231
Stratford	74	29	31	14	9	1	36	50	29	29	14	73	85	28	95	63	158
Sandwich	87	12	16	3	64	1	27	35	16	51	24	56	127	39	71	112	183
St. Thomas	99	27	16	6	20	3	36	42	18	42	33	64	107	24	115	56	171
Sault St. Marie	48	12	19	8	12	11	48	26	13	11	12	35	75	25	22	88	110
Toronto	1520	769	1004	209	208	81	1480	1427	418	317	149	1629	2162	868	819	2972	3791
Walkerton	40	16	16	4	1	2	10	23	23	18	5	31	48	10	57	22	79
Woodstock	205	159	120	45	36	5	171	209	81	77	32	114	456	106	224	346	570
Welland	109	27	44	11	37	7	97	84	20	23	11	59	176	55	48	187	235
Whitby	45	8	6	3	5	....	8	13	16	16	14	24	43	10	47	20	67
Lock ups—																	
Bracebridge	15	3	3	....	....	....	6	5	2	8	..	9	12	5	14	7	21
Gore Bay	2	..	...	...	2	....	2	....	1	....	1	1	3	1	....	4	4
Little Current	4	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	...	1	....	3	2	3	3	2	5
Manitowaning	6	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	4	3	3	6	....	6
Mattawa	18	4	3	1	1	1	18	9	....	1	....	10	18	9	10	18	28
Parry Sound	5	1	2	1	2	....	3	2	3	3	....	5	6	3	9	2	11
Minden	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	2	1	3	....	3	3
Sudbury	6	....	3	....	1	..	3	...	....	....	7	2	8	2	....	10	10
Fort William	48	6	12	1	6	19	52	12	3	4	21	24	68	41	22	70	92
Totals	5134	1904	2397	598	723	261	3929	3675	1385	1366	662	3995	7022	2481	3277	7740	11017

TABLE

Shewing the occupations, trades or callings

NAME OF GAOL.	Agents and Commercial Travellers.	Auctioneers.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Bartenders.	Blacksmiths and Boilermakers.	Boot and Shoemakers.	Boys (no occupation).	Brewers and Distillers.	Bricklayers and Bricklayers.	Broom, Brush and Basket-makers.	Butchers.	Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.	Carpenters and Joiners.	Carriage and Waggonmakers.	Cigarmakers.	Clerks, Book-keepers and Students.
Barrie	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	12	....	1	....	1	....	6	1	3	....
Berlin	2	1	4	1	1	3	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	5	....	1	3
Belleville	....	....	1	3	....	....	1	13	....	..	3	....	2	6	....	....	....
Brantford	....	....	3	5	1	1	5	4	1	3	3	2	....	11	1	1	3
Brampton	2	....	....	1	....	....	6	1	....	..	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
Brockville	1	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
Cayuga	1	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	4	....	....	....
Cornwall	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Cobourg	....	....	....	....	3	2	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Chatham	4	....	....	1	1	1	4	4	....	1	....	1	....	3	....	....	1
Goderich	..	....	2	....	1	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....
Guelph	....	....	....	....	4	3	2	4	....	....	....	4	....	7	....	....	2
Hamilton	5	....	3	4	1	18	35	36	....	9	2	7	3	21	4	6	8
Kingston	....	....	2	2	....	1	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	2
London	8	....	5	3	5	15	11	15	....	4	3	10	7	23	5	16	19
Lindsay	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
L'Orignal	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Milton	1	....	....	1	....	4	2	3	....	....	1	1	....	4	....	....	....
Napanee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1
Ottawa	4	....	1	6	....	3	11	19	....	5	....	8	....	12	2	....	11
Owen Sound	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	2
Orangeville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Perth	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....
Picton	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	....	....
Pembroke	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Peterboro'	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	2	..	1	2
Port Arthur	..	1	....	....	....	7	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Rat Portage	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Simcoe	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	....	1
St. Catharines	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	6	....	....	2
Sarnia	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Stratford	2	4	....	1	....	1	6	1	....	1	....	1	3	10	....	1	4
Sandwich	....	....	3	2	....	2	2	1	....	2	1	2	....	6	....	....	3
St. Thomas	1	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	1	3	2	1	4	....	1	4
Sault Ste. Marie	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	4	....	....	....
Toronto	57	....	24	21	13	48	68	169	....	39	7	34	24	100	7	19	79
Walkerton	2	....	....	2	....	2	....	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Woodstock	1	....	4	1	....	12	10	6	....	9	1	7	6	9	3	7	3
Welland	2	....	....	3	....	10	8	2	....	1	....	1	....	3	....	1	2
Whitby	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Lock-ups:																	
Bracebridge	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Gore Bay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Little Current	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manitowaning	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mattawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Parry Sound	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Minden	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sudbury	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort William	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....
Totals	97	6	57	73	34	148	196	315	2	84	24	93	53	282	25	58	160

No. 11.

of the Prisoners *committed* during the year.

Collectors.	Contractors.	Constables.	Coopers.	Dentists.	Doctors and Druggists.	Dressmakers.	Engravers.	Engineers and Machinists.	Farmers and Yeomen.	Gardeners.	Grocers.	Harness and Trunkmakers.	Hatters.	Hotelkeepers and Licensed Victuallers.	Householders.	NAME OF GAOL.
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	19	....	....	2	....	7	....	Barrie.
....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	.....	2	Berlin.
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	13	....	....	....	....	1	7	Belleville.
....	..	....	....	....	1	2	....	2	19	....	....	..	....	2	....	Brantford.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Brampton.
....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	5	13	1	....	....	....	.....	4	Brockville.
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	1	10	....	....	1	....	.....	....	Cayuga.
....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	....	Cornwall.
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	..	2	....	Cobourg.
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	5	....	....	1	....	6	....	Chatham.
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	9	1	....	1	....	2	....	Goderich.
....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	5	7	1	....	....	....	1	....	Guelph.
3	....	....	6	....	....	1	....	12	6	3	2	2	5	2	...	Hamilton.
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	...	3	5	1	....	1	....	2	....	Kingston.
....	2	1	9	....	4	....	....	12	74	....	....	3	....	8	40	London.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	...	....	....	4	....	Lindsay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	.....	....	L'Orignal.
....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	6	....	1	....	....	3	...	Milton.
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	Napanee.
....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	3	21	3	1	....	....	4	43	Ottawa.
.. ..	....	1	1	....	1	....	..	....	15	....	....	....	....	2	....	Owen Sound.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	3	....	Orangeville
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	...	1	....	.....	....	Perth.
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Picton.
....	....	...	....	....	.. ..	....	..	....	9	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Pembroke.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	6	....	Peterboro'.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Port Arthur.
....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rat Portage.
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	18	....	....	....	....	2	....	Simcoe.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	...	....	....	....	.....	....	St. Catharines.
....	....	. ..	2	....	....	....	....	3	7	....	....	....	...	.....	....	Sarnia.
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	..	....	12	....	1	...	....	.....	....	Stratford.
....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	3	10	....	1	....	....	.....	....	Sandwich.
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	25	5	1	....	....	4	10	St. Thomas.
....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	1	.. .	Sault Ste. Marie.
1	2	2	22	....	1	9	3	77	26	19	18	10	14	4	1	Toronto.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	1	1	....	....	4	....	Walkerton.
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	12	8	1	....	1	....	4	4	Woodstock.
....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	6	15	...	....	1	....	1	....	Welland.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	11	....	....	....	....	2	....	Whitby.
																Lock-ups:—
. ..	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Bracebridge.
....	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Gore Bay
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Little Current
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Manitowaning.
. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Mattawa.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Parry Sound.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Minden.
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Sudbury.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	Fort William.
4	6	6	61	1	20	18	6	167	443	36	26	24	19	82	111	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the occupations, trades or callings

NAME OF GAOL.	Laborers.	Lawyers.	Lumbermen.	Masons and Stonecutters.	Merchants and Traders.	Millwrights and Wheelwrights.	Millers.	Moulders.	Pedlars and Hawkers.	Printers.	Plumbers and Painters.	Photographers.	Prostitutes.	Railway Employees.	Sailors and Fishermen.
Barrie	72	....	....	1	1	....	...	1	.....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Berlin	45	....	....	4	....	....	1	3	1	2	.....	...	....	1	1
Belleville	101	....	1	1	....	...	2	3	1	7	3	1	21	2	7
Brantford	167	....	....	2	....	....	....	6	.....	3	4	....	7	....	2
Brampton	96	....	....	5	....	....	1	6	.....	2	4	....	1	....	4
Brockville	62	....	...	1	....	....	....	3	2	....	5	....	....	....	....
Cayuga	21	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	.....	....	2	....	....	....	1
Cornwall	29	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	2	....	....	....	1
Cobourg	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Chatham	47	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	6	....	....
Goderich	13	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	.....	....	3	....	....	....	3
Guelph	28	....	....	8	....	....	....	9	.....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Hamilton	361	....	....	8	....	....	....	16	5	2	23	1	....	2	10
Kingston	86	....	....	3	..	....	....	3	.....	....	3	....	4	...	23
London	257	3	3	2	3	....	1	20	13	7	24	....	....	5	6
Lindsay	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....
L'Orignal	9	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	2
Milton	206	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	.....	2	3	....	....	....	2
Napanee	26	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	6	1	.....	....	....	....	....
Ottawa	310	....	....	5	10	....	1	1	3	2	18	....	51	....	1
Owen Sound	89	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	.....	....	3	....	1	1	4
Orangeville	22	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	....	....	1	....
Perth	41	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Picton	16	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	3
Pembroke	32	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	2	.....	....	....	1	....
Peterboro'	51	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	6	1	..	....	....	2
Port Arthur	43	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	....	1	1	2
Rat Portage	67	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	1	....	....
Simcoe	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	1
St. Catharines	38	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	.....	....	4	....	1	....	4
Sarnia	187	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	9
Stratford	80	...	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	7	2	1
Sandwich	80	....	....	2	2	....	2	....	5	4	10	....	5	1	11
St. Thomas	38	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	1	5	....	....	6	9
Sault Ste. Marie	80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	....	....	....	....
Toronto	1269	6	2	39	22	....	1	54	59	38	129	2	314	15	57
Walkerton	25	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....
Woodstock	319	....	....	2	3	....	....	6	6	1	24	....	1	2	10
Welland	114	....	....	3	....	1	....	2	.....	3	5	1	1	....	22
Whitby	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	2	....	....	....	1
Lock-ups :—															
Bracebridge	14	....	....	....	...	....	....	...	.....	....	.....	....	2	....	....
Gore Bay	2	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	2
Little Current	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....
Manitowaning	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....
Mattawa	17	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	2
Parry Sound	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....
Minden	2	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....
Sudbury	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	2	....
Fort William	55	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	8	14
Totals	4740	9	10	115	41	4	10	148	109	90	285	7	424	51	219

No. 11.—*Continued.*

of the prisoners *committed* during the year.

School and Music Teachers.	Servants and Washerwomen.	Tailors.	Tanners and Currriers.	Teamsters, Drivers and Grooms.	Telegraph Operators.	Tinsmiths.	Watchmakers and Jewellers.	Weavers and Woolworkers.	Whitewashers and Plasterers.	Woodturners.	No Occupation.	Other Occupations not enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
1	13	4	....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	.....	2	.....	157	Barrie.
....	2	2	....	.....	....	1	....	1	....	1	4	5	109	Berlin.
....	6	1	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	214	Belleville.
1	11	1	....	.....	..	....	1	2	....	.....	6	9	292	Brantford.
....	2	1	....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	145	Brampton.
...	7	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	..	....	.. ...	.....	3	119	Brockville.
....	4	2	....	.....	2	....	1	....	....	.....	1	4	67	Cayuga.
....	7	2	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	.....	.....	.....	56	Cornwall.
....	4	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	1	1	71	Cobourg.
....	3	.....	....	.....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	3	8	112	Chatham.
....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	.....	9	7	70	Goderich.
....	4	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	.....	7	1	106	Guelph.
1	95	9	3	3	....	4	....	10	6	5	10	97	875	Hamilton.
....	6	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	47	8	216	Kingston.
1	95	16	4	35	1	6	3	1	3	.....	.....	30	841	London.
....	4	1	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	3	62	Lindsay.
....	3	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	22	L'Orignal.
1	1	.....	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	2	255	Milton.
. ...	.....	2	....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	2	.....	49	Napanee.
2	27	13	1	1	....	5	4	1	6	.....	4	6	632	Ottawa.
1	10	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	147	Owen Sound.
2	2	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	14	.....	57	Orangeville.
....	10	2	....	.....	....	2	....	....	1	.....	1	3	77	Perth.
....	.....	1	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.. ...	2	.....	42	Picton,
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	9	2	57	Pembroke,
....	2	.....	2	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	.....	8	3	100	Peterboro'.
....	4	.....	...	.....	....	....	....	1	....	. ....	.... .	3	70	Port Arthur.
....	1	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	4	80	Rat Portage.
1	.....	2	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	5	3	56	Simcoe.
....	4	2	...	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	9	2	86	St. Catharines.
....	9	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	2	231	Sarnia.
....	4	2	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	2	158	Stratford.
....	7	1	....	.....	....	2	2	....	....	.... .	6	2	183	Sandwich.
1	14	3	....	2	....	....	2	2	...	1	2	6	171	St. Thomas.
....	5	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	7	110	Sault Ste. Marie.
2	308	68	5	101	6	29	2	10	33	9	203	90	3791	Toronto.
....	3	.. .	....	.....	....	....	....	3	3	.....	11	....	79	Walkerton.
1	14	2	4	22	....	3	1	1	1	.....	6	29	570	Woodstock.
....	8	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	9	235	Welland.
....	2	1	2	1	....	1	1	....	..	1	1	3	67	Whitby.
														Lock-ups :—
....	1	.....	....	.... .	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	21	Bracebridge.
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	4	Gore Bay.
....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	5	Little Current.
....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	5	.....	6	Manitowaning.
....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	28	Mattawa.
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.... ..	3	11	Parry Sound.
....	.....	.. ..	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	... ..	.....	3	Minden.
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.... .	.....	10	Sudbury.
...	3	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	4	.....	92	Fort William.
15	708	142	23	178	10	56	17	38	54	19	395	364	11017	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison and lowest number of prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded recapture.	Prisoners who escaped and were recaptured.	Prisoners who died.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labour.
				$ c.
Barrie				
Berlin	1		1	
Belleville			3	
Brantford		1		
Brampton	1		2	
Brockville			3	
Cayuga		3	1	
Cornwall				
Cobourg				
Chatham				
Goderich				
Guelph			2	
Hamilton				
Kingston			1	
London			1	
Lindsay				
L'Orignal				
Milton				
Napanee			2	
Ottawa				52 00
Owen Sound			2	
Orangeville				
Perth			3	71 43
Picton				
Pembroke	1		1	
Peterboro'			3	
Port Arthur	1			
Rat Portage		1		
Simcoe				
St. Catharines				
Sarnia			1	
Stratford			1	
Sandwich				
St. Thomas				
Sault Ste. Marie				
Toronto			14	
Walkerton			1	
Woodstock	1			200 00
Welland				
Whitby				
Lock-ups—				
Bracebridge				
Gore Bay	1			
Little Current				
Manitowaning				
Mattawa				
Parry Sound				
Minden				
Sudbury				
Huntsville				
Fort William		1		
Totals	6	6	42	323 43

No. 12.

labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols, and the highest in custody during the year.

Cost of daily rations for prisoners.	Are regulations with respect to dietary observed?	Number of cells in each gaol.	Number of distinct corridors or wards in each gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	NAME OF GAOL.
Cts.						
7 1-2	Yes.	24	8	31	15	Barrie.
5 1-2	Yes.	25	5	14	.....	Berlin.
6 1-2	Yes.	18	4	34	8	Belleville.
6 1-2	Yes.	24	6	30	1	Brantford.
6 3-4	Yes.	25	4	16	2	Brampton.
5 1-2	Yes.	29	3	21	6	Brockville.
11	Yes.	14	4	9	.....	Cayuga.
12 1-2	Yes.	17	5	7	1	Cornwall.
9 3-4	Yes.	24	5	19	6	Cobourg.
6 1-4	Yes.	26	3	21	2	Chatham.
9	Yes.	12	4	18	5	Goderich.
8	Yes.	36	8	14	3	Guelph.
5 1-2	Yes.	60	6	58	17	Hamilton.
9	Yes.	53	9	34	10	Kingston.
7	Yes.	57	9	61	15	London.
6 1-2	Yes.	18	4	13	2	Lindsay.
8	Yes.	18	6	10	2	L'Orignal.
5 4-10	Yes.	23	4	25	4	Milton.
8 1-2	Yes.	18	4	8	2	Napanee.
6 3-4	Yes.	96	8	42	15	Ottawa.
9 1-2	Yes.	32	6	35	12	Owen Sound.
7	Yes.	23	6	23	10	Orangeville.
5 1-2	Yes.	18	4	24	9	Perth.
8 1-5	Yes.	22	6	6	.....	Picton.
6 1-2	Yes.	24	4	15	6	Pembroke.
12 3-8	Yes.	12	4	22	10	Peterboro'.
17	Yes.	22	5	23	.....	Port Arthur.
17 1-6	Yes.	7	2	6	.....	Rat Portage.
7	Yes.	24	8	11	2	Simcoe.
8	Yes.	40	8	14	4	St. Catharines.
9 1-4	Yes.	19	5	34	9	Sarnia.
5 3-4	Yes.	24	6	22	5	Stratford.
6 3-4	Yes.	32	4	26	11	Sandwich.
8 1-6	Yes.	16	4	24	3	St. Thomas.
12	Yes.	14	3	19	2	Sault Ste. Marie.
7	Yes.	184	12	222	121	Toronto.
7 1-2	Yes.	24	8	16	4	Walkerton.
8 1-3	Yes.	32	5	45	11	Woodstock.
7	Yes.	50	5	48	5	Welland.
6 1-2	Yes.	25	5	14	3	Whitby.
						Lock-ups—
30	Yes.	5	2	2	.....	Bracebridge.
30	Yes.	5	2	2	.....	Gore Bay.
30	Yes.	5	2	2	.....	Little Current.
30	Yes.	5	4	2	.....	Manitowaning.
30	Yes.	5	2	8	1	Mattawa.
30	Yes.	5	4	4	1	Parry Sound.
45	Yes.	6	1	1	.....	Minden.
45	Yes.	5	2	9	1	Sudbury.
45	Yes.	7	1	.....	.....	Huntsville.
12 1-2	Yes.	10	5	9	1	Fort William.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

NAME OF GAOL.	How Maintained.						
	Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Municipalities.	Number of days custody of Government prisoners.	Number of days custody of Municipal prisoners.	Cost of food, fuel and clothing.	Cost of official salaries.
						$ c.	$ c.
Barrie	157	73	84	3612	4719	2083 19	1725 00
Berlin	109	55	54	1058	1293	592 04	1250 00
Belleville	214	91	123	2455	4092	661 60	1500 00
Brantford	292	80	212	1230	3528	1037 97	1450 00
Brampton	145	6	139	146	2450	440 08	1150 00
Brockville	119	31	88	1134	3602	674 00	1650 00
Cayuga	67	24	43	186	1219	594 42	1225 00
Cornwall	56	31	25	1023	783	602 36	1365 00
Cobourg	71	19	52	856	3437	1254 68	1580 00
Chatham	112	48	64	1896	1763	704 67	1660 75
Goderich	70	24	46	458	3460	800 91	1370 00
Guelph	106	27	79	421	1748	891 75	1350 00
Hamilton	875	144	731	2799	9896	2103 54	2900 00
Kingston	216	54	162	1558	5540	1746 33	1594 00
London	841	97	744	1945	9989	2252 12	3701 95
Lindsay	62	15	47	356	1933	325 37	1180 00
L'Orignal	22	8	14	742	668	315 60	808 00
Milton	255	26	229	620	2938	334 17	1015 00
Napanee	49	14	35	197	1389	133 92	1050 00
Ottawa	632	102	530	2810	7463	2606 24	2150 00
Owen Sound	147	26	121	1131	6365	2102 48	1750 00
Orangeville	57	10	47	154	6198	1012 59	1250 00
Perth	77	13	64	321	5550	796 60	1440 00
Picton	42	11	31	270	442	218 66	850 00
Pembroke	57	21	36	842	2591	394 26	1281 50
Peterboro'	100	11	89	575	4689	1152 29	1350 00
Port Arthur	70	70	.....	3229	.....	1319 68	1275 00
Rat Portage	80	80	.....	1044	.....	275 81	2044 00
Simcoe	56	22	34	334	1216	490 64	1050 00
St. Catharines	86	35	51	939	1854	1184 59	1681 00
Sarnia	231	24	207	480	5388	1337 84	1425 00
Stratford	158	19	139	704	4613	999 01	1250 00
Sandwich	183	60	123	2254	4048	862 75	2100 00
St. Thomas	171	57	114	1728	1748	462 64	1807 75
Sault Ste. Marie	110	110	.....	2462	.....	556 52	1226 00
Toronto	3791	575	3216	10865	55706	10207 71	9395 88
Walkerton	79	22	57	538	2029	598 79	1325 00
Woodstock	570	71	499	2104	6808	1753 78	1800 00
Welland	235	44	191	1312	4849	1344 00	1464 00
Whitby	67	34	33	970	1777	652 54	1625 00
Lock-ups :—							
Bracebridge	21	21	.....	54	.....	.....	200 00
Gore Bay	4	4	.....	4	.....	55 00	200 00
Little Current	5	5	.....	59	.....	23 13	200 00
Manitowaning	6	6	.....	77	.....	88 60	200 00
Mattawa	28	19	9	586	14	284 50	310 00
Parry Sound	11	7	4	39	4	50 00	200 00
Huntsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00
Minden	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00
Haliburton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00
Sudbury	10	2	8	27	.....	14 40	.....
Fort William	92	92	.....	691	.....	256 50	416 75
Totals	11017	2443	8574	59295	187799	48650 27	71291 58

No. 13.

salaries of the various gaol officials, for the year ended 30th September, 1887.

EXPENDITURES.					SALARIES OF				NAME OF GAOL.
Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for food, clothing, fuel and repairs.	Average cost per prisoner for salaries and wages.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol Surgeons.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
316 45	4124 64	15 28	10 98	26 26	800 00	500 00	225 00	200 00	Barrie.
18 00	1860 04	5 60	11 47	17 07	560 00	450 00	140 00	100 00	Berlin.
.....	2161 60	3 09	7 01	10 10	600 00	450 00	300 00	150 00	Belleville.
94 45	2582 42	3 88	5 00	8 88	650 00	500 00	300 00	.....	Brantford.
54 25	1644 33	3 40	7 93	11 33	500 00	400 00	200 00	50 00	Brampton.
.....	2324 00	5 63	13 86	19 49	1000 00	400 00	150 00	100 00	Brockville.
46 19	1865 61	9 56	18 28	27 84	600 00	365 00	120 00	140 00	Cayuga.
.....	1967 36	10 75	24 37	35 12	740 00	300 00	100 00	225 00	Cornwall.
178 00	3012 68	20 17	22 25	42 42	800 00	500 00	200 00	80 00	Cobourg.
141 05	2506 47	7 55	14 82	22 37	728 00	430 00	200 00	175 00	Chatham.
119 69	2290 60	13 15	18 57	31 72	600 00	500 00	150 00	120 00	Goderich.
.....	2241 75	8 41	12 73	21 14	600 00	450 00	200 00	100 00	Guelph.
389 26	5392 80	2 85	3 31	6 16	1000 00	1300 00	350 00	250 00	Hamilton.
713 62	4053 95	11 38	7 40	18 78	800 00	400 00	200 00	150 00	Kingston.
424 00	6378 07	3 18	4 40	7 58	750 00	2150 70	456 25	250 00	London.
35 00	1540 37	5 81	19 03	24 84	500 00	400 00	200 00	80 00	Lindsay.
2 42	1126 02	14 46	36 70	51 16	600 00	.....	150 00	50 00	L'Orignal.
7 12	1356 29	1 34	3 98	5 32	500 00	365 00	100 00	50 00	Milton.
50 00	1233 92	3 75	43 87	47 62	475 00	400 00	100 00	75 00	Napanee.
560 13	5316 37	4 85	3 40	8 25	600 00	1000 00	350 00	200 00	Ottawa.
.....	3852 48	14 30	11 90	26 20	700 00	500 00	300 00	250 00	Owen Sound.
23 85	2286 44	18 19	22 00	40 19	600 00	400 00	150 00	100 00	Orangeville.
18 00	2254 60	10 58	18 70	29 28	800 00	400 00	160 00	80 00	Perth.
.....	1068 66	5 20	20 24	25 44	400 00	300 00	100 00	50 00	Picton.
.....	1675 76	6 92	22 48	29 40	600 00	456 50	125 00	100 00	Pembroke.
71 35	2573 64	12 24	13 50	25 74	650 00	400 00	150 00	150 00	Peterboro'.
115 64	2710 32	20 50	18 21	38 71	600 00	400 00	175 00	100 00	Port Arthur.
64 60	2384 41	4 50	25 55	10 05	900 00	744 00	200 00	200 00	Rat Portage.
75 77	1616 41	10 11	18 75	28 86	400 00	350 00	200 00	100 00	Simcoe.
90 27	2955 86	14 82	19 55	34 37	720 00	420 00	200 00	150 00	St. Catharines.
556 15	3318 99	8 19	6 17	14 36	650 00	425 00	200 00	150 00	Sarnia.
.....	2249 01	6 32	7 90	14 22	450 00	425 00	250 00	125 00	Stratford.
363 39	3326 14	6 70	11 47	18 17	600 00	1050 00	250 00	200 00	Sandwich.
.....	2270 39	2 70	10 57	13 27	600 00	857 75	200 00	150 00	St. Thomas.
17 66	1800 18	5 22	11 15	16 37	400 00	400 00	100 00	200 00	Sault Ste. Marie.
842 71	20446 30	2 91	2 48	5 39	1700 00	4150 00	330 00	1000 00	Toronto.
95 97	2019 76	8 79	16 77	25 56	650 00	375 00	200 00	100 00	Walkerton.
129 91	3683 69	3 32	3 16	6 48	800 00	500 00	200 00	300 00	Woodstock.
250 00	3058 00	6 78	6 23	13 01	600 00	450 00	254 00	100 00	Welland.
100 00	2377 54	11 23	24 25	35 48	850 00	450 00	125 00	200 00	Whitby.
									Lock-ups:—
.....	200 00	.....	9 52	9 52	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Bracebridge.
.....	255 00	13 75	50 00	63 75	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
5 00	228 13	5 62	40 00	45 62	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Little Current.
.....	288 60	14 77	33 33	48 10	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Manitowaning.
83 86	678 36	13 15	11 07	24 22	300 00	.....	.....	.....	Mattawa.
37 00	287 00	7 91	18 18	26 09	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Parry Sound.
.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Huntsville.
.....	150 00	50 00	.....	50 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	Minden.
.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....	Haliburton.
.....	14 40	1 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sudbury.
55 95	729 20	3 40	4 53	7 93	350 00	.....	.....	.....	Fort William.
6146 71	126088 56	4 94	6 47	11 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	Totals.

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols, excluding the district lock-ups, for the year ending the 30th September, 1887.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of fuel, food and clothing.	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			$ c.	Cents.
Barrie	157	8331	2083 19	25.00
Berlin	109	2351	592 04	25.22
Belleville	214	6547	661 60	10.10
Brantford	292	4758	1037 97	21.82
Brampton	145	2596	440 08	16.95
Brockville	119	4736	674 00	14.23
Cayuga	67	1405	594 42	42.30
Cornwall	56	1806	602 36	33.35
Cobourg	71	4293	1254 68	29.23
Chatham	112	3659	704 67	19.26
Goderich	70	3918	800 91	20.44
Guelph	106	2169	891 75	41.11
Hamilton	875	12695	2103 54	16.57
Kingston	216	7098	1746 33	24.60
London	841	11934	2252 12	10.40
Lindsay	62	2289	325 37	14.21
L'Orignal	22	1410	315 60	22.38
Milton	255	7558	334 17	4.42
Napanee	49	1586	133 92	8.44
Ottawa	632	10273	2606 24	25.37
Owen Sound	147	7496	2102 48	28.05
Orangeville	57	6352	1012 59	15.94
Perth	77	5871	796 60	13.57
Picton	42	712	218 66	31.71
Pembroke	57	3433	394 26	11.48
Peterboro'	100	5264	1152 29	21.89
Port Arthur	70	3229	1319 68	40.87
Rat Portage	80	1044	275 81	26.41
Simcoe	56	1550	490 64	31.65
St. Catharines	86	2793	1184 59	42.41
Sarnia	231	5868	1337 84	22.80
Stratford	158	5317	999 01	18.79
Sandwich	183	6302	862 75	13.69
St. Thomas	171	3476	462 64	13.31
Sault Ste. Marie	110	2462	556 52	22.60
Toronto	3791	66571	10207 71	15.33
Walkerton	79	2567	598 79	23.33
Woodstock	570	8912	1753 78	19.67
Welland	235	6161	1344 00	21.81
Whitby	67	2747	652 54	23.75
Totals	10837	249539	47878 14	19.18

SEPARATE REPORTS UPON COMMON GAOLS.

Barrie Gaol.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year	405	236	157
Greatest number confined at any one time	52	37	31
Number of re-committals	47	19	7
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$4,797.84	$3,884.05	$4,124.64

A copy of a report made by Mr. Hayes to me on this gaol is annexed.

"Acting under the instructions of the Inspector of Prisons, I made a visit to the Barrie gaol on the 25th June. The prisoners in custody numbered twenty-six, twenty-two men and four women. A large proportion of these persons should properly have been in the poor house, as their only offences appeared to be poverty or inability to work. Several had been committed as insane, but so far as I could judge, they were not proper subjects for treatment in a curative asylum. One of the men committed as a vagrant was blind. I learned that the County Council were making enquiries respecting the cost of erecting and maintaining a county poor house. It is to be hoped that one may be established so that paupers and cripples may be sent to it and not to the gaol as at present. The actual criminal population of the gaol was but eight. Of these, three were under sentence to the Central Prison (two for cow stealing, one for larceny) three were under sentence to the gaol for larceny and one for keeping an illicit still and one was waiting trial for forgery.

"The wash-house had been re-built in the manner specified by the Inspector and the interior work was nearly completed. It is to be fitted up with bath, furnace, pumps, etc., and the upper storey can be utilized as a store-room. The County Council have also given instructions for the eave troughs round the gaol building to be repaired.

"The gaol, especially on the male side, was not in that condition of order and cleanliness, which is to be desired. Allowance, of course, must be made for the class of prisoners confined and for the fact that works of repair were going on both outside and inside the building, as the ceiling of one of the wards was being renewed. Every effort should, however, be made by the gaol staff to enforce cleanliness, neatness and order in every part of the gaol premises. If the Council were to supply the iron bedsteads so much needed, greater cleanliness as well as neatness would be ensured. The part of the gaol occupied by the female prisoners was in better order, but in places a fresh coating of whitewash was needed.

"The gaoler was reminded that so soon as a prisoner is sentenced either to the Penitentiary, Central Prison or Gaol, he must be clothed in the proper prison garb and be subjected to all the rules relating to sentenced prisoners.

"The food supplies were examined and found to be of good quality.

"The gaol surgeon's book shews that frequent visits were made by that official. The register was not very neatly kept, but the entries are properly made and it was entered up to date."

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make the second inspection. He reported to me as follows :

"Acting under the instructions of the Inspector of Prisons, I visited the Barrie gaol on the 15th Sept. As the gaoler was not on the premises, I went over the gaol with the turnkey. I was glad to find it in a neater and cleaner condition than when I last inspected it and it is to be hoped that efforts will be made to always keep the place in an equally good condition. The lower part of the wash-house has been completed and is in use. The upper part requires to be fitted with shelves and cupboards. When this is done it will make a very good store-room.

"The prisoner's numbered twenty-one, eighteen men and three women. The majority of these men and all the women were of that class which should properly be in a poor house, as they were either crippled, infirm with old age or weak minded. Two of the men were under sentence to the Central Prison and were waiting removal.

Berlin Gaol.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year....	76	65	109
Greatest number confined at any one time	10	12	14
Number of re-committals.....	16	23	28
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$1,627.87	$1,657.49	$1,860.04

A copy of the report made upon this gaol to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed :

"I made an inspection of the Berlin gaol on the 28th July.

"The only prisoners were one man and two boys, one of the latter was under sentence for larceny, the other for vagrancy. The gaol was found to be in good order, and the books correctly entered up.

The second inspection of this gaol was made by Mr. English, who reported to Dr. O'Reilly as follows :

"Acting under the instructions of the Inspector of Prisons I inspected the Berlin gaol on the 8th October. There were only four prisoners in custody, one awaiting transfer to the Central Prison and three boys under sentence for larceny. The books were in good order and the gaol clean in all departments."

Belleville Gaol.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year....	193	186	214
Greatest number confined at any one time	28	33	34
Number of re-committals.....	34	25	29
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$2,165.00	$2,138.00	$2,161.60

Copies of the reports made to the Government by me are annexed :

"I made an inspection of this gaol on the 28th April.

"There were then in custody nine males and three females. Two of the former and one of the latter had been committed as lunatics. All these, from their appearance, were more of the imbecile class than mentally deranged. Two males were under sentence for larceny, one was awaiting trial for seduction, and the others were committed for drunkenness and vagrancy.

"One of the females was committed for assault, and the other was under sentence for a short term for vagrancy.

"On looking over the records I noted that an unusually large number of lunatics have been committed, and removed from this gaol, since the date of my last visit, nearly all of them being violent and urgent cases. I found the premises in excellent order; the spring cleaning was about completed and every cell was bright and clean.

An examination of the gaoler's quarters shewed they were not in a condition favourable to the health and comfort of his family, the lower apartments being considerable below the ground level, are very damp from defective drainage."

"I made an inspection of the Belleville gaol on the 6th September, when there were 7 men and 5 women in custody.

"Two of the men had been committed as lunatics, one was under sentence for assault, and the other two drunkenness and vagrancy. Two of the women were committed as insane and the others as vagrants.

"I found the gaol clean and tidy and in excellent order throughout. The accommodation however is insufficient and renders a satisfactory classification of prisoners impossible.

"There has been an average of 18 male prisoners in custody during the past year and the number has been as high as 27 at one time. To accommodate this number there are only six cells in each of the two corridors appropriated to their use. An equal number of cells is provided for females on the opposite side.

"It is evident therefore that with the ordinary population of the gaol a proper class separation of the prisoners cannot be maintained, further than the separation of the sexes.

"On the day of my visit, a young lad of 15 or 16 years was in custody and of necessity he was confined with older and more hardened criminal prisoners. His only offence was that of stealing a ride on the cars for a short distance, and he said he was induced to take the chances by some one of the officials of the railway.

"With a view to determining what structural alterations would be required to secure a reasonable classification, I made a thorough inspection of the premises. The gaoler's quarters, as formerly noted, are neither healthy, convenient, nor suitable, and if a residence for him were built on the property adjoining; the apartments he at present occupies could, at a small outlay, be converted into prison room and so subdivided as to allow classification to such an extent at least as to isolate young boys committed under circumstances similar to that I have related; secondly, isolated accommodation could be provided for lunatics while temporarily committed to the gaol; and, thirdly, the old and infirm people who are sent here for shelter, especially during the winter, would be more comfortably domiciled An apartment properly equipped to be used as a reception corridor as wel as for the occupation of prisoners who have been committed and are awaiting trial, or are on remand, could also be provided.

"I note that during the past year 214 prisoners have been in custody which shows an increase of 28 as compared with the previous year, and there appears to be no grounds to hope for a largely reduced population, so that the present condition of matters, as already indicated requires attention on the part of the authorities in charge.

"The Sheriff is therefore requested to call the attention of the Council to those portions of these notes having regard to the structural condition and accommodation of the gaol with a view to having such further accommodation provided as appears necessary, at the earliest date.

BRANTFORD GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year....	157	233	292
Greatest number confined at any one time	21	36	30
Number of re-committals.....	73	94	119
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$3,111.92	$3,010.46	$2,582.42.

A copy of the report made to the Government upon this gaol by Dr. O'Rielly is annexed.

"I made an Inspection of the Brantford Gaol on 10th February and found 23 prisoners in custody, namely 20 males and 3 females

"The gaol and yards were in a clean and orderly state. The books also were neatly and correctly kept."

BRAMPTON GOAL.

	1885.	1886.	1887,
Prisoners committed during the year....	186	247	145
Greatest number confined at any one time	11	16	16
Number of re-committals.....	43	61	49
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$1,696.23	$1,709.76	$1,644.33

The first inspection was made by Mr. Nicholson who reported to Dr. O'Rielly as follows:—

"I beg to report that as instructed by you, I inspected the Brampton Gaol on the 12th August, when it contained three prisoners, two of whom were insane, and the other was under sentence for assault.

"Three prisoners—two old men and a boy—died in the gaol during the month of July from diarrhœa.

"I found the gaol premises clean and properly kept. A new hardwood floor had recently been laid in the male corridor."

The second inspection was made by Mr. English who reported to Dr. O'Rielly as follows:—

"Acting under instructions of the Inspector of Prisons, I inspected the Brampton Gaol on the 6th October, 1887. There were three men and two women in custody, two of the men were awaiting trial for horse stealing. One woman was serving a six month's sentence for prostitution, while one man and one woman were committed as lunatics.

"The books were properly kept and the gaol was clean and in good order."

BROCKVILLE GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year....	214	160	119
Greatest number confined at any one time	31	33	21
Number of re-committals.....	114	82	62
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$2,780.34	$2,645.70	$2,324.00

A copy of a report made to the Government by me is annexed:

"I inspected the Brockville Gaol on the 3rd May and found seventeen prisoners in custody, fourteen males and three females, all under sentence for longer or shorter periods. Three of the males were under sentence for larceny, two for selling liquor contrary to the Temperance Act, two were on remand charged with

insanity, but were about to be discharged as not insane, and the others were under short sentences for vagrancy. Two of the females were under sentence for disorderly conduct, and the third, who had been committed as insane was about to be discharged as not insane.

"A large number of the prisoners at present in custody are able-bodied men, and the principal employment they have is keeping the Court House premises and grounds in proper order.

"The number of prisoners committed up to the present date of the current year was 78 which shews a considerable reduction in comparison with the same period of the previous year.

"The gaol was clean and tidy throughout."

I instructed Mr. Yeigh to make the second inspection. He reported to me as follows :

"Acting under instructions from the Inspector of Prisons I made an inspection of the Brockville Gaol on the 28th July. Nine males were in custody, two of whom had been committed as lunatics, two for trespassing, one for larceny and four for vagrancy. The building was in a proper state of cleanliness and the books had been kept according to the regulations, The yards were also in excellent order and the dietary thoroughly satisfactory both as to material and preparation."

CAYUGA GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year....	110	125	67
Greatest number confined at any one time	18	17	9
Number of re-committals.....	39	35	28
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$2,342.89	$2,128	1865.61

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government, is annexed :

"I made an inspection of this gaol on the 9th August, on which occasion there were four prisoners in custody, all of which were males, and were convicted as follows : for larceny three, and one for being drunk and disorderly.

"The plastering in some of the corriders needed repairs, the books were properly kept and the gaol was in good order throughout, with the above exception."

A second inspection was made by Mr. English who reported to Dr. O'Reilly as follows :

"The Cayuga Gaol was inspected by me on the 21st October. There were then five male persons and one female in custody, one awaiting removal to the Penitentiary, one for assault and three larceny, one insane female. The gaol was found to be in good order and the books were properly kept."

CORNWALL GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year....	43	50	56
Greatest number confined at any one time	7	13	7
Number of re-committals.....	10	12	13
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$2,018.74	$1,520.52	$1,967.36

A copy of a report made by me to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :

"I made an inspection of the Cornwall Gaol on the 3rd of April, when it contained no prisoners. The number of prisoners that have been in custody during the current year is thirty-four.

"I found the premises clean and in good order. The ice jam which happened on the 18th Jan., and occasioned the flooding of the gaol and County buildings to a considerable depth had apparently done no damage.

"The heating appliances appeared to be sufficient but on enquiry I found that for some unexplained reason a reasonable temperature was not maintained in the gaol during severe weather. Fortunately the stoves formerly used could be utilized on such occasions.

"I found that during the period of the inundation a temporary water closet had been made in the male prisoners' yard: but none had been provided in the female prisoners' yard. This condition of matters is unsatisfactory and should be remedied as soon as possible. The Sheriff will please draw the attention of the Committee of Council having the buildings in charge, to this matter, with a view to having the want supplied, and a permanent arrangement made, as the well from which the water for the gaol and gaoler's family is drawn, is only about 50 or 55 feet from the closet, and during the overflow referred to the yard was covered to a depth of about two feet, the well water must have been polluted and rendered unfit for use. This matter, therefore, calls for prompt action.

I instructed Mr. Yeigh to make the second inspection. He reported to me as follows:

"I have the honor to report that, as instructed by you I inspected the Cornwall gaol on the 29th of July, and found the corriders, cells, etc., in proper condition and the books correctly kept. There were five inmates, two committed for larceny; a male and female committed as lunatics, and a male as an idiot, Workmen were engaged in erecting a new water closet which will be connected with the main sewer, temporary closets in the yards being used in the meantime."

COBOURG GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year....	137	96	71
Greatest number confined at any one time	23	24	19
Number of re-committals.....	44	32	20
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$3,454.40	$3,375.44	$3,012.68

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make the first inspection of this gaol. He reported to me as follows:

"I have the honor to report that as instructed by you I made an inspection of the Cobourg gaol on the 2nd June. The gaol premises were clean and in good order generally, but there is much to be desired as regards their structural condition. The lower wards in which the male prisoners are confined are dark and damp, and the want of ventilation is noticeable, even in weather when it is possible to keep the windows open. The water closets are rather foul smelling.

"The prisoners numbered ten, eight males and two females. Four had been committed as insane and one as an idiot, the others were under sentence as follows: for larceny, one; vagrancy, one; receiving stolen goods, one; breach of the Canada Temperance Act, two. No complaints were received from any of these prisoners. Two of them are but boys, and I was glad to learn that the gaoler had been enabled to keep them apart from the adult prisoners.

"The books are well kept, the commitments during the year number so far but forty-six, as compared with seventy-seven to the corresponding day of last year. There are entries of frequent visits in the gaol surgeon's book.

"The bread and oatmeal as supplied to the prisoners were examined. They appeared to be of good quaulity. A sufficient supply of good uniform clothing is in stock to meet requirements. It would be a great improvement were the County Council to order iron bedsteads for use in the gaol.

'I made an inspection of this gaol on the 22nd Oct. There were sixteen male prisoners in custody on the day of my visit. Six had been committed as insane, three were under sentence for larceny, one had been committed charged with arson, and one for violation of the Scott Act. The others were all under sentence as vagrants. I found the gaol in good order and clean, books properly kept, and every indication of faithful performance of the duties by the gaoler and his turnkey."

CHATHAM GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year....	121	103	112
Greatest number confined at any one time	18	16	21
Number of re-committals.....	7	7	4
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$2,178.78	$2,308.05	$2,506.47

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Hayes to make an inspection of this gaol, a copy of his report is annexed:

"I have the honour to report that according to your instructions, I inspected the Chatham gaol on the 13th May.

"The prisoners then in custody numbered seven, five males and two females; of these, one charged with murder was awaiting trial, one was detained as a witness against the prisoner just named, one was a lunatic, one was under sentence to the Central Prison for shooting with intent, one for vagrancy and two for being inmates of a house of ill fame. All the prisoners were seen and no complaints were made by them.

"The books were examined.

"The register is very well kept. The gaoler was informed for his guidance that prisoners committed for indictable offences should be charged as Government prisoners from the date of reception into gaol. No entry had been made of a visit by the gaol surgeon since the 20th March, although I was informed that he had been to the gaol several times since that date. His attention was called to the regulation (No. 33) on the subject.

"Some of the padlocks on the gates are worn out. They should be replaced by those known as "Scandinavian," of not less than two lbs. six oz. each.

"The path leading to the public entrance to the court house should be fenced off from the gaol premises, as great inconvenience is caused, especially during the sittings of the court by persons congregating round the entrance to the gaol and gaol windows and communicating with the prisoners. I would recommend that the County Council be asked to do the work needed.

"The gaol was in very good order throughout,"

The second inspection was made by Mr. English who reported to Dr. OReilly as follows:

"I made an inspection of the Chatham gaol Sept. 29th, and found fifteen males and one female in custody for the following offences: one murder, one rape, one abortion and murder, one arson, one fraud and one debtor waiting trial, and eight under sentence for minor offences for short periods; three insane, two men and one woman.

"The gaol was found to be clean and in good condition in all respects, no complaints from any of the prisoners; books well kept."

GODERICH GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year....	61	62	70
Greatest number confined at any one time	15	17	18
Number of re-committals.....	27	18	29
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$2,461.39	$2,161.54	$2,290.60

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed:—

"This gaol was inspected by me on the 2nd August. There were five prisoners in custody, four males and one female. Two of these were committed as insane, two as vagrants and one for larceny.

"The books were examined by me and found to be properly entered up.

"The gaol was clean and tidy."

The second inspection was made by Mr. English, who reported to Dr. O'Rielly as follows:—

"I have the honour to report that, as instructed by you, I inspected the Goderich gaol on the 6th October, when I found nine male and two female prisoners in custody; one man waiting removal to the Central Prison, one waiting trial for robbery, seven under sentence for minor offences, two insane, one male and one female.

"The gaol was in good order, and no complaints from any of the prisoners. The books were in excellent form."

GUELPH GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year....	118	87	106
Greatest number confined at any one time	18	16	14
Number of re-committals.....	11	19	9
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$1,900.36	$2,221.24	$2,241.75.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed:

"I made an inspection of the Guelph gaol on the 26th July, when I found four prisoners in custody, namely, three males and one female.

"The gaol was in its usual condition of good order and cleanliness. All books were examined and found to be correctly kept."

HAMILTON GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year....	1,003	953	875
Greatest number confined at any one time	63	66	58
Number of re-committals.....	562	483	485
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$5,706.36	$6,920.87	$5,392.80.

A copy of the report made to the Government upon this gaol by Dr. O'Rielly is annexed:

"I made two inspections of this gaol during the year, the first on April 8th, on which occasion their were twenty-five prisoners in custody, twenty-three males and two females; and again on the 14th October, and found thirty-four prisoners, twenty-four males and ten females.

"On both of these occasions I found the gaol in the usual excellent condition of cleanliness, order and discipline.

"The County of Wentworth is to be congratulated upon the possession of its present gaoler, who is so well qualified to succeed the late gaoler who, in his time, had no superior in the service.

KINGSTON GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year....	184	157	216
Greatest number confined at any one time	33	23	53
Number of re-committals.....	26	16	25
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$3,477.74	$4,344.43	$4,053.95.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by me upon this gaol are annexed:

"I made an inspection of the Kingston gaol on the 28th April. There were twenty-six male and six female prisoners in custody.

"Of the males, five were under sentence for assault, two for larceny, and two (boys) were under sentence for burglary and awaiting removal to the Reformatory for boys. All the others were under sentence for short terms for vagrancy and drunkenness. The females were all under sentence, but none of them for aggravated offences. Up to present date of the current year there had been 136 prisoners committed, and up to the same date of the previous year there had only been 77, shewing an increase of 59 this year to date.

"The books were in good order. The wall of the gaol which, on a previous visit, I noted as being broken down, had been neatly repaired and put in proper order.

"I made a second inspection of this gaol on the 4th September. On that date there were seventeen prisoners in custody, twelve males and five females. One male had been committed as insane, one as an idiot, three under sentence for larceny and seven for vagrancy and drunkenness. Of the females one had been committed as a vagrant, one for disorderly conduct, and the others for vagrancy.

"I found the premises in good order and well kept, and that the prisoners had been kept employed in attending to the county property grounds, stone-breaking, etc. The books I found well kept and in their usual state of neatness."

LONDON GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year....	788	801	841
Greatest number confined at any one time	68	58	61
Number of re-committals.....	367	394	387
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$6,996,71	$7,768.75	$6,378.07.

Copies of the reports made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government are annexed:—

"This gaol was visited by me on the 13th July, on which occasion there were thirty-three prisoners in custody held on various charges, most of them being drunks and vagrants.

"The gaol was in its usual state of cleanliness and order, and the books were entered up and properly kept.

"I inspected the London gaol on the 28th October, when there were in custody eighteen male and fourteen female prisoners. There were no prisoners of special importance in the gaol on the occasion of this inspection; they were chiefly minor offenders, such as drunks and vagrants.

"This gaol is always well kept, and in as good order as circumstances will permit. It needs, however, a thorough repairing as to floors, etc., and I trust it will not be long before this is done. It is unfair to the gaol officials to require them to keep the floors clean in their present condition, because it is almost impossible for them to do so. All the old brick floors should be taken up and replaced with flagging, or good cement."

LINDSAY GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year	71	54	62
Greatest number confined at any one time	12	19	13
Number of re-committals	6	4	2
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1,687.89	$1,503.77	$1,540.37.

A copy of the reports made to the Government by me upon this gaol is annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the Lindsay gaol on the 18th May.

"On that day there were three prisoners in custody—two males and one female. One of the males was under sentence for wounding and the other for vagrancy. The female was also under sentence for vagrancy.

"The general condition of the gaol was found to be satisfactory."

I instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection. He reported to me as follows:—

"Acting under the instructions of the Inspector of Prisons, I paid a vist to this gaol on Sept. 1st, 1887. There were eight males and one female in custody. Of the males two were committed for assault, one for assault with intent, two vagrants, two lunatics, and one for selling liquor without a license, while the female was under sentence for vagrancy.

"Some suits of male prison clothing are required, also some brogans. The gaoler will make a requisition for them with a view to having them supplied from the Central Prison.

"The gaol was in proper order and clean, and the books were entered up."

L'ORIGNAL GAOL.

	1885.	1886	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year	28	20	22
Greatest number confined at any one time	9	5	10
Number of re-committals	1	4	..
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1,007.66	$1,085.01	$1,126.02.

I instructed Mr. Yeigh to make an inspection of this gaol. He reported as follows:

"Acting under instructions from the Inspector of Prisons, I to-day made an inspection of the L'Orignal gaol and found the entire premises in first-class order and the books properly kept, the latter showing six male and three female inmates, including male and female committed as lunatics Every evidence of good treatment and observance of the gaol regulations were manifested."

MILTON GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year	252	373	255
Greatest number confined at any one time	22	26	25
Number of re-committals	55	70	39
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1,407.30	$1,393.39	$1,356.29.

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government is annexed :—

"I inspected the Milton gaol on the 4th August, when there were in custody three males and one female.

"Upon examination I found everything to be neatly and properly kept throughout the building, the books as well being entered up to date. The food supplies were also examined and the quality thereof found to be good."

The second inspection was made by Mr. English who reported to Dr. O'Reilly as follows :—

"I inspected Milton gaol October 18th, 1887. There were on that date, six prisoners in custody—four males and two females, one under four months sentence for assault, and three vagrants ; two insane females.

"The gaol was found to be in excellent order, and the books well kept, but they are much in need of a gaol kitchen, as the gaoler is compelled to use his own for gaol purposes."

NAPANEE GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year....	59	48	49
Greatest number confined at any one time	11	8	8
Number of re-committals.....	19	18	22
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$1,863.19	$1,555.96	$1,233.92.

A copy of the report made to the Government by me upon this gaol is annexed :

"I made an inspection of this gaol on the 26th April, and found three prisoners in custody—two males and one female. The former were under sentence for vagrancy, and the latter is an idiot.

"The usual spring cleaning was in progress at the time of my visit, and some disorder in the corridors was occasioned thereby. Otherwise the premises were in good order, and the books shewed that they were properly kept."

I instructed Mr. Yeigh to make a second inspection of this gaol. He reported to me as follows :

"I have the honor to report that as instructed by you I made an inspection of the Napanee gaol on the 28th July, when there were three male and one female prisoner in custody, one of the former being certified as insane. The gaol was in good order and the books kept properly. The wood yard I found in an untidy condition. It was represented to me that this would be attended to promptly upon the advent of available prison labour."

OTTAWA GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year....	637	712	632
Greatest number confined at any one time	65	46	42
Number of re-committals.....	80	85	80
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$5,576.46	$5,814.11	$5,316.37.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed :

"I made an inspection of the Ottawa gaol on the 4th May, and saw all the prisoners then in custody, namely, twenty males and seven females,

"Fifteen of the males were under sentence, two of them for cutting and wounding, two for larceny, one for issuing confederate (United States) money, one for assault, and the remainder for minor offences.

"Six of the females were under sentence, three for keeping houses of ill-fame, one for assault, and two for disorderly conduct. An examination of the records shewed that the surgeon had, during the month of April, made seven visits to the gaol. Two hundred and seventy-two prisoners had been committed this year to date, being exactly the same number as for the corresponding period of last year.

"The able-bodied prisoners were regularly employed in breaking stone in the yard.

"The water supply is inadequate. It is conveyed through a one-inch pipe, and the force is insufficient to flush the water closets properly, consequently they are constantly giving trouble by becoming choked. The Sheriff will please call the attention of the Committee of Council to this defect, with a view to having a larger supply of water furnished."

"I made a second inspection of this gaol for the current year on 7th Sept., and saw all the prisoners then in custody.

"Thirteen males were then under sentence for larceny, two awaiting trial, one for burglary and one for house-breaking. Two females were committed as lunatics, one as a keeper of a house of ill-fame, two as inmates of houses of ill-fame, and two others as drunk and disorderly.

"The records show that up to the corresponding date of the previous year the committals were 669, and for the current year 579, making a decrease of 90 prisoners during the present year to date.

"I found the prison kept in good order and the books in proper shape.

"Owing to statements published lately alleging that the authorities had harshly treated a female committed as a lunatic, a thorough, though informal, investigation was made in regard to the matter.

"No evidence could be found, however, to sustain the charges; on the contrary, the matron appeared to have used (with what assistance was available) all the means in her power to alleviate the condition of the poor unfortunate woman.

"Although attention has been frequently called to the want of bedsteads in this gaol they have not as yet been supplied, and for years past the prisoners have had to rest on cots made on the floor of the cells.

"In many instances the floors have to be scrubbed and mopped two or three times a day, so that they may be kept thoroughly clean. Under such conditions it can be readily understood that the cells, in consequence, must be more or less damp, and the bedding also, to such an extent as might seriously affect the health of any infirm prisoner having to use it.

"Other objectionable features could well be urged against the continuance of this meagre provision and unnecessary harsh infliction on prisoners.

"With the exception of Ottawa gaol, bedsteads of some description are supplied in every gaol in Ontario, and continued neglect in this matter can no longer be permitted.

"The Sheriff is therefore requested to call the attention of the Chairman of the Committee to these notes having reference to the supply of bedsteads, in order that they may be placed in the cells as soon as possible.

"Since the date of my last visit an increased water supply has been furnished. The plumbing work has been well done and the supply is now ample for the requirements of the gaol."

OWEN SOUND GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year....	228	200	147
Greatest number confined at any one time	37	42	35
Number of re-committals.....	83	60	58
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$3,540.75	$3,880.05	$3,852.48.

"I made an inspection of the Owen Sound gaol on the 12th August, 1887, and saw the fourteen prisoners then in custody. One male and two females had been committed as insane, and nine males were under sentence, one for indecent assault and the others as vagrants.

"Up to the corresponding date of the previous year there had been 129 prisoners confined, and up to the present date of the current year 182, shewing an increase of 53.

"I found the gaol in good order so far as official supervision could be extended. The locks on many of the cell gates, however, are worse than useless, being so much worn that the key would not act upon them, and consequently the gates could not be locked or unlocked at pleasure. Three or four attempts to open some of them were unsuccessful, and the most expert manipulation was necessary to effect an opening. In view of this condition of things, I need hardly enlarge upon the importance of having these defective locks put right without delay.

"The Sheriff is therefore requested to call the attention of the Committee of Council to this matter and have the locks repaired or replaced.

"I also noted that one of the cells on the basement floor was damp, and that a drain under the premises would be a very desirable improvement."

A second inspection of this gaol was made by Mr. English, who reported to Dr. O'Rielly as follows:

"Acting under the instructions of the Inspector of Prisons I inspected the Owen Sound gaol on the 15th October. There were thirteen males and five females in custody; one waiting transfer to the Central Prison, one debtor, one assault, eight vagrants, and two lunatics, three female lunatics and two vagrants. The gaol is in good order, but there are a great many locks in a very bad state; books well kept."

ORANGEVILLE GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year....	63	57	57
Greatest number confined at any one time	27	28	23
Number of re-committals.....	30	30	25
Total cost of maintaining gaol....	$2,160.30	$2,296.00	$2,286.44

The first inspection was made by Mr. Nicholson, who reported to Dr. O'Rielly as under:

"Acting under the instructions of the Inspector of Prisons, I made an inspection of this gaol on the 12th August.

"There were fifteen prisoners in custody, ten males and five females. Two of the males were idiots, and one female was insane. All the others were under sentence for vagrancy.

"The gaol, I found, to be in good order throughout, and the books correctly kept.

"The remarks made in former reports as to the unsafe condition of the fence enclosing the wood-yard still apply."

A copy of the report made by me upon this gaol is annexed.

"This goal was inspected by me on the 13th August, when the prisoners numbered fifteen—ten males and five females.

"Two of the male prisoners had been committed as idiots, and eight as vagrants.

"Four of the females were vagrants and one insane.

"I found the gaol internally in good order, with the exception of the hall leading from the gaoler's quarters, where repairs to the plastering, etc., were in progress, and the consequent disorder was unavoidable.

"The condition of the fence surrounding the working yard is very dilapidated and insecure, and if any important or active prisoners were in custody it would be unsafe to admit them to this enclosure. The Sheriff is, therefore, requested to call the attenion of the Chairman of Committee in charge, with a view to having this wooden fence thoroughly repaired or rebuilt.

"The washing for the gaol is now done in the kitchen, to which apartment the male and female prisoners have access during working hours. A remedy for this would be the erection of an outbuilding specially for laundry purposes, and attention is also called to this requirement. I found the books properly kept."

PERTH GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year	86	82	77
Greatest number confined at any one time	25	34	24
Number of re-committals	28	20	31
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,830.82	$2,366.65	$2,254.60

A copy of the report made by me upon this gaol is annexed.

"I made an inspection of the Perth gaol on the 7th of May.

"The prisoners in custody numbered fourteen—nine males and five females.

"One of the males had been committed as insane, and all the others were under sentence as vagrants.

"Of the females, one had been committed as an idiot, and three as vagrants, and one for being drunk and disorderly.

"These prisoners are nearly all old and decrepit—some of them were seventy years of age.

"I found the premises thoroughly clean and the books well kept.

"No punishments have been recorded since the date of my last inspection."

I instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection; he reported as follows:—

"Acting under the instructions of the Inspector of Prisons, I made a visit to the Perth gaol on August 30th, 1887. There were nineteen prisoners in custody —twelve males and seven females. Of the males, eleven were vagrants and one insane; and of the females, two were committed as insane, one for disorderly conduct, three as vagrants, and one was an idiot.

"The gaol was in very good order, being clean and tidy. The books were also entered up and properly kept."

PICTON GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year	69	80	42
Greatest number confined at any one time	6	10	6
Number of re-committals	30	37	27
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1,255.35	$1,208.80	$1,068.66

"I made an inspection of Picton gaol on the 20th July. There were then three prisoners in custody, one of whom had been committed as a lunatic, another

was on remand, and the third was under sentence for using violent language. There have been thirty-six prisoners committed to this gaol since the commencement of the official year.

"I found the gaol and premises clean and in excellent order, and the books well kept."

PEMBROKE GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year	131	72	57
Greatest number confined at any one time	25	19	15
Number of re-committals	37	27	20
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1,955.87	$1,726.72	$1,675.76

A copy of a report made to the Government by me upon this gaol is annexed.

"I made an inspection of the Pemboke gaol on the 6th May, when there were six prisoners in custody, viz., five males and one female.

"One of the male prisoners was under sentence of death for murder, and the usual provisions for his safe-keeping had been adopted. One was under sentence for larceny, one was detained under *capias*, one was committed as a lunatic, and one (a boy) was committed for vagrancy.

"The female prisoner was committed as a vagrant. I found that the supply of blankets required, and noted in my last report, had not yet been furnished. The gaoler stated that the stock of blankets at present on hand proved altogether inadequate during the cold weather of last winter.

"The Sheriff is, therefore, requested to again call the attention of the Committee of Council to the necessity of acting on this matter without further delay.

"I found the gaol and premises thoroughly clean and well kept. The books also, were properly entered up, in accordance with the regulations.

I instructed Mr. Yeigh to make the second inspection, he reported as follows:—

"I have the honour to report that, as instructed by you, I inspected the Pembroke gaol on the 1st of August, and found the gaol premises in good condition, and the books correctly kept. There were twelve inmates, including a male committed as a lunatic. The supply of blankets ordered by the Inspector on his last tour has not yet been supplied. I find, on examination, that the requirements in this respect will have to be provided for before the cold weather sets in, otherwise the health of the prisoners will be prejudiced."

PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year	120	106	100
Greatest number confined at any one time	19	28	22
Number of re-commitals	29	24	17
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,519.58.	$2,899.49.	$2,573.64.

A copy of the report made to the Government by me upon this gaol is annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the Peterborough Gaol on the 18th of May. There were then in custody fifteen male and five female prisoners, five of whom, (four males and one female), had been committed as insane.

"One of the males had been committed for larceny, and one for doing wilful damage to property. One was on remand for threatening, and the others had been committed for minor offences.

"The five females had been committed as vagrants. One of them, and her three children who were with her, were imbecile and helpless mentally and physically.

"I found the corridors and cells neat and clean, and the gaol premises generally in excellent order. Since the date of my last visit the gaoler's quarters have been changed, the old original gaol building having been removed and entirely refitted for the occupation of the gaoler and the turnkey. The work has been well done, and a very great improvement effected. The books were in proper order."

I instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection; he reported as follows:—

"Acting under the instructions of the Inspector of Prisons, I made an inspection of the Peterborough gaol on September 1st, 1887. The prisoners in custody numbered seventeen, there being twelve males and five females. The males were committed for the following offences: insane six, larceny one, drunk and disorderly two, vagrants three; and the five females were all held as vagrants.

"Some alterations were being made in the hanging of the bells, which had upset things somewhat, otherwise the gaol was in very good order.

"I also examined the books which were entered up to date and well kept."

Simcoe Gaol.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year	74	95	56
Greatest number confined at any one time	72	16	24
Number of re-committals	28	17	25
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1,657.39	$1,607.85.	$1,616.41.

A copy of the report upon this gaol made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government is annexed:—

"The Simcoe gaol was inspected by me on the 9th August, when three prisoners were in custody, all being males, one of which was a lunatic and blind, and the other two were idiots.

"The gaol and all its belongings were found to be in the usual clean and orderly condition."

The second inspection was made by Mr. English who reported as follows:—

"I inspected Simcoe Gaol 22nd October. There were then nine male prisoners in custody. Three waiting transfer to the Central Prison, four waiting trial for minor offences, and two insane. The books were properly kept, and the gaol building was very clean and in good order."

St. Catharines Gaol.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year	99	117	86
Greatest number confined at any one time	15	18	14
Number of re-commitals	9	9	8
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,791.04	$3,054.65	$2,955.86

A copy of the report made to the Government upon this gaol by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed:—

"This gaol was inspected by me on the 8th November, when there were five men and five women in custody. One of the males and two of the females were insane, the others were all of the ordinary class of drunks, vagrants and petty offenders.

"This gaol is always well kept, and was found to be in its usual condition on this occasion.

SARNIA GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year	342	278	231
Greatest number confined at any one time	23	36	34
Number of re-committals	5	4	14
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$3,343.79	$3,531.08	$3,318.99

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Hayes to make an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

"I beg to report that as instructed by you, I made an inspection of the Sarnia gaol on the morning of the 12th May. The gaol, so far as cleanliness and order are concerned, was in good condition, but I regret to say that the wooden contrivances which are honoured by the name of beadsteads, have not yet been replaced by iron ones. The County Council should be urged to make this very necessary change, as it is impossible to keep the cells free from vermin whilst the wooden structures remain. The recommendation made by you to the Council last year has not been carried out. This is also to be regretted, as the present enclosed yard space is limited.

The prisoners numbered fourteen, eleven males, three females, of these four had been committed as insane, but with, perhaps, one exception they are of the class of prisoners simply requiring care and shelter and not active treatment in a curative institution. One prisoner, a woman of sixty-four years of age, was on remand charged with murder. The other prisoners were under sentence, six for vagrancy, two for larceny and one for attempted suicide. These prisoners were all seen. The register is well kept. A new dietary book should be supplied. No punishments have been recorded since May, 1886. The Surgeon's book contains entries of frequent visits by that official."

The second inspection was made by Mr. English, who reported to Dr. O'Reilly as follows:—

The Sarnia gaol was inspected by me on the 29th Sept., 1887, when there were twelve males and one female in custody, three insane, one idiot, one waiting trial for larceny, and seven vagrants. One female, committed as a vagrant, and is in a very low state suffering from inflammatory rheumatism. The gaol was in good order and the books were found to be well kept and written up to date."

STRATFORD GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year	151	148	158
Greatest number confined at any one time	22	19	22
Number of re-committals	51	56	75
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2.460.49	$2,129.75	$2,249.01.

A copy of the report upon this gaol made to the Government by Dr. O'Rielly is annexed:—

"On the 2nd August I visited the Stratford gaol, on which occasion there were ten males and three females in custody. Of these five were insane, four vagrants, one was convicted of larceny, one for illicit distilling, and two for murder.

"The books were properly kept, and the building was in its usual state of cleanliness."

The second inspection was made by Mr. English, who reported to Dr. O'Reilly as follows:—

"Acting under the instruction of the Inspector of Prisons, I made an inspection of the Stratford gaol on the 7th October. There were in custody ten males and seven females—eight under sentence for vagrancy, and other minor offences—five insane; two males and three females; one female awaiting transfer to the Andrew Mercer Reformatory, and two under sentence for vagrancy for short periods.

"The books were in good order, and the gaol clean and neat."

SANDWICH GAOL.

	1885	1886	1887
Prisoners committed during the year	202	173	183
Greatest number confined at any one time	27	24	26
Number of re-committals	70	48	52
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,822.00	$4,321.62	$3,326.14.

An inspection of this gaol was made by Mr. Hayes, who reported to Dr. O'Reilly as follows:—

"Acting under the instructions of the Inspector of Prisons, etc., I visited the Sandwich gaol 12th May, 1887. It was found to be in good condition, being clean and orderly. The register is very well kept, and there are frequent entries in the Gaol Surgeon's book.

"Sixteen prisoners, twelve male and four female, were in the gaol. All were seen with the exception of a man held under *capias*, who, it appears, is allowed by the Sheriff a certain degree of liberty. Two of the prisoners had been committed as insane, and two as idiotic. Two were under sentence to the Central Prison for highway robbery. The others were sentenced for short terms for vagrancy, larceny, etc.

"It would be a great improvement were the County Council to order iron bedsteads of a proper pattern to replace the wooden ones now used."

ST. THOMAS GAOL.

	1885	1886	1887
Prisoners committed during the year	208	126	171
Greatest number confined at any one time	25	23	24
Number of re-committals	67	48	96
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,723.22	$2,192.34	$2,270.39

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Hayes to make an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

"I have the honour to report that, as instructed by you, I made an inspection of the St. Thomas gaol on the 14th May.

"The prisoners numbered sixteen, twelve males and four females. None of these prisoners had been committed for very serious offences; but men charged with larceny, trespass, frequenting disorderly houses, etc. Only one was insane. These prisoners were all seen and no complaints were made by them.

"The addition to the gaol premises of kitchen, laundry, turnkey's room, etc., is a great improvement and enables the domestic work of the gaol to be more efficiently carried on, although it affords no additional accommodation for prisoners, and, consequently, the male side of the gaol was constantly over-crowded during the winter. It is a pity that water was not laid on in the bath-room when that part was fitted up. The gaol was in good order throughout, except that the beds might have been in a neater state.

"A shed in the airing yard might as well be removed, as it is not now used for any purpose. The fowl-house in the working yard should also be taken away, as its presence is a violation of the gaol rules.

"The books were examined. The register is very well kept. No punishments have been awarded for more than a year. The Gaol Surgeon makes frequent visits and records his instructions fully. The food supplies were examined and found to be of good quality.

"It is to be hoped that action will be taken by the County Council at the June session to continue the scheme of enlargement of the gaol and of making provision for the Gaoler, which was begun last year.

"I made an inspection of the St. Thomas gaol on the 28th October.

A copy of the report upon this gaol made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government is annexed:—

"There were eight male and three female prisoners in custody, all of whom were of the ordinary type of minor offenders, with the exception of two females who were insane and awaiting removal to an asylum.

"The new addition, containing kitchen, laundry, etc., which had been erected at this gaol, has proved to be a great boon, and has made possible a much better administration of affairs than could have been hoped for previously. There are still some minor defects in the new part, however. For instance, the storeroom has never been fitted up with shelves for taking care of the gaol property, and, in consequence, the Gaoler is obliged to stack the clothing, etc., on the floor.

"The Sheriff should see that the proper shelving and other necessary fittings are provided. The lower corridor of the gaol needs a new floor also, and I beg to call the attention of the gaol committee thereto, in order that the work may be put in hand at an early day."

TORONTO GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year	3,397	3,200	3,791
Greatest number confined at any one time	241	222	222
Number of re-committals	1,323	483	662
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$19,156.94	$19,808.61	$20,446.30.

A copy of the reports made to the Government by me upon this gaol are annexed:

"I made my first inspection of the Toronto gaol for the current year on the 27th January. On that date there were 185 prisoners in custody—148 males and 37 females. Ten males and eleven females were fully certified to as lunatics; two males and one female were on remand charged with being insane; two males were awaiting trial; one male was awaiting extradition to the U. S., charged with forgery; three males were on remand charged with larceny; twenty-eight males and four females were under sentence for indictable offences, and the remaining males (102) were under sentence for minor offences. One female, old and paralytic, whose sentence had lapsed, could not be discharged until arrangements were made for her accommodation elsewhere; and the remaining twenty females were under sentence for minor offences such as "drunk and disorderly," vagrancy, frequenters of disorderly houses, etc.

"The number of committals to this gaol for the present year show an increase of twenty-five over the number committed at the same period of last year. For the present year the total number committed to date is 1,064, and at the same date of the previous year, 1,039.

"The number of male prisoners at present in custody overcrowds the room for their accommodation, seventeen of them having to be provided with beds on the corridor floors.

"This condition of things is neither conducive to the safe keeping of the prisoners, nor the observance of the discipline of the gaol and so long as it continues it is impossible to pay any regard to the usual classification.

"I found the gaol well kept and thoroughly clean; the books also were in proper order."

"I made a second inspection of the Toronto gaol for the current year on the 19th of September. On that day there were 146 prisoners in custody, namely: 83 males and 63 females. Of these there were fourteen males and fifteen females who had been certified as lunatics. Six of the males are under sentence for indictable offences; forty-six for drunkennss, disorderliness, and vagrancy; ten were awaiting trial, six were on remand and one was confined as a debtor.

"Two of the females were under sentence for indictable offences, and forty for drunkenness, disorderliness and vagrancy; two were on remand charged with being insane, one was charged with an indictable offence and three were charged with minor offences.

"I found that the prisoners were kept in proper order, and with due regard to the maintenance of such discipline as could be enforced with the present gaol accommodation.

"On the 27th Sept. and 7th Nov. I made subsequent visits to this gaol for the purpose of noting its structural condition and capacity with the view of reaching some satisfactory conclusion as to what enlargement or re-arrangement might be effected to provide the increased accommodation which is so urgently required. For the past six years there has been an average increase in the commitments to this gaol of 192 prisoners yearly, though during two of these years, namely 1883 and 1886 there was a decrease of 3 and 197 respectively.

"The largest number of prisoners in custody at any given time during the past five years was as follows: 216, 162, 216. 241 and 222. The gaol only contains 72 single and 20 double cells, in each wing or a total of 184 cells. The lack of cells is therefore obvious and for years past so insufficient that the gaoler has had to adopt the very objectionable plan of allotting cells to male prisoners on the female side, besides having a number sleeping in cots in the different corridors. Under such circumstances it is evident that no proper classification of prisoners can be made. To isolate say, five or ten youths committed for a first offence necessitates the use of a whole corridor containing ten double or eighteen single cells, and a like separation of any other class would involve the same difficulty under existing structural conditions,

"Other matters of almost equal importance require attention, before the premises could be regared aa suitable for accommodation of the ever-increasing population.

"The sick rooms on both the male and female side are much too small, ill ventilated, and at all times over-crowded. The closets also throughout the building are in a very defective state, especially three in the corridors, but all of them require renewing and refitting.

"The wash-room in the female side is in a very bad condition. The tubs are old, worn, and leaking, and there are no traps between the tubs and the sewer pipe underneath, consequently the gaoler's quarters are seriously affected, and are in a very unsanitary condition.

"The heating appliances are also reported to be insufficient, and the low temperature in extreme weather is complained of. No fault, however, in regard

to this matter can be charged to want of attention on the part of the engineer, who is required to come on duty between 4 and 5 a.m., and remain until between 6 and 7 p.m.

"The bedsteads in use are old wooden benches, and in order to keep them clean are frequently taken apart and boiled. They should be removed and replaced with the ordinary iron bedstead, such as are now used in the majority of gaols.

"Two bath-tubs only are provided, one each side for bathing purposes, and when a large number of prisoners are to be bathed, as is frequently the case, the appliances are wholly inadequate. Properly constructed spray bath fittings are in every respect better adapted for use in such places, as with ordinary care and cleanliness, all danger from contagion spreading among the prisoners would be avoided, and much greater economy in the use of water would follow.

"Any structural addition or alteration required would necessarily be made with due regard to the classification of prisoners, and the isolation of the following classes should at least be provided for :—

1 Lunatics temporarily committed to gaol.

2 Boys committed for the first or second time for trivial offences.

3 Old and infirm people who may be committed under the provisions of the Vagrant Act.

4 Prisoners committed for default of sufficient distress, or non-payment of a pecuniary penalty.

5 Those awaiting trial.

6 Prisoners convicted of serious offences.

7 Those committed for a capital offence.

"When the gaol population is so largely drawn from a class who are unclean and filthy in their habits as in this city, corridors to be used as reception apartments should be provided, otherwise it is impossible to keep the gaol proper in that state of cleanliness in which it should be maintained.

"After careful consideration of the defects enumerated and increased accommodation required, I am of opinion that the best and most economical provision which could be made would be to utilize the whole of the main building for gaol purposes. If this were done a residence for the gaoler would have to be provided outside of the present structure, but the three flats comprising the gaoler's quarters and the room used as a chapel could then be converted into corridors, cells, and sick room for female prisoners, and remain connected with the basement on the female side. This arrangement would not interfere with the use of the basement as at present, namely, for kitchen, wash-room and bath-room purposes, and there would also be ample room for a passage way through it to the north-west angle of the building, attached to which another airing yard will necessarily have to be enclosed for the use of the female prisoners, and should the prison population increase, an additional number of cells could be constructed in the central part of it. The laundry work of the gaol should be done in an outside building, and the new yard should be large enough to contain a moderate sized shed for that purpose.

"There does not appear to be any structural condition in the building which would render it difficult to carry out the suggested alteration, and upon the work being accomplished there would be additional cell accommodation for 92 male prisoners, and ample room for the construction of a sufficient number of cells on the female side for their accommodation.

"Either of the dining rooms now used for that purpose could, at little cost, be fitted up for chapel service, and if so would be much more convenient in every respect than the apartment now set apart for that purpose.

"In view, therefore, of the necessity for prompt action in regard to the accommodation required, the Sheriff is requested to bring these notes, so far as they relate to alterations and improvements, to the notice of the Chairman of the Committee in charge with the view of having such measures adopted as will remedy the defects pointed out.

WALKERTON GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year	67	88	79
Greatest number confined at any one time	11	17	24
Number of re-committals	5	12	10
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1,877.70	$1,932.72	$2,019.76

A copy of a report upon this gaol by Dr. O'Rielly is annexed.

"I made an inspection of the Walkerton gaol on the 28th July. The prisoners in custody numbered five males and two females. The two latter are insane; and one of the former is an idiot. One of the men was under sentence for larceny, one was waiting trial for murder, and two for forgery.

"I found the gaol in excellent order in every respect.

The second inspection of this gaol was made by Mr. English, who reported to Dr. O'Rielly as follows:—

"Acting under instructions of the Inspector of Prisons, I made an inspection of the Walkerton gaol on the 12th October. Ten prisoners were in custody—eight males and two females, for the following offences: One, murder; one, forgery; one, sheep stealing; one, false pretences; one for carrying unlawful weapons; one, larceny; one, debtor; one insane, and two insane females, The books were in good order and the gaol clean and neat.

WOODSTOCK GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year	367	296	570
Greatest number confined at any one time	41	34	45
Number of re-committals	119	111	172
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$3,819.77	$3,749.34	$3,683.69

A copy of the reports made to the Government upon this gaol by Dr. O'Rielly are annexed.

"I made an inspection of the Woodstock gaol on the 14th May. There were then eight males and three females in custody. The three latter are all idiotic or imbecile. One of the male prisoners was in a state of acute mania, and another had been acquitted of shooting with intent on the ground of insanity. The other prisoners had been charged with vagrancy or drunkenness.

"This gaol is still used as a common lock-up. The register shews that since the 1st October last, no less than four hundred and twenty prisoners have been committed to it, but the majority of them were simply in for a night or for a day or two at the outside. The gaol was in good order throughout, as were the yards also. The earth closets which have been provided are reputed to work satisfactorily.

"The books were found to be well and properly kept."

"An inspection of the Woodstock gaol was made by me, on the 4th August, on which occasion there were fourteen males and four females in custody. These were nearly all committed as vagrants and drunks.

"Everything about the premises aappeared to be in good order, and the books were properly kept.

WELLAND GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year	299	245	235
Greatest number confined at any one time	47	36	48
Number of re-committals	102	87	84
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$3,678.09	$3,524.04	$3,058.00

A copy of a report upon this gaol to the Government, made by Dr. O'Rielly is annexed.

"An inspection of the Welland gaol was made by me on the 8th August. Sixteen males were in custody. One had been committed for murder, one for forgery, three for larceny, one for assault, one insane, and nine for minor offences.

"A new floor is needed on the male side. New earth closets are in course of construction, and no doubt will prove to be a great improvement over the old ones.

"The gaol was clean and well kept, and the books properly entered up."

The second inspection was made by Mr. English, who reported to Dr. O'Rielly as follows:—

"The Welland gaol was inspected by me on the 28th October, 1887. There were in custody on that day, twelve male prisoners for the following offences: One waiting transfer to the Central Prison; one, murder; one, assault with intent; one, forgery; three, larceny; and five under sentence for short periods for vagrancy; one, insane.

"The gaol is in good order and well kept, and the books are written up to date.

"The floor in the day-room is in a very bad state, and should be placed by a new one as it is not worth repairing."

WHITBY GAOL.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prisoners committed during the year	112	70	67
Greatest number confined at any one time	23	15	14
Number of re-committals	33	17	22
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,518.40	$2,290.26	$2,377.54

Copies of the reports made to the Government by me upon this gaol are annexed:—

"I have the honour to report that as directed by you I visited the Whitby gaol on the 3rd June.

"The spring cleaning and whitewashing was going on, also the preparations for concreting the rooms in the basement which had not been so treated, consequently there was not the cleanliness and order which would be expected under ordinary circumstances. When the concreting is finished and the room designed as the gaol kitchen can be put to its proper use, it would be well if the room now used as the kitchen were fitted up as a bath room for which it would be well suited. Nothing has been done towards the improvements of the ventilation of the gaol, but the addition to the gaol had been completed and the Gaoler's quarters are much improved thereby. The large double door into the working yard should either be repaired or taken away and the opening bricked up, as the Gaoler states it is not used now, the latter course would be the better. The books were examined and were found to be very well kept. The books shewing the

nature of the daily work done and the daily occurrences are useful and are fully written up. A good many punishments have been recorded within the last few months, but they were almost all confined to one prisoner who gave a great deal of trouble to the gaol staff. He is now in the Penitentiary.

"The bread and oatmeal were examined and found to be of good quality.

"The prisoners numbered eight, six men and two women. Two had been committed as insane, one was waiting trial for sentence for larceny and two for breaches of the Canada Temperance Act. No complaints were received from these prisoners."

"I made an inspection of this gaol on 22nd October and saw the eight prisoners there in custody. Six of these had been committed as lunatics, one was under sentence for house-breaking, and one held by virture of a writ of *capias*. I found the gaol in good order and clean.

"Since the last inspection, the new kitchen attached to the gaoler's quarters has been finished. The work has been well done and is a great improvement to the buildings. In the entrance room to the kitchen and basement, which is now used exclusively for prison purposes, a bath tub should be supplied—no sufficient bathing appliances exists for prisoners, and a bath tub could with little cost be placed in the apartment referred to, which, with its concrete floor makes it admirably adapted for the purpose."

Bracebridge Lock-up.

I instructed Mr. Yeigh to make an inspection of this Lock-up; he reported to me as follows:—

"I have the honour to report that as instructed by you I made an inspection of the Bracebridge lock-up on the 7th of August. I notice that during the last inspection note was made of the untidy condition of the premises externally and internally, no improvement, I should judge, has been made in the interim, and the instructions then given have not been carried out; the lock-up being apparently in the same condition as when reported upon last September."

Mattawa Lock-up.

I instructed Mr. Yeigh to make an inspection of this lock-up; he reported to me as follows:

"Acting under instructions of the Inspector of Prisons, I have made a visit to-day of the Mattawa lock-up, and found but one male prisoner committed for larceny. The cell accommodation is frequently found to be insufficient. The premises are well kept and the books properly entered up."

Parry Sound.

I instructed Mr. Yeigh to make an inspection of this lock-up. He reported to me as follows:—

"Acting under instructions of the Inspector of Prisons, I have to-day made an inspection of the Parry Sound lock-up, finding two male inmates. The east wall is too low, the ground on the outside being high. This position affords an opportunity for outside sympathizers to pass liquor, etc., to the prisoners. The wall should be raised at that point so as to prevent this condition of matters."

Maganetawan Lock-up.

I instructed Mr. Yeigh to make an inspection of this lock-up. He reported to me as follows:—

"Acting under the instructions of the Inspector of Prisons, I have made a visit to-day to the Maganetawan lock-up. The building as yet had no occupants, and was found to have been kept in a proper manner."

North Bay Lock-up.

I instructed Mr. Yeigh to make an inspection of this lock-up. He reported to me as follows:

"Acting under instructions of the Inspector of Prisons, I have made a visit to-day of the North Bay lock-up and found four male prisoners. The premises and buildings are in good condition and the books are properly kept."

Burk's Falls Lock-up.

I instructed Mr. Yeigh to make an inspection of this Lock-up. He reported to me as follows :

"Acting under instructions of the Inspector of Prisons I have made a visit to-day to the Burk's Falls Lock-up ; it is situated in the new Court House and as yet has not been occupied.

"Everything connected with it seemed to be in proper condition, and the work well done".

Sudbury Lock-up.

I instructed Mr. Yeigh to make an inspection of this Lock-up : he reported to me as follows :

"Acting under instructions of the Inspector of Prisons, I have made a visit to day to the Sudbury Lock-up ; there were no prisoners in custody ; the building is not in a satisfactory condition : I found that the chimney from its weight is settling the partitions, thus preventing the doors from closing and causing the walls to crack. The yard needs cleaning and several loose boards, planks, etc., are lying about, affording a means of escape over the fence ; this debris should be immediately removed and taken outside and the premises kept from being littered with lumber or other material.

"A water closet, well and woodshed are also required, as well as gaol clothing, the cells and mattrasses are not fit for occupancy or use being in a filthy condition, and but common padlocks are attached to the cell doors. Two additional stoves will be required when the cold weather sets in, one for the male and one for the female ward".

CENTRAL PRISON.

One of the most gratifying features in the working of this institution for the past year has been the uniform character of its operations.

Of late years necessary changes were constantly being made. Structural renewals, additions and alterations were in different stages of progress, which to a greater or less extent interfered with the steady and systematic prosecution of the routine work of the prison.

A marked change in this respect has been manifest during the past season, and the industrial operations and labour of all descriptions carried on in the institution have been accomplished without interruption and with commendable regularity.

In the Warden's report which follows, he rightly refers to the increased accommodation and improvements recently made as affording better means for enforcing good discipline and order, and facilities for the better working of the institution in matters pertaining to its general management.

The importance of having all necessary advantages for properly carrying on the work of the prison and promoting its discipline can be more fully apprehended when the ungovernable character and unrestrained life of a large number of the prisoners committed to the institution is taken into account, and if good results are to be looked for, the necessity for enforcing regular habits and strict conformity to the regulations governing the movements of prisoners, in regard to labour is as essential to their physical and moral well being, as such observance is necessary for good order in the prison throughout.

In this regard it is evident that much good has already been accomplished, by the enforced restraints of prison life. During frequent visits to the institution, more especially in the course of the past year, it has been pleasing to note in the great majority of cases the improved physical condition and, general bearing of the prisoners, as compared with their desponding and degraded appearance at the time of their admission.

The selection of such work for the prison population as will be likely to afford them the means of permanent employment, after their discharge, is also a matter of much importance, and as the labour and industrial work now carried on is as likely to accomplish that object as any other, it may reasonably be expected that the institution will continue to show satisfactory results.

The following statistical tables show the movements of the prison population and the industrial operations during the past year.

The first table shows the discharges, committals, etc., during the past three years :—

	1885.	1886.	1887.
In custody at commencement of year (1st October).	335	360	287
Committed during the year	761	594	862
Recaptured	..	4	3
Total number in custody during year	1,096	958	1,152

Discharged on expiration of sentence	704	642	780
" " payment of fine	15	4	43
" by remission of sentence	4	6	10
Retransferred to common gaol as unfit for labour.	4	12	1
Died in the Prison Hospital	..	..	..
Transferred to a lunatic asylum	2	1	..
Escaped	3	6	1
Convictions quashed	4	..	1
Total discharges, deaths, etc.	736	671	836
Remaining in custody at close of year (30th Sept.)	360	287	316

The most noticeable feature in this table is the increase in the number of prisoners received into the prison in 1887. The increases compared with the commitments of 1886 is 268 and 101 as compared with those of 1885. This year has also passed without a death in the prison.

During the year 1887 only one prisoner had to be returned to the county gaol from which he was received; owing to unfitness for hard labour.

The summary which follows shows the number of prisoners sentenced direct to the prison and the number transferred from the common gaols during 1885, 1886 and 1887.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Sentenced	513	455	459
Transferred from gaols	248	139	403
	761	594	862

The next table shows the periods of sentence passed upon the prisoners received into the prison since its opening.

SENTENCE.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
One month and under	.....	.....	15	6	7	11	17	171	125	140	81	51	22	191
Over 1 month and up to 2	.....	.....	10	2	35	16	23	101	127	105	88	76	42	148
" 2 months " 3	60	13	73	90	100	40	45	38	91	95	118	128	75	128
" 3 " " 4	54	38	110	127	65	43	46	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 months	50	56	66	76	.....	59	47	53	60	43	61	66	52	45
5 "	5	18	7	12	11	11	11	5	10	9	14	31	20	13
6 "	97	205	186	179	214	224	186	174	199	151	203	213	213	180
7 "	.....	2	1	1	6	2	6	5	4	5	6	3	7	1
8 "	6	8	4	1	7	6	3	5	6	5	4	3	12	6
9 "	4	7	20	1	22	20	27	20	15	9	18	21	20	15
10 "	1	4	6	.....	4	.....	3	1	4	1	5	1	4	1
11 "	1	.....	2	.....	1	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
12 "	38	45	94	88	94	93	87	72	69	67	75	101	69	62
13 "	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....
14 "	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	1	.....	4	.....
15 "	2	1	7	1	5	1	6	4	3	3	2	7	1	2
16 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	1	2	1	2	5	.....
17 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
18 "	10	12	17	27	30	17	23	23	11	13	13	24	17	23
19 "	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
20 "	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	2	2	2	4	3	3
21 "	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
22 "	1	.....	1	2	5	2	1	2	2	.....	7	3	1	3
23 "	4	3	8	20	8	7	10	12	20	5	13	19	11	17
24 "	10	14	8	18	8	3	9	7	11	10	8	8	10	20
30 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
36 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
48 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
$2\frac{1}{2}$ years (Boys transferred from Reformatory owing to incorrigibility.)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 "	3	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 "	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 "	4	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	370	426	637	655	636	567	560	745	767	669	723	761	594	862
Average period of sentence each year.	6 12-30 Months.	7 3-30 Months.	6 20-30 Months.	5 22-30 Months.	7 10-30 Months.	7 3-30 Months.	7 14-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.	4 28-30 Months.	6 18-30 Months.	6 20-30 Months.	7 8-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.

The tables appended contain statistics relating to the total number of prisoners committed to the prison, as well as to those sentenced during the year.

Nationalities.	Committed during the year.	Total commitments.
Canadian	421	4,222
Irish	147	1,505
English	132	1,548
United States	89	971
Scotch	44	457
Other countries and unknown	29	277
	862	8,980

Religious Denominations.		
Church of England	279	3,278
Roman Catholic	328	3,140
Presbyterian	91	976
Methodist	121	1,108
Other denominations, etc.	43	478
	862	8,980

Civil Condition.		
Married	245	2,764
Single	617	6,216
	862	8,980

Social Habits.		
Temperate	204	1,932
Intemperate	658	7,048
	862	8,980

Educational Status.		
Could read and write	695	6,799
Could read only	59	895
Could neither read nor write	108	1,286
	862	8,980

The prisoners committed during the year who were reported to be of temperate habits represented 23.66 per cent. of the total number; in 1886, the percentage was 22.30, and in 1885, 18.92.

The totally uneducated men represent 12.53 per cent. of the total commitments. This is a slight increase as compared with 1886, when the percentage was 12.25.

Maintenance Expenditure.

The cost of maintaining the prison during 1886 and 1887 is shown below :—

Service.	Year ending 30th September, 1886.		Year ending 30th September, 1887.	
	Total expenditure.	Average daily cost per inmate.	Total expenditure.	Average daily cost per inmate.
	$ c.	Cents.	$ c.	Cents.
Medicine and medical comforts	591 67	0.464	292 19	0.024
Meat and fish	7903 69	6.196	6361 53	5.316
Flour, bread and meal	4289 43	3.362	4035 60	3.372
Groceries	4659 08	3.652	4102 86	3.428
Bedding, clothing and shoes	6023 94	4.773	4591 11	3.836
Fuel	3391 13	2.658	3315 55	2.770
Gas, oil and candles	939 35	0.737	979 19	0.817
Laundry soap and cleaning	1767 32	1.385	1840 21	1.538
Stationery, advertising and printing	559.45	0.439	743 63	0.628
Library, school and religious instruction	717 05	0.562	757.28	0.630
Water	1000 00	0.784	2000 00	1.678
Furniture and furnishings	928 65	0.729	557 46	0.466
Stable expenses, forage, etc.	898 62	0.705	1302 96	1.085
Repairs ordinary	1006 55	0.789	1211 06	1.012
Unenumerated	2223 60	1.744	2397 34	2.004
Farm and grounds	1019 21	.799	575 39	0.481
Salaries and wages	20451 04	16.033	20486 64	17.12
Totals	58369 78	45.761	55550 00	46.380

MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS.

A statement of the amounts expended in carrying on the manufacturing operations of the prison is annexed :—

	1886.	1887.
Carpenter and cabinet shop	$501 76	$1,131 96
Tailoring shop	4,735 56	5,679 99
Shoe shop	3,539 07	3,838 03
Blacksmith's shop	80 18	106 89
Broom shop	881 74	1,026 48
Woodenware department	395 50	1,486 90
Brickyard	711 11	6,415 09
Stationery, advertising and printing	83 45	306 12
Miscellaneous	887 10	780 50
Salaries and wages	5,523 36	6,723 19
Manufacturing expenditure	$17,335 85	$27,495 15
Maintenance expenditure	58,369 78	55,550 00
Total expenses	$75,705 63	$83,045 15

The revenue of the various industries is shown in the following summary :—

	1886.	1887.
Broom shop, hire of prisoners	$9,441 98	$9,301 05
Woodenware shop, hire of prisoners	10,419 79	10,197 01
Brickyard, sales	5,605 26	1,560 00
Tailoring shop, sales	4,648 23	6,611 52
Shoe " "	3,382 34	2,258 55
Carpenter's shop, sales	137 05	156 00
Blacksmith's "	341 95	31 85
Miscellaneous	497 75	331 60
	$34,474 35	$30,447 58

The table annexed shows how the prisoners were employed, and the number of days' work which was performed by them at the different industries :—

	1886.	1887.
In the broom shop for contractors	22,047	23,999 days.
" woodenware shop for contractors	30,507	26,927 "
Total contract work	52,554	50,926 "
In the brickyard	10,989	12,838 "
" tailoring shop	4,432	4,109 "
" shoe shop	1,900	1,944 "
" carpenter's shop	2,132	2,349 "
" tinsmith and engineer's shops	1,391	798 "
" blacksmith's shop	797	507 "
In permanent improvements and work on Prison and Reformatory grounds	8,917	6,596 "
Number of days of productive labour	83,112	80,067 "
" " domestic work	13,839	14,163 "
Total number of days worked	96,951	94,230 "

The proportion which the number of days of productive labour bears to the total stay of the prisoners during the two years will be seen in the following summary :—

1886.

Total stay of prisoners	127,555 days.
Number of days productive labour	83,111 "
Proportion	65.16 per cent.

1887.

Total stay of prisoners	119,662 days.
Number of days productive labour	80,067 "
Proportion	66.99 per cent.

Transfer of Prisoners.

The following statement shows the cost of removing prisoners from the County Gaols to the Central Prison :—

When Transferred.	Number Transferred.	Prisoners' fares to the prison.	Travelling expenses and salary of Bailiff.	Cab hire and food for prisoners.	Total.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
October, 1886	45	113 25	187 60	35 75	336 60
November, "	63	140 35	193 80	47 60	381 75
December, "	70	145 55	172 60	48 70	366 85
January, 1887	62	118 50	171 70	41 50	331 70
February, "	46	114 70	168 90	31 25	314 85
March, "	76	140 30	190 40	53 75	384 45
April, "	85	144 15	194 60	57 10	395 85
May, "	63	109 90	177 30	47 40	334 60
June, "	52	110 80	175 60	38 35	324 75
July, "	101	107 45	219 90	63 35	390 70
August, "	116	165 45	203 80	76 00	445 25
September, "	82	85 70	177 60	55 75	319 05
Totals	864	1496 10	2233 80	596 50	4326 40
Average expense incurred per prisoner		1 73	2 58	69	5 00
Preceding year	596	2 44	3 84	75	7 03

Discharged Prisoners.

Summary showing the amount paid for return fares for discharged prisoners, the numbers and destination thereof:—

WHERE SENT.	Number of Prisoners.	Amount paid.
Barrie	11	$22 75
Bertie	1	3 65
Buffalo	4	13 10
Beeton	1	1 70
Brantford	24	45 40
Berlin	4	8 50
Brockville	4	20 80
Belleville	14	39 80
Bowmanville	1	1 25
Brampton	5	2 95
Cayuga	3	8 70
Cornwall	2	13 80
Cobourg	2	3 25
Clifton	1	3 25
Chatham	7	35 50
Dunnville	1	2 95
Durham	1	3 50
Fort Erie	2	6 10
Goderich	3	11 00
Guelph	3	4 45
Gananoque	1	5 00
Galt	1	2 00
Gravenhurst	1	4 50
Grimsby	1	1 75
Hamilton	52	64 50
Harriston	4	10 95
Ingersoll	5	14 70
Kingston	12	48 50
Lindsay	1	2 00
London	28	95 40
Lynden	1	1 65
Montreal	1	7 25
Mattawa	1	10 05
Mount Brydges	1	4 00
Niagara	3	8 80
Napanee	1	3 50
Ottawa	17	109 95
Owen Sound	1	3 60
Orangeville	1	1 70
Port Arthur	5	65 00
Perth	1	5 00
Pembroke	4	30 15
Peterboro'	1	2 65
Palmerston	1	3 10
Port Dalhousie	1	1 50
Rat Portage	1	10 00
St. Catharines	14	28 65
Sarnia	11	43 00
Stratford	4	11 20
Suspension Bridge	2	5 30
Seaforth	1	3 70
Sandwich	2	10 00
St. Thomas	5	18 20
Strathroy	2	8 25
Sudbury	1	10 40
Tilsonburg	2	6 00
Thunder Bay	3	63 00
Tweed	1	4 05
Trenton	1	2 85
Welland	24	59 45
Windsor	22	111 45
Waubashene	1	3 25
Woodville	1	1 90
Walkerton	1	3 65
Woodstock	15	38 10
Waterford	1	4 00
York	1	2 25
Total		1208 25

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government of my inspections of the prison are annexed. Following them will be found the reports of the Warden (with statistical tables attached) of the Superintendent of the Sunday School, of the President of the Prisoners' Aid Association, and of the surgeon of the prison.

"I made an inspection of the Central Prison on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th March. On the first day of my visit there were 362 prisoners in custody, all of whom were being kept busily employed in the various industries.

"They were distributed as follows, viz.:—

In Broom shop	89
" North shop	85
" Brick yard	62
" Tailor shop	15
" Shoe shop	6
" Carpenter shop	10
" Machinists and tinsmiths	5
" Permanent improvements	6
" Domestics	63
" Sick in Hospital	6
" Confined in cells	10
" Under punishment	5
Total	362

"Six only were temporarily incapacitated on account of illness, and in view of the large number now in custody, and the feeble and debilitated condition of many of them upon entering the prison, the above number of invalids is to be considered small indeed.

"An examination of the records shewed that a number of turbulent and incorrigible prisoners are now in custody, reports of misconduct having been frequent. No serious breach of discipline has occurred, however, owing to such manifestations being promptly checked, and the discipline has been fairly well maintained since the date of my last report.

"The work of the Industrial Department is being conducted in a satisfactory manner, and the shops are kept in a neat and trim condition.

"The brick yard operations are being pressed forward with due regard to furnishing the quantity of bricks required for the erection of the new Parliament Building, and sufficient clay was raised during the winter to keep all the brick mills in active operation during the ensuing season.

"I found the premises in good order, cells, cell-blocks, etc., were scrupulously clean.

"The food supplied was well prepared. The repairs and refitting made necessary by the fire which destroyed so large a part of the main building are now nearly completed, and the subdivison of the main hall on the ground floor with gaurd-room, school-room, surgery, and prison clerk's apartment, is a very convenient arrangement, and will present a very neat appearance when finished."

I made an inspection of the Central Prison on the 26th and 27th of September. There were on the first day of my visit 321 convicts in custody distributed as follows:

In Broom shop	75
" North shop	84
" Brick Yard	64
" Garden and grounds	8
" Tailor shop	11
" Shoe shop	7
" Carpenter shop	7
" Machine shop	4
" Kitchen	12
Corridor cleaners	14
Orderlies, stock-keepers, etc	16
In Hospital	5
Convalescent and sick in cells	5
Unfit for work	2
Under punishment	1
New arrivals not distributed	6
	321

Of the above there were six who, from either mental or physical causes, were unfit for labour, and could not be made amenable to the discipline of the prison. Prisoners such as these committed to an institution, one of the primary objects of which is to reduce men, who have heretofore discarded all system and rule, to habits of regularity and thrift, is not an easy task, and in making efforts to keep them in conformity with the rules much patience is required and to neutralise the effects of their conduct upon the discipline of the institution, as their example is made a precedent for the insubordination on the part of others, much tact is necessary.

Notwithstanding, however, the more than ordinary number of these cases at present in the prison, the discipline has not been seriously interfered with, and regularity and order prevailed in all the departments, and the routine work of the institution was progressing with commendable regularity.

On examination of the cells and cell blocks and every apartment of the prison showed that the strictest attention was being paid to cleanliness and good order throughout. This condition of matter extended to the Bursar's and Stores departments which were scrupulously clean and neatly kept. Regularity and order prevailed everywhere and the outer buildings, stables, etc., were equally well kept and tidy.

The industries in the north shop and broom shop were found to be in a satisfactory state: the work well systematized, the shops kept in a clean and tidy condition and the movements of the prisoners well regulated under such system as to facilitate the work in progress.

On the occasion of this visit attention was drawn to matters requiring some outlay for material for renewals, and for the service generally in order to expedite the work of the prison.

In view of the requirements for an increased supply of brick clay for the following season's work, it will be necessary to employ extra horses and carts for the removal of it before the winter sets in, and to accommodate these extra horses more stable room will have to be provided. The Warden was therefore authorized to add to the stable room for four horses and to complete the work as rapidly as possible.

Repairs also are necessary to the brick wall enclosing the prison. The coping is of artificial stone and a number of the lengths are split laterally, others are cracked, others have pieces broken off, while others are loosened by the cement being washed out. Repairs in this case require to be made before the winter sets in, in order that the wall may be protected.

Examination showed that the north-west gate and the one opening into the hospital yard required renewing. The former especially is in an unsafe condition and should be renewed as quickly as the work can be done, and as the weight of the present gate has been the cause of the displacement, the new one will be made to slide on pulleys instead of being hinged and hung in halves as at present.

The Warden recommends furnishing all the prisoners with vests in the winter, instead of the guernsey shirts at present worn, and as no great increase of expenditure will be incurred and the health and comfort of the prisoners promoted, the change was authorized.

Some change in the Sunday dietary was also recommended and approved, with the view of encouraging good behaviour and orderly conduct, both on parade and during their hours of confinement on the day of rest.

The stock of library books which has had but little replenishing since the institution was opened, has been depleted from time to time, and the late fire in the main building almost almost totally destroyed what remained of the books which were recently purchased. The attention of the Government will be drawn to this matter with the view of having a sufficient appropriation made in the ensuing year for the purchase of a new collection for the use of the prisoners.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO, 30th September, 1887.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR:—I have the honour of submitting this my seventh, and the fourteenth Annual Statistical Report of the Central Prison for the year ending the 30th September, 1887.

It will be seen by comparing the tables with those of previous years that the number of prisoners received exceeded last year by 268, and 96 more than the highest number received in any year since the opening of the prison. The average number in custody daily was 27 below last year, and the average term of sentence about two months shorter, being the same as the years 1881 and 1882, five months and twelve days; and, with the exception of 1883, when the average duration of sentence was but four months and twenty-eight days, these were the shortest in the history of the prison.

The 1,152 prisoners in custody at the close of the last fiscal year and received since are accounted for in 780 being discharged on expiration of sentence, 43 by payment of fine, ten by remission of sentence, one transferred to the County Gaol, one by quashed conviction, and one escaped while at work at the Female Reformatory, and 316 remain in custody. None died during the year, and the health of the prisoners has been as good as in former years.

The several industries have been prosecuted with diligence, and activity has characterized every branch of them.

The damage caused by the fire in the main building in March last year has been made good, and the prison now presents a very well arranged and neat appearance; there remains only the making of new seats for the Chapel, which are well under way, and some furniture for the guards' rooms to make it complete. The conveniences provided for the officers in the shape of separate rooms for each with lavatories and bathroom, instead of one comfortless open dormitory, is a great improvement. So is the school room, the Surgeon's room and dispensary; the new apartments for the sick, which, together with the block of cells and bathroom in what was formerly the kitchen, and the eight reception cells affords excellent conveniences and facilities for the several parts of the work carried on therein, embracing within the prison building the care of the sick, a room for the evening school, partial classification, and cells for correction. The effect produced by having the solitary cells removed from the two wings, into which the disorderly class of prisoners can be put, has been very marked and beneficial. Heretofore a few ill-disposed men could keep the cell blocks in a state of disquiet or tumult; now, it is well understood among them that if attempted, it means separation with the attendant deprivations, and hence in the cells good order is preserved, which cannot be other than productive of good to the prisoners, since it teaches them self-restraint, affords to others so inclined quiet for reading, and non interruption in their studies to those attending school. Looking at the prison in its altered and enlarged condition, its industrial operations, its educational and disciplinary attainments, in comparison with what these were five years ago the progress is indeed most noticeable and important. At that time (1882) I had occasion to report very encouraging and satisfactory progress over previous years in the industrial operations; but taking into account the reconstruction, enlargement, and internal remodelling throughout the north shop, rebuilding the paint shop and storehouse, the erection of the carpenter shop and kitchen, enlargement and alteration of the tailor and shoe shops, the fitting up of offices and sample room for the Brandon Manufacturing Company, the improvements in the broom shop, the erection of stabling, ice house and cellerage, towers on the walls, reconstruction of heating appliances and drainage, together with the reconstruction and alteration on the main building referred to above, with all that, keeping up the earnings from the industries to the amount credited yearly, shows that the labor of the prisoners has been turned to the best account, and there is something substantial to show as the product of their work, and that while the spirit of the sentences passed upon them for their offences has been kept in view the effect of their confinement has been employment at remunerative and invigorating labour, skilled and otherwise, accompanied by secular education, moral and religious influences, which, together with strict discipline, is all in the line of proper penal administration, and though not always so accepted by those who render themselves subject to it, is nevertheless in harmony with the views of the most advanced in penal science, and must of necessity be productive of better results both upon the crime class and as a deterrent to those verging toward the commission of crime, than if detention for punishment without these concomitant agencies was the sole purpose of imprisonment. No claim is intended to be advanced that perfection has been reached, or that all has been attained that might or could have been; the ideal is very difficult to reach even in prison management; but reference is made to the subject to show that efforts are being made to make the prison in its operations keep pace with modern thought and extend toward yet better results in the fulfilment of its mission as a corrective and deterrent institution. However the subject may be viewed by

those who have not given it much attention, experience teaches, and results testify to the beneficial effect of rigid discipline in penal institutions. If they have not a wholesome dread upon the crime class they have ceased to fulfil their proper functions. If the Central Prison presents no attraction to the incorrigible criminal, the lazy tramp, or the habitual drunkard, but, on the contrary, is sought to be avoided, even at the expense of longer confinement in the penitentiary, it is the best evidence of the correctness of the principles upon which it is conducted.

The liberality of the Provincial Government in providing the means for, and encouraging the promotion of, the several improvements referred to, now that further expenditure of large sums on capital account will not likely be required for some time, is worthy or acknoledgement, and commendation. Recommendations for the several works and objects, and requests for means to carry them out, have in all cases been readily responded to, and the result has been, that increased capacity has been secured, and the prison greatly improved in appearance and conveniences.

The contracts for the labour of prisoners in both the west and north shops will expire in May, 1889, and since by resolution of the Legislature they cannot be renewed, it will be necessary during the ensuing year to determine upon ways and means to provide employment for them. It may not be out of place here to remark that much misapprehension and incorrect views are held with reference to convict labor and the contract system; and in many cases the views held are biased by individual interests. The days of treadmills, carrying shot and such like have passed away, and so has all ideas of unproductive labour in prisons in Canada; at least if they are in any yet retained, such prison or prisons are far behind in what this progressive age requires. Side by side with punishment, by incarceration in prison, must go the efforts for the reformation and rehabilitation of the man; an impossibility without mental and physical occupation. The men and boys who find their way into this prison are not any better, perphaps not any worse, than the average of those within the penitentiaries of the Dominion, certaintly they are not men or youths of fine sensibilities, such do not come as convicts; on the contrary, they are low morally, the animal part of their composition largely predominating over their manhood; ambition is submerged in cunning and deceit; truth is not in them, and the one idea which governs their whole course is, how to do the least in the line of what honesty and intergrity requires, even under the surveillance of vigilance and authority. At best their labour is forced, and every opportunity is readily seized to shirk it, and any pretence, if it answers the purpose, is relished and treasured as an advantage gained. To remodel this debased and dishonest condition of the man whenever possible, should be a first consideration, and to that end strict supervision, enforcing correct discipline, and constant employment during working hours is an absolute necessity, together with other agencies, which happily now, is to a large extent provided. No greater wrong could be done to a man or youth who had never been taught to estimate the value of some useful employment, than to permit him to indulge indolent habits, and misdirected ideas of what law and order requires him to be, and it is as much an obligation upon the province, humanely speaking, to provide employment suited to his mental and physical capacity, as it is to make proper provision for his safe keeping while under sentence of imprisonment. How shall he be employed then? Clearly not through the instrumentality of that which is non-productive of the object sought to be attained. It must be at something that will awaken and call into play such latent talent as he may possess. There are a very considerable number of those who pass through this prison, so completely sunk in depravity and vice, who will not do any work, that such employment as the treadmill is about the only means by

which they could be made to put forth any exertion, a class who when at liberty are a pest to society, and whose motto when in prison is to do nothing, if only they can get enough to satisfy their hunger, and it must be confessed, that with its well established reputation for being anything but a haven of idleness with free and easy lax discipline, it requires perpetual vigilance, and a very considerable exercise of perservance to exact a small return of labour from this class. How long the practice is to continue of sending up under short sentence the incorrigible criminal, the lazy tramp and debauchee, it is difficult to foresee, but just so long will the labour of these classes be of little value, and whether it is employed on contract or Provincial account, when correctly estimated, either as a factor in competition with free labour, or as a producing power, under any circumstances it is very insignificant; but to provide them active employment is a binding obligation, as an essential for corrective and deterrent purposes first, and also as an indispensible adjunct to reformation.

In determining how the prisoners shall be found employment, who are now in the north and west shops, regard to the order of things as they exist in both should be observed to avoid the necessity for undoing what has been done, and incurring further expenditure in alterations. The former was reconstructed at very considerable cost in 1884, with a view to specially meet the requirements of the industry, and during the last two years, enlargements and improvements at considerable outlay, both in money and skilled labour have been made, to accomodate the work carried on, until it is now very complete in all its details, and equipments, and the same may be said of the latter. In this connection attention may be called to what is of importance to the general public, first that these industries, from the variety of their several parts, embracing the whole range from heavy manual labor, requiring but a very moderate degree of intelligence, to the higest skill in mechanics and art in painting, afford admirable facilities for, and are specially well suited to the class of inmates of the prison; and second, as a means toward the end of educating and developing the taste for knowledge in usetul acquirements, can hardly be surpassed. It is a fact, that many who upon their admission, had no knowledge of and no inclination for any mechanical pursuits, have gone out after a brief term of from six months to two years, with a new world of self reliance, hope, aspiration and purpose before them, from their intimacy with the several parts of these industries. It is held by some that convicts should not be brought into contact with, nor given a knoweledge of labour saving machinery, but should be taught hand labour only; this idea is narrow to say the least of it. This is an age in which the highest inventive thought has been devoted to the production among other things, of labour saving automatic machinery, and to say that men should be kept, under the short sentence for which they are committed, to this prison, striving to master the use of tools to do a certain class of work, for which machinery alone is used in its manufacture elsewhere, is calculated not only to discourage them, but to make their labour practically valueless and non-productive. In the one case the taste for working machinery is developed, a very important point gained, and the men strive to acquire perfection in the working of, and in the product of each machine; in the other they would be likely to become discouraged, while labouring to handle the tools with which they but very slowly produced an imperfectly made article; hence it is manifest, that automatic machinery exercises an important part, as an aid to the developement of the taste for skillful pursuits; and when it is remembered that but a small percentage of those who come and go through this prison, have any desire or capability to become tradesmen, together with an average sentence of about six months, how hopeless a task it would be to carry on

any manufacturing industry, from brick making upwards, or to derive any return for their labour without machinery.

"The hostility to convict labour being let by contract from manufacturing firms, began first with parties who desired to be monopolists themselves, and then to strengthen their position, advanced the argument, that wherever contractors got a foothold in penal institutions, they practically controlled its operations, subjugated all the management to their views, were either obstructionists of, or absolutely prevented the enforcement and maintenance of proper discipline, and were a positive barrier to all reformatory measures. The advancement of such arguments served the purpose, and it cannot be denied that in certain States of the adjoining republic this condition of things still exist, but in no respect or degree has there been the slighest ground for such a charge being applicable to the management of this prison. There has not been the faintest advance in that direction, either by the contractors or their foremen; consequently the abolition or continuance of the system of employing the prisoners as at present, will in no manner affect any efforts at reformation; but if there has, from necessity, to be a complete, or partial change in the industrial pursuits carried on, the work of reconstruction means attendant responsibilities and disorganization co-relative to the extent of change, and while in no way apprehensive about the ultimate evolution of future operations, I cannot refrain from expressing regret, that the condition of things as they now exist, which have become part and parcel of the institution, and after years of unceasing effort have reached the present excellent condition of harmonious and successful operation, which happily characterize the working of all the industries, should be broken up. One cannot help submitting the question to himself, is the combined product of the two industries under contract, the total yearly value thereof which is under seventy-five thousand dollars, an item in the manufacturing and commercial interests of the Dominion of Canada (for the goods are sent to the coast of the Atlantic on the east, and distributed over the whole inhabited erea to the Pacific coast in the west), of sufficient importance to call for their discontinuance? Against that moity in its effect upon the commerce and manufactures of the Dominion, put the influence of the Central Prison for the protection of society in this Province, and its effect as a deterrent to the crime class, and it will readily be admitted that the latter far outweighs the former. It has to be borne in mind, that no matter what line of employment is chosen for convicts, it must displace free labour just to the extent of its productive capacity, because no matter what the special article may be, whether for Provincial use in or upon public institutions or works, if not furnished by convict labour, it could be by free, and at less cost, all things taken into account; so that there is no avenue in which convict labour can be utilized that will not come into contact with the work of some class, and the modern aim of penal institutions being toward the attainment to the utmost efficiency, and the Central Prison in its progressive reformatory policy, and aggressive effect and influence upon crime, being in accord therewith, it may very properly present its side of the argument on the labour question.

In the estimates for 1886, a sum was voted for the purpose of supplementing the library, but in consequence of the damage to the main building by fire in March following, what was left of the old books were destroyed, and there being no suitable place for keeping any during the work of reconstruction, none was purchased, and since a good library is indispensable, I beg to request that the sum of say five hundred dollars be included in next year's estimates for that purpose.

The flooring of the balconies on the cell blocks are in some places nearly worn through, and I recommend that they be relaid with two inch maple, the

cost of which would be about four hundred and twenty-five dollars for the material.

Two years ago, I substituted a steel wire mattress in an iron frame, in lieu of the straw tick in one of the cells as an experiment, and it has been in constant use since. I am so fully convinced of its superiority for comfort, cleanliness, health and economical purposes, that I greatly desire to replace all the straw beds with them. They could be made and set up by prison labour if an appropriation to cover the cost of the material was granted, say about four hundred dollars.

For next year, preparations will be made for a further extension of the output from the brickyard, to meet the requirements of the contractor for the new Parliament buildings. It is expected, weather being favourable, that the product this season will reach two millions, and at least twice that quantity will be required next year; to make which, and carry on the other branches of the prison industries will tax the management with convict labour to the utmost, and it may not be possible without an additional number of skilled workmen, to operate the machines. Means to provide for this should be in the estimates for the industrial branch, at the next session of the Legislature.

The amount received from the several industries, and paid over to the Provincial Teasurer, for the fiscal year was $30,447.58, derived as follows :—

North shop	$10,197.01
West shop	9,301.05
Tailor shop	6,611.52
Shoe shop	2,258.55
Brick yard	1,560.00
Miscellaneous	519.45
Total	$30,447.58

In addition to the above the outstanding accounts exceed the amount due at the same date last year by $5,734.71, which together with the value of the brick on hand, added to the above, would make the amount earned about $40,000.00 for the year.

Through the kindness and liberality of the Department I was privileged to attend the Congress of the National Prison Association of the United States, held in Alanta, Ga., in November last. On my way I attended the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of the new Intermediate Penitentiary, under erection at Mansfield, Ohio, which is intended to be conducted somewhat similar to he Elmira Reformatory in the State of New York, under the intermediate sentence system. The buildings will be extensive, and embrace all the latest improvements which experience and forethought can suggest. The cost is estimated at upwards of a million dollars, and the capacity for about eight hundred convicts.

The proceedings of the Congress were highly interesting and instructive. It was the first meeting of the Association held in the southern part of the Union. The place was chosen, I believe, with the view of trying to bring an influence upon the State of Georgia and adjoining States toward effecting a change in their convict system; and if any are disposed to belittle the usefulness and work of the Association, I recommend them to look at what has taken place in Georgia since that meeting. The present Governor, at that time just installed into office, was a close observer of all that was presented by the delegates, and the result has been, that he has set about effecting an entire change in the system, which was slavery more degrading than ever existed before the civil war. I had an opportunity of seeing it in its ordinary condition, before there was any preparation made to receive the delegates to the Congress as visitors. In company with three

gentlemen, I drove out on Sunday afternoon to the convict camp at Chatahoochie, about eight miles by driving road from Atlanta. I shall not occupy space by giving a description of what I saw; others have written upon the subject, and their reports are easily obtainable. We were kindly received by the Superintendent, Major Campbell, and the fullest opportunity was afforded us to examine all parts of the camp. It contained about two hundred convicts, of whom about twenty-five were women. I shall not soon forget the impression the sight of the two hundred darkies made upon me, when let loose and called out of the stockade; the odor about them was sickening, and the condition of the interior of the stockade or barracks, as well as the place called the Hospital, in which there were several sick, was simply shocking, (there are no prisons in the State.) When the delegates visited the camp in a body on the following Thursday, it presented a very different appearance; there had been a thorough cleaning up, with a liberal supply of whitewash and clean clothing. I learned that the State received twenty-five thousand dollars a year for the lease of all its convicts, numbering about fifteen hundred: that they are practically sold for a consideration, and uncared for by the State. At Chatahoochie they are all employed making brick, men and women, and work together. The number engaged as domestics was very limited; in the shed in which the convicts slept, there was no pretension to either order or cleanliness; the cooking apartment and appliances were of the rudest kind; and the food, well, it was not inviting, pork all fat, dark corn cake and black molasses; yet we were told it was just the thing for the darkies, and that they thrive on it. The death rate is very high, and to see the condition of things as I saw them on that Sunday afternoon, it is not surprising it should be so. Bad as the system was, it was defended and lauded, but to the credit of the people of Georgia be it said, only by one delegate before the Prison Congress. Governor Gordon has since then taken up the subject, resolved to terminate a system which is alike debasing and immoral to the convicts, and discreditable to the State. On my way back I visited the prisons at several places, including Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

The Congress held in this city from the 10th to the 15th of this month, brought together the largest attendance of delegates connected with, and interested in prisons and reformatory work, that has yet been present at any of the meetings of the Association. To many of them the city presented some striking novelties, which called forth the warmest admiration, especially the observance of the Sabbath. The meeting of welcome in the Pavilion of the Horticultural Gardens, was a happy precursor of what followed. All the addresses were admirable, and calculated to inspire the delegates and audience with the great importance attached to the work before the Association. The sermon by the Bishop of Huron on Sunday made a deep impression upon the hearts of all who heard it, and had a sensible effect upon the subsequent meetings. The proceedings were marked by spirited and suggestive discussion, and throughout there was little of the sentimental or emotional, but, combined with the scientific and instructive, there was humanitarian and religious genuineness characterizing all that was said and done.

If it is asked what advantage or benefit to society result from these yearly conferences of prison managers, penologists and philanthropists, the answer is, Was there anything in the condition of the Prisons in Europe, and in the treatment of the inmates, a hundred years ago, that needed reform, when, moved with compassion and sympathy for the prisoners, the foremost of philanthropists, John Howard, devoted his whole energies and life to the amelioration of their terrible condition? What was there about the condition and management of the prisons and gaols of the United States, that called forth the great efforts for amendment of the celebrated Dr. Wines within our own day? And are the penal institutions,

and reformatories, and gaols in Canada, in such an advanced state of perfection, in all their details, that there is no need for improvement? Prison wardens and superintendants are not specially created by Providence for the work, nor are they gifted above their race, they, if they are to be fitted for, and attain to any measure of success, must sit at the feet of the scientist, the theorist, and men of lengthened practical experience, and draw their inspiration and knowledge to guide them in their varied duties, and then be actuated by motives founded upon a true appreciation of their responsibilities in the sight of God, and their duties to their guardianship and society, with energy and firm resolve do their part conscientiously and impartially. The great benefit derived by the public from these meetings, is found in the better service rendered by those in charge of penal and reformatory institutions. They receive inspiration from what is heard, and from views and theories advanced, which is put in practice in their management, hence they become more useful and successful in the branch which constitutes their daily care.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES MASSIE,
Warden.

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON, 1887.

Remaining in custody Sept. 30, 1886	287	
Committed during the year	862	
Recaptured	3	
		1152
Discharged on expiration of sentence	780	
" payment of fine	43	
" by remission of sentence	10	
Re-transferred to common gaol	1	
Conviction quashed	1	
Escaped from custody	1	
	836	
Remaining in custody Sept. 30, 1887	316	
		1152

NATURE OF SENTENCE.

To Central Prison	459	
To Common Gaol	403	
Total		862

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Married	245	
Single	568	
Widowers	49	
Total		862

EDUCATION.

Read and write	695	
Read only	59	
No education	108	
Total	——	862

AGES.

Under 18	33	
From 18 to 20	72	
" 20 to 30	322	
" 30 to 40	205	
" 40 to 50	146	
" 50 to 60	56	
" 60 to 70	28	
Total	——	862

NATIONALITIES.

England	132	
Ireland	147	
Scotland	44	
Canada	421	
United States	89	
Other countries	29	
Total	——	862

RELIGIONS.

Church of England	279	
Roman Catholic	328	
Presbyterians	91	
Methodists	121	
Baptists	25	
Lutherans	7	
Congregationalists	4	
Hebrews		
Episcopalian		
Salvation Army	2	
No religion	5	
Total	——	862

HABITS.

Temperate	204	
Intemperate	658	
Total	——	862

CRIMES.

Assault, common	37
" indecent	8
" malicious	4
" and robbery	6
" aggravated	10
" with violence	1
" with intent to rob	1
" on constable	19
" with intent	1
Attempt at rape	1
Aiding a deserter	1
Arson	3
Buggery	1
Bigamy	2
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	2
Blackmail	1
Burglary	8
Causing bodily harm	1
Carrying unlawful weapons	1
Cattle stealing	1
Cutting and wounding	5
Drunkenness	178
Drunk and disorderly	12
Destruction of property	1
Disorderly	15
Enticing a girl	1
Embezzlement	4
Exposure of person	9
Escape from custody	1
Forgery	6
Felonious wounding	3
Frequenting disorderly house	2
Fraudulent removal of goods	1
False pretences	4
Felony	4
Fraud	1
Gambling	1
Horse stealing	13
Having burglar's tools	1
House breaking	6
Habitual drunkard	1
Intent of felony	1
Insulting language	1
Injury to property	1
Keeping disorderly house	6
" house of ill-fame	2
Larceny	305
" and house breaking	1
Malicious obstruction with intent	1
" wounding	1
Military deserter	1

Malicious injury to property	1
Misdemeanour	1
Neglect to support wife	1
Obtaining money under false pretences	3
Receiving stolen property	7
Refuse to pay damage	1
" support family	1
" " wife	3
Rape	1
Robbery	6
" from person	1
Resisting constable	1
Shooting with intent	2
Shop breaking	2
Selling liquor without license	1
Trespass	4
Unlawful wounding	3
Wounding with intent	1
Vagrancy	124
	——862

SENTENCES.

One month and under			191
1	"	and up to 2	148
2	"	" 3	128
4	"		45
5	"		13
6	"		180
7	"		1
8	"		6
9	"		15
10	"		1
11	"		1
12	"		62
13	"		....
14	"		....
15	"		2
16	"		....
17	"		....
18	"		23
19	"		....
20	"		3
21	"		1
22	"		3
23	"		17
24	"		20
30	"		1
36	"		1
			——862

Average duration of sentence—5 12.30.

OCCUPATIONS.

Agents	3	Machinists	11
Barbers	14	Marble polisher	2
Bakers	17	Miner	1
Basket makers	1	Millwright	2
Bartenders	2	Moulders	5
Blacksmith's	17	Miller	1
Bookbinders	1	Paper ruler	1
Bootblacks	1	Painters	27
Boiler makers	6	Peddlers	8
Broom "	6	Photographers	2
Brakemen	4	Pump makers	2
Brass Finisher	1	Plasterers	7
Bricklayers	6	Polishers	3
Butchers	16	Porters	2
Carpenters and wood-workers	24	Printers	9
Clerks and bookkeepers	22	Railway conductors	1
Cigar makers	10	Sailors	21
Chemists	2	Slater	2
Cooks	22	Spinner	1
Coopers	6	Ship carpenter	1
Cutters	1	Shoemakers	28
Curriers	3	Steamfitters	6
Engineer	1	Stone cutters	11
Farmers	5	Switchman	1
Firemen	8	Stovefitter	1
Furrier	1	Tailors	47
Gardeners	9	Telegraph operators	3
Grocers	4	Tanners	1
Groom and Hostlers	11	Tinsmiths	3
Glass blowers	2	Teamsters	13
Hack drivers	1	Travellers, commercial	1
Harness makers	4	Varnishmaker	1
Hatters	2	Veterinary surgeon	1
Jewellers	2	Waiters	8
Jockeys	1	Watchmakers	1
Labourers	388	Weavers	3
			—862

COUNTIES.

Algoma	2	Huron	2
Brant	38	Kent	15
Bruce	1	Lambton	7
Carleton	19	Leeds and Grenville	8
Elgin	13	Lennox and Addington	2
Essex	24	Lincoln	12
Frontenac	17	Middlesex	48
Grey	5	Nipissing	2
Halton	2	Norfolk	1
Haldimand	2	Northumb'land & Durham	6
Hastings	11	Ontario	2

COUNTINES.—*Continued.*

Oxford	21	Thunder Bay	2
Perth	5	Victoria	8
Peterboro'	3	Waterloo	9
Peel	3	Welland	43
Prince Edward	5	Wellington	9
Pembroke	7	Wentworth	75
Simcoe	15	York	412
Sault Ste. Marie	2	Total	— 862
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	4		

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns shewing the number of days' work rendered for the year ending Sept. 30, 1887:—

Broom shop	23,999	
Tailor "	4,109	
Shoe "	1,944	
Woodworking shop	26,927	
Brickyard	12,838	
Carpenters and painters	2,349	
Tinsmiths and machinists	798	
Blacksmiths and helpers	507	
Bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers making permanent improvements	1,248	
General work in yard	627	
Mercer Reformatory	961	
Farm labourers in garden and on farm grounds	3,760	
Total		80,067

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Return shewing the number of days' domestic employment from October 1st 1886, to September 30th, 1887:—

October, 1886	968	
November, "	1,235	
December, "	1,000	
January, 1887	1,094	
February, "	1,134	
March, "	1,487	
April, "	1,406	
May, "	865	
June "	949	
July "	877	
August "	913	
September, "	1,235	
Total		14,163

Return shewing the number of days prisoners were in hospital, confined in cells, convalescent and unemployed, from October 1st, 1886, to September 30th, 1887:—

Month.	Hospital.	Confined in Cells.	Unemployed.	Sick in Cells.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
October, 1886	57	61	117	30
November, "	152	90	139	50
December, "	102	63	56	42
January, 1887	169	78	465	38
February, "	165	84	429	58
March, "	208	236	244	73
April, "	136	221	200	55
May, "	78	70	198	25
June, "	41	43	206	27
July, "	47	30	233	70
August, "	18	20	138	87
September, "	94	66	128	119
Total	1267	1062	2553	674

HOSPITAL.

Average number of patients in hospital per day during each month, from October 1st, 1886, to September 30th, 1887

October,	1886	1.67
November	"	4.00
December	"	3.93
January,	1887	6.06
February	"	5.64
March	"	5.45
April	"	4.73
May	"	2.73
June	"	2.00
July	"	2.00
August	"	2.12
September	"	2.63
Monthly average for the year		3.57
Prisoners in the hospital, Sept. 30, '87		.4

RETURN showing the Daily Population of the Central Prison during the year ending September 30th, 1887.

—	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	285	282	314	348	370	365	356	335	289	262	300	323
2	282	294	314	345	378	365	353	332	290	257	296	323
3	282	292	328	344	377	370	353	329	293	257	296	326
4	281	299	326	349	374	375	351	322	293	267	300	326
5	278	300	326	354	379	371	357	321	293	264	297	329
6	278	296	329	354	379	371	355	323	288	261	303	327
7	287	299	329	354	376	368	349	310	286	259	303	325
8	290	293	338	354	388	365	349	310	286	276	308	325
9	290	300	337	351	390	262	350	304	292	273	307	323
10	290	299	338	350	389	366	350	303	292	273	315	321
11	289	299	332	351	389	370	345	305	285	280	319	321
12	289	298	332	349	383	365	349	301	285	279	318	327
13	292	301	334	357	383	365	346	295	288	277	217	324
14	290	304	333	354	380	361	347	287	285	280	317	324
15	287	304	329	354	379	369	341	287	290	285	306	326
16	285	304	331	354	379	363	338	287	286	286	301	326
17	285	303	339	348	378	356	338	292	283	286	311	324
18	282	309	337	348	379	356	334	291	280	288	309	324
19	282	309	337	350	376	358	331	294	280	292	305	324
20	286	312	339	348	376	358	329	291	275	291	306	320
21	285	311	337	364	382	364	338	289	273	288	306	319
22	284	311	339	364	381	362	337	289	271	285	316	316
23	282	310	345	364	381	365	332	289	272	279	320	314
24	282	310	350	370	382	366	332	289	270	279	318	315
25	280	314	350	369	379	372	329	285	264	278	319	315
26	277	312	350	367	375	367	333	289	264	387	324	321
27	276	311	348	367	375	367	335	286	267	297	327	321
28	285	309	347	375	365	360	332	289	266	298	327	323
29	285	309	346	373	.....	362	339	289	268	299	323	323
30	282	308	346	373	.....	362	335	287	262	298	329	316
31	.....	317	348	372	.....	359	.....	286	.....	298	326	...
Total	8508	10416	11427	11074	10632	11305	10488	9285	8406	8778	9669	9674

Total number for the year	119,662
Highest any one month	11,427
" " day	390
Lowest any one month	8,406
" " day	257
Average per month	9,972
" per day	322

GENERAL SUMMARY

Of distribution of prisoners in the Central Prison from October 1st, 1886, to September 30th, 1887.

Industrial department	80.067
Domestic "	14.163
Sick in hospital	1.267
Sick in cells and convalescent	.674
Confined in cells and under punishment	1.062
Unemployed (inclement weather, lunatics and unfit for work)	2.553
Sundays and holidays (unemployed)	19.876
	———119.662

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

TORONTO, 7th November, 1887

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons for Ontario,

SIR,—I have now the honour to report upon the work in the Central Prison Sunday School for the year ending 30th September, 1887.

The school has been carried on uninterruptedly throughout the year with the usual satisfaction to the teachers, and we trust with profit to the men. The attention given by the men is most encouraging and we cannot but believe that the truths taught will be productive of great good.

The officers of the prison have afforded us every facility for the comfortable performance of our duties and by this also have the teachers been encouraged in their labours.

The work from year to year proceeds without change, but the interest never flags, and as time goes on we become only the more convinced of the great benefit, not only to the discipline of the prison, but to the future welfare of the inmates, that must result from the teaching.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HAMILTON CASSELS,
Supt. C. P. S. S.

NOVEMBER, 4th, 1887.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities,

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith, the reports of our work for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1887, covering the different departments of the work undertaken by us in the Government prisons and including our statements of receipts and expenditure. In addition to what you will find covered by these statements, the Association have in the past year

Assisted discharged prisoners	673
Provided prisoners with work	291
Aided families	37
Articles of furniture given away	93
Paid rent for	21
Articles of clothing distributed	362
Tools and materials distributed to	24
Paid railway fares for	28
Meals given	2118
Lodgings given	547
Loans made to the amount of	$614 76
Returned within the year	517 65

We have every reason to be satisfied with our work during the past year The numbers have diminished to some extent we are glad to state, and so far as we can determine the assistance given by us has enabled very many to keep on earning their living respectably.

We have lately entered into larger premises and have now accommodation for both men and women, with separate yards for exercise, probably superior to any building for a similar purpose anywhere.

The means at our disposal are scant for the work we have to do, but we have been enabled to go through this year without debt, and our purchase of our new property was made possible by the extraordinary rise in value of the building which we formerly owned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. H. BLAKE,
President.

Prisoners' Aid Association.

Receipts for twelve months ending September 30th, 1887.

Government Grant	$1,000 00
Municipal Grants	382 25
Subscriptions	433 75
Loans	517 65
Broom industry	5 10
Collected at Annual Meeting	14 69
Grant from City of Toronto	600 00
	$2,953 44

Disbursements for twelve months ending September 30th, 1887.

Food, lodging, clothes, tools, furniture, railway fares, rent, etc, to 673 ex-prisoners	$1,021 41
Central Prison night school, Master's salary, books, etc.	169 36
Books, etc., for Sunday School, at Andrew Mercer Reformatory and Central Prison	44 45
Printing, advertising, stationery, postage, etc	131 74
Paid on Bay Street Property, and for insurance and interest	268 00
Water, Light, and Fuel	71 33
Sundries, Bank Commission, etc	29 89
Paid on Simcoe Street Property	550 00
Agent's Salary	500 00
	$2,786 18

Agent's Diary of One Day's Work.

September 7th, 1887.

Visited Mrs. H———, C——— St.; husband recently committed to the Central Prison; found her and her child in destitute circumstances; gave her some provisions, and obtained her employment.

Had a long talk with W——— S———; I have great hope this young man is thoroughly reformed. I gave him an order for a kit of tools, and he is in steady employment. I find his prison record is very satisfactory.

Supplied J—— W——, J. M. G.——, and W. W——, with food and lodgings. Assisted Mrs. M——, M—— Ave.; husband in Central Prison; with some articles of groceries, etc.

Extracts from Letters from ex-Prisoners.

"I am very much grieved because I have not been able to refund the money yet that you so kindly lent me. I know you will tell me not to worry, but I cannot help it. Now, the reason is this — but the Lord will open up the way soon; He knows my heart, blessed be God! I have many things to be thankful for, that many of my fellow creatures are deprived of. I have proved that difficulties and trials bring me nearer to God. But it is impressed upon my mind that the Lord does not wish His children to be in debt; the Blessed word says, 'Owe no man anything' I praise God to-night because I realize I am saved. Jesus is very precious to my soul, and I find it is good to serve Him."

Another concludes his letter, "I am still clinging to the Rock."

"Another, "I earn ten cents an hour, so you see I shall, in a few weeks, be totally clear of all difficulties, for which I feel I have to thank our loving Saviour in the first place, and you, Sir, in the second. How beautifully true are the words contained in the eighth of Romans, twenty-eighth verse.

Report of the Schoolmaster.

To the Prisoners' Aid Association:

I have pleasure in reporting that the Secular School in the Central Prison of Ontario, so far as we can judge by outward appearances, seems still to be accomplishing good work, although the average attendance, I fear, will scarcely come up in numbers to that of former years, which may, in a measure, be readily accounted for by the fact of a smaller available population.

Urgent private affairs in connection with the death of a parent necessitated my visiting England at the end of August, but I was fortunate in securing the assistance of Mr. Boddy, a gentleman who fills the position of Principal of one of our city schools, and kindly undertook the conduct of this school during my absence, under whose management and teaching I feel sure the classes will sustain no loss. Under these circumstances, I am unable to give the usual statistics in this report, but, I may state, that whilst in England I am availing myself of the opportunity afforded me, through the kindness of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Prisons, to visit some of the conviet establishments here, from which visits I hope to gain some useful hints for the carrying on of my future work.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant.

J. J. PRITCHARD,
Schoolmaster C. P. of Ont.

Toronto, Oct. 1st. 1887.

CENTRAL PRISON, Toronto, 30th Sept., 1887.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons, Etc., for Ontario.

SIR,—The health of the inmates of this institution for the year ending to-day, has, as it was during the preceding year, been very satisfastory, and there have been no deaths during it.

The objectionable admission of prisoners, unfit through insanity, epilepsy, old age, or diseases, still continue. The worst of these are the cases of insanity. The sane sick prisoner can be sent to hospital; the epilepties can be cared for and placed under suitable treatment; but there is no way of overcoming the difficulties caused by the insane. Their noise disturbs the sleep of the other prisoners; when able to be out with the other prisoners at work, their antics distract the attention and disturb the discipline of the gang; when in cell, they will break the cell furniture, and throw the contents of their buckets about the cell or through the grated door, to the irritating disgust of those who suffer from the nuisance.

During the year the Hospital quarters were removed into the main building. They are convenient as regards locality; but, as windows exist on one side only, there will be difficulty in ventilation—especially that of the little rooms, with borrowed lights.

Every Government building in Toronto, the capital of the Province, should be made as perfect as possible in all its sanitary appointments. Whatever is new and really useful should be forthwith adopted in order that private individuals, the officials of public and private institutions, all over the country, may visit, inspect and copy them, with the conviction that they need travel no farther, as the latest improvements will all be found here. The ventilation of the upper tiers in the cells in the cell blocks, is not, and never has been, satisfactory, excepting in the summer, when, the windows being widely opened on each side, there need be no cause for complaint. It is to be hoped that steps will soon be taken to secure proper ventilation in them. The ventilation of the new cells in the basement is very good, but the light is defective. However, if prisoners are not confined in them for very long periods, no evil will result from this. The same principle that affords continuously fresh and warmed air to the cells in the basement in the winter season, would, if applied in the corridors, make the cells there delightful; all that a sanitarian could wish for. The corridors are now so light and cheery looking, that it is a pity to have any defect in them, and especially a serious one, I entertain, and have long entertained a very profound conviction, that much of our sickness in winter and early spring, in the form of sore throats, quinsies, coughs, colds, pre-diphtheric conditions, debility, and inflammation of the ear, are due to the impure air, respired by the prisoners at night.

The loss of time and energy by prisoners from these troubles, would outweigh the cost of the extra fuel, and of the internal changes which would be required in order to supply these unfortunates with air, CONTINUOUSLY PURE. Other things being equal, the purer the air breathed, the purer will be the blood circulating through the brain; the less will be the irritability, obstinacy and insubordination on the part of the convicts, and the less will be the worry to the guards and warden. The prisoner will be more hopeful and more disposed, when liberated, to strive for a better future.

The subjoined list shows the number of applications made by prisoners at work for treatment, and the diseases from which they were suffering. (The same man may appear several times in the list.)

DISEASE.	No. of Applications.	DISEASE.	No. of Applications.
Abrasions, Contusions and Wounds	93	Epistaxis	10
Abscess	25	Eruptions	98
Acne	2	Feverishness	15
Ague	20	Fistula in ano	6
Aguish	46	Flatulence	16
Anorexia	400	Gleet	44
Asthma	23	Gonorrhœa	49
Balacistis	5	Hæmoptysis	5
Boils	30	Hæmorrhoids	46
Bronchitis	6	Headache	110
Bubo	21	Heart disease	8
Bunions	2	Hernia	22
Burns and Scalds	4	Indigestion	290
Cancer	4	Inflammation of arm	3
Carbuncle	4	do fingers	6
Catharrh, Naso-pharangeal	86	do glands	40
Condylomata	3	do gums	2
Conjunctivitis	42	do hand	2
Constipation	1006	do knee	8
Coughs and Colds	1246	do leg	2
Cramps	136	do nose	8
Cystitis	6	Insanity	8
Debility	140	Insomnia	30
Delirium tremens	3	Irritability of bladder	8
Diarrhœa	130	Jaundice	2
Diuresis	4	Lumbago	68
Dysentery	10	Nausea	6
Dyspepsia	14	Nervousness	20
Dysuria	23	Neuralgia	200
Eczema	5	Orchitis	14
Epilepsy	14	Otorrhœa	20

Diseases—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	No. of Applications.	DISEASE.	No. of Application.
Paralysis, partial	6	Syphilis primary	26
Pediculi pubis	50	do secondary	74
Phthisis	12	Teeth extracted	68
Pleurisy	6	do do and replaced	6
Pneumonia	4	Toothache	104
Polyuria	10	Typhoid fever	1
Psoriasis	16	Ulcers	50
Rheumathism (inflammatory)	14	Varicocele	6
do (mild)	220	Varicose veins in leg	16
Scabies	40	Vertigo	14
Sciatica	18	Vomiting	6
Scrofula	6	Warts	8
Sore throat, simple	88	Whitlow	2
Spermatorrhœa	18	Worms, pin	4
Sprains	36	do tape	10
Stricture of urethra	45	Cases of alleged suffering without other evi-	
Sycosis menti	16	dence	465
Synovitis	8		

The subjoined list shows the number of prisoners admitted into Hospital, and the diseases from which they were suffering.

DISEASE.	No.	DISEASE.	No.
Abscess	2	Inflammation of ankle	1
Boils	2	Jaundice	1
Cancer	1	Lumbago	4
Carbuncle	2	Neuralgia	2
Complaining	3	Otorrhœa	2
Conjunctivitis	6	Phthisis	1
Contusions	7	Pneumonia	1
Coughs and Colds	16	Rheumatism, (mild)	7
Debility	4	do (inflammatory)	3
Delirium tremens	1	Scald	2
Diarrhœa	2	Sciatica	1
Diphtheria	1	Sore throat	16
Dyspepsia	2	Stricture of urethra	4
Epilepsy	3	Syphilis, secondary	4
Epistaxis	2	Typhoid fever	1
Eruptions	4	Wounds	9
Erysipelas	1		
Hæmoptysis	2	Total admitted	120

Operation for cancer, one. Amputation of fingers, two. Deaths, none.

The subjoined tables shows the average number of patients in Hospital per diem, for each month of the fiscal year :—

October	1886	167
November	"	400
December	"	393
January	1887	606
February	"	564
March	"	545
April	"	473
May	"	273
June	"	200
July	"	200
August	"	212
September	"	263
Monthly average for the year		358
Number of patients in Hospital on the 30th September, 1887.		4

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

W. T. AIKINS,
Surgeon to the Central Prison.

ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES.

During the past year there has been little change in the history or management of this institution

The commitments for the past year under report, shew an increase of eighteen, when compared with the previous year, and there were twenty-three more inmates remaining at the close, but the total number in custody during the year was one less than during the former year. Apart from the fact that the population remains so stationery in number, there is no other feature in that connection worthy of note.

The full and satisfactory reports of the Superintendent and Surgeon, which are appended, correctly exhibit the working of the institution in the details of its management for the year, and shew the care and interest taken in the inmates while in the Reformatory, and the commendable efforts made to benefit and assist them at the time of their discharge.

The foregoing remarks will apply equally, and in all respects to the condition and work of the Refuge branch during the past year.

Close supervision and interest has been manifested in the work of instructing and educating the girls in charge, and their general health has been exceptionally good.

I append summaries of the movements of the inmates of the Reformatory and Refuge during the years 1886 and 1887 :—

REFORMATORY.

	1886.	1887.
Number of inmates at beginning of year (1st Oct.)...	114	94
" " since admitted	123	141
" " transferred from Refuge	.....	1
Total number in custody during the year	237	236
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	137	108
" payment of fines	.....	2
" remission of sentence	2	.....
Re-transferred to Common Gaol	.....	.....
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	1	2
" Refuge for girls	2	6
Died	1	1
Escaped	.....	.....
	143	119
In custody at close of year (30th Sept.)	94	117

REFUGE.

Number of inmates at beginning of year (1st Oct.)...	35	36
" " since admitted	16	15
" " recaptured	.....	1
Returned from apprenticeship	1	.....
Total number in residence	52	52
Discharged on expiration of term	8	5
" warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.....	2	5
Apprenticed by order of Inspector	3	2
Ran away	2	.....
Transferred to Reformatory	.....	1
" Asylum	1	.....
	16	13
In residence at close of year (30th Sept.).....	36	39

Full particulars regarding the women and children committed to the Reformatory and Refuge during the year, are given in the tables attached to the Superintendent's report.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

The cost of maintaining the Reformatory and Refuge is shewn in the table given hereunder:—

SERVICE.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1886.		YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.	
	Total expenditure.	Average daily cost per inmate.	Total expenditure.	Average daily cost per inmate.
	$ c.	cents.	$ c.	cents.
Hospital expenses	165 93	0.30	141 09	0.27
Butchers' meat and fish.....	1931 85	3.50	1740 83	3.39
Flour, bread and meal.....	1498 80	2.71	1163 21	2.27
Groceries	3162 71	5 73	3172 80	6.17
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	2047 59	3.71	1753 18	3.41
Fuel	2127 95	3.86	5340 60	10.39
Gas, oil, candles and matches	533 29	0.97	629 85	1.24
Laundry and cleaning appliances, and water.....	1942 50	3.52	1751 15	3.41
Stationery, advertising, printing and postage	400 47	0.72	346 54	0.67
Library, school and lectures	409 37	0.74	463 59	0.90
Furniture and furnishings	521 58	0.94	514 75	1.00
Stable expenses, forage, etc.....	256 33	0.47	284 92	0.55
Repairs, ordinary.....	647 16	1.18	758 08	1.47
Grounds and garden.....	909 98	1.65	616 41	1.69
Unenumerated	838 57	1.52	863 44	1.20
Salaries and wages	9298 86	16.84	10242 96	19.94
Totals.....	26692 94	48.36	29783 40	57.97

Industrial Department.

The following summary shews the number of days worked in each of the branches, and the amount of revenue derived therefrom :—

Sewing Department.

No. of days worked, 930.

Total revenue	$593 44	
Less cost of material, and repairs to machines	71 86	
Net revenue		$521 58

Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 56.08 cents.

Laundry Department.

Number of days worked, 7,269.

Total revenue	$3,070 63	
Less cost of materials and water	980 00	
Net revenue		$2,090 63

Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 28.78 cents.

Knitting Department.

No. of days worked, 4,014.

Total revenue	$483 30	
Less cost of material	239 80	
Net revenue		$243 50

Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 6.06 cents.

Making up Clothing for Inmates.

2,019 days at 30 cents per day	$605 90	
Clothing for inmates on discharge	134 32	
Total		$740 22

The gross and net earnings of the different branches were :—

	Gross.	Net.
Sewing Branch	$593 44	$521 58
Laundry "	3,070 63	2,090 63
Knitting "	483 30	243 50
Total revenue	$4,147 37	$2,855 71
Making clothing for inmates, etc		740 22
		$3,595 93

MINUTES OF INSPECTION.

Copies of my reports, both upon the Reformatory and Refuge are annexed:—

"I made a first inspection of this institution for the current year on the 3rd and 4th of February, when the inmates numbered 92.

"All were in good health, with the exception of two, who were in the sick-room, complaining of ailments of a slight nature.

"A considerable decrease in the population has occurred since the date of my last report. On the corresponding date of last year there were 140 adult inmates and four infants under charge. Three of the infants were still being cared for, and the reduction in numbers was, therefore, 48 adults and one infant.

"A large number of those discharged (some of whom have undergone two or more short sentences in the institution) are supposed to have left the country, and to this cause, to some extent at least, may be attributed the large reduction in the number of inmates.

"Apart from this noticeable falling off in numbers, I found no special feature in the history or routine work of the institution worthy of note, since the date of my last visit.

"Special attention has been given to the wants and requirements of the institution for the current year, and recommendations have already been made in regard to its proper maintenance. Such repairs and alterations as are deemed necessary will also be provided for.

"The industrial work of the institution is progressing satisfactorily, and the inmates are kept busily employed. Order and discipline are well observed, and the treatment of the inmates is kindly and considerate.

"The Grand Jury, in their presentment at the winter assizes, took occasion to refer to the classification of the inmates of this institution, and to criticise the arrangements whereby young and comparatively innocent girls are compelled to associate with lunatics and hardened criminals who have served terms in the Penitentiary, characterizing it as a disgrace to the Province.

"This statement on the part of the Grand Jury is entirely groundless and misleading, and shews that they did not inform themselves as to the actual condition of matters.

"Any female committed to the Reformatory who proves to be insane, or who becomes insane while undergoing sentence, is removed to a separate ward and placed in charge of an attendant whose duty it is to give her full attention to the inmates of that ward. Two of this class were under the observation of the Surgeon and the said attendant at the time of the Grand Jury's visit, but there were no other inmates of the institution who could fairly be adjudged to be insane at that time. Under these circumstances it is difficult to understand how such severe strictures could be passed with the care and attention to facts presumably exercised in such deliverances.

"It is further worthy of note that the only inmate of the Reformatory who is known to have served a term in the Penitentiary is now about 17 years of age, and is properly classed with eleven others, all of whom are under 18 years of age, and cannot rightly be designated as hardened criminals.

"I found the institution in excellent order throughout. The disciplinary and record books were properly and neatly written up; also all the books of the Bursar's department, all of which I made a thorough examination of."

Industrial Refuge.

"I made an inspection of this branch of the Reformatory on the above date, and examined the classes then under instruction; considerable proficiency was noticeable in their attainments, and especially so in the cases of those of recent admission. There was no lack of intelligence manifest, and the work of instruction, both in domestic duties and in the class room, was being carried on satisfactorily.

"The general order and neatness of the refuge was commendable; and there was every evidence of a strict attention to duty on the part of the teacher and her subordinates.

"I made an inspection of this institution on 31st October. On that day there were 124 inmates in residence, together with four infants distributed as follows:—74 were employed in work from which revenue was derived, 9 were engaged in mending clothing, knitting etc., for the institution; 14 were employed in cleaning kitchen, bakery and dining-room work: 15 in laundry work for the institution, 4 were physically or mentally incapable, and the remaining number were sick and employed in the nursery.

"The inmates were found to be in about their usual condition of health, and the sanitary condition of the institution generally was in a very satisfactory state.

"With the exception of the incapables, the inmates were busily employed, and an ample supply of work had for sometime been found with which to keep all of them thoroughly engaged in such work as they were capable of doing to the best advantage. The largest industry still continues to be the laundry operations, and of necessity on account of the inability of the large number who are either incompetent or unskilled in other work, I found the usual work rooms, as well as the laundry in good order, and the work in each was being prosecuted with commendable attention and care and the discipline throughout appeared to be very well maintained.

"The Reformatory in all its apartments was in fair order, except were steam fittings and alterations were in progess in the basement, and the condition of disorder there was solely to be attributed to the work in progress.

"On account of wear and corroding, a considerable amount of refitting has of necessity been in progress in order to secure a proper and even temperature throughout the building.

"While renewals were in progress, considerable improvements have been made in the heating arrangements, which will no doubt prove to be an economy in the saving of fuel, as well as in a thorough distribution of the steam in all the apartments.

"A considerable amount of work has been done during the season in renewing plastered ceilings, and sheeting them with matched pine. The renewing of the plaster has been rendered necessary, as large sections of it, in the halls especially, were broken, and portions of it falling from time to time. The renewals of the more dilapidated portions with sheeting has been completed. The work has been well done, and will no doubt be found to be a permanent job, which will require no further expenditure for repairs.

"Examination shows that other portions of the ceilings will require to be similarily dealt with, and recommendations will be submitted, with the view of having a sufficient sum provided in the estimates for the ensuing year for the purpose of having the building in this regard put in proper shape.

"The garden and grounds presented a good appearance, and were well kept; and the vegetable crops have been fairly productive.

"I made an inspection of this branch of the Reformatory on 31st, October, and saw all the children, forty in number then under charge.

"The children were all in good health, and the majority of them reported to be making fair progress under instruction in the school-room, and domestic work.

"A few of the number appeared to be mentally incapable to a greater or less extent, and showed little or no improvement; especially in acquiring the rudiments of an English education. Every effort appears to be made in these cases to stimulate, and work for advancement, but without any pronounced progress being made.

"Notwithstanding these more or less helpless and depraved unfortunates, the general progress in the refuge branch is quite noticeable in the intelligence and general deportment of the girls, and good order, cleanliness, and neatness, is a noticeable feature in the management and general condition of the institution and its inmates."

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Toronto, October 10th, 1887.

R. Christie, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the seventh annual report of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for females and Refuge for girls, for the year ending September 30th, 1887.

The year opened with ninety-four inmates in residence, the entrants during the year numbered 142.

The conduct of the inmates has been on the whole satisfactory, the discipline of the Reformatory has been well maintained.

We have had few serious infractions of the rules, the inmates generally have been obedient and industrious, performing cheerfully the work assigned to them.

I must notice here the escape of two inmates on the evening of May 29th, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock. One managed to get to the city; she was recaptured June 1st; the other returned to the Reformatory in the course of an hour after her escape.

The record of punishments shows an increase. 171 cases are recorded against 123 of the year previous. This increase I do not consider any proof that the conduct of the inmates has been worse than it was the year preceding, but that I have striven to enforce stricter discipline, requiring perfect silence in the workshops during working hours. The infringement of this rule has been the occasion of a number of punishments. I am happy to note, however, that the number of punishments by confinement in a dark cell is not above the average. In 1885, fourteen cases were recorded; in 1886, three; while we have six in 1887.

In the industrial department, satisfaction has been generally given, as well as in the domestic labour. Our revenue from shirt and pant making has been very materially decreased this year, as well as last year. During the months of November, December, January, February and the first half of March, no work of this kind was done. On the 15th of March, we received work from a wholesale firm on Front Street, which has been sent to us regularly since. From April until August we made coats, pants and vests for the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto. Some few orders for sets of womens' clothing were filled for gaols in the Counties of Elgin and Peel, and also for the new lock-ups opened at Thessalon and Bruce mines.

In the statistical tables appended, you will notice a large increase in the number of days in which the inmates were occupied knitting. Last year the number was 19.46 days, while we have 59.11 days this year. This increase may

be accounted for in this way: There were a great number of women who were wholly unfit for any other kind of work; then, for four months no orders for shirts, overalls or pant making were received, consequently, we were obliged to put the women usually at work on this industry to knitting socks and mitts to have in reserve when we received orders for them. Knitting was done during the winter for the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene, and the Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.

The following articles were made:—

Aprons	229	Sheets	59
Bonnets	30	Socks, pairs	1,296
Blinds	24	Stockings knit	224
Books covered	105	Stockings footed	130
Coats	69	Shirts	44
Dresses	216	Table linen	25
Infants' clothing	49	Ticks	169
Mitts, pairs	266	Towels	160
Pillow cases	94	Toilets	25
Pants	958	Underwear	280
Petticoats	209	Unenumerated	216
Quilts	10	Vests	72
Repaired articles	64	Waists	119

The usual religious services, both Prostestant and Roman Catholic, have been carried on regularly, as in former years, also the Sunday School, under the supervision of W. H. Howland, Esq., and Mrs. Harvie.

For an hour and a half each morning, classes have been held during the winter months for girls under eighteen years, who wish to learn to read and write. A class of older women received instruction between the hours of twelve and one o'clock.

108 inmates were discharged on the expiration of their sentence. Mrs. Harvie and the ladies of the Sunday School took charge of fourteen, and found situations for them; fifty-three returned to friends, twenty-one went back to former evil lives; two went to the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Parkdale; two were placed in situations by Mrs. Hutchinson, of London; two went to the Haven, one, to a convent in Hamilton; ten were provided with situations by members of the Reformatory staff; three found situations for themselves.

As will be seen by Dr. King's report, the general health of the inmates of the Reformatory has been good. The hospital was closed a good part of the year, about five months in all. One death occurred, August 15th, from typhoid fever; every precaution was taken to prevent infection; no other case occurred.

The daily average number of infants is less than last year.

In residence, October 1st, 1886	3
Entered with mothers	3
Born in Reformatory	2
Total	8

Left with mothers	2
Adopted	2
Remaining in nursery	4
Total	8

No infant died during the year.

Plaster was replaced by wooden ceilings in corridors B. E. H., and in one of the main halls, also in two stairways. This is an improvement, as considerable inconvenience arose from the occasional falling of the plaster.

A high fence was put up at the west and south of the grounds, separating them from Frazer Avenue. A green house was built at the south of the Refuge recreation yard.

The library is being added to; the appropriation for that purpose of last year is much appreciated.

An improvement was made by changing the staff kitchen, and making a store-room of the old kitchen.

Our wants for the coming year are few. The present refrigerator for meat is very defective; a great deal of extra care and work was necessary during the warm weather to save the meat. Frequently we found it necessary to cook meat overnight to prevent it spoiling. I had the engineer examine the refrigerator several times, and he tried to remedy the defects, but to no purpose, the sides and top of it are almost constantly wet. You can see the impossibility of keeping meat fresh in such a place.

The chapel was not painted when the rest of the Reformatory was done, consequently, it needs it badly now.

I am glad to notice that the average period of sentence given is larger this year than any year since the opening of the Reformatory, being 11.12 months.

Attendant Sarah Kyle resigned March 31st, and Mrs. Jane Fotheringham was appointed to fill the vacancy, May 28th. John Guyette, assistant engineer, resigned September 30th.

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge the active support I have been given by every member of the staff, in carrying out the discipline of the Reformatory.

Refuge Branch.

It is always a matter of regret to me that we have not more children sent us. Since the opening of the Refuge in the fall of 1880 until the present time, one hundred only have been received. In making a comparison between the number received in the Refuge and those in the Reformatory, I find that the figures are very disproportionate—1,143 receptions in the reformatory, 100 in the refuge. Feeling that the greatest and most lasting work is being done among the children, this is a constant matter of regret. To make our work productive of good, we want the children of seven or eight years of age, to train them to habits of cleanliness and industry, to teach them the principles of morality and religion, that they may lead good and useful lives.

The year began with thirty-three children in residence, fifteen were received during the year, thirteen left. Of these five were dismissed on the expiration of five years' term, these were disposed of as follows: One returned to parents near Sarnia; one to parents in Toronto; one was provided with a situation in Muskoka by Mrs. Harvie; one went to the convent of the Good Shepherd, Parkdale; one got a situation through a member of the staff; two were apprenticed until their eighteenth year, one in Toronto, one in Buffalo; five were discharged on the authority of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, and were returned to the care of parents or guardians who furnished proofs of their ability to provide these children with suitable homes.

It was found expedient to transfer one girl of fifteen years of age to the Reformatory.

The want of some institution for weak-minded children is felt; out of the present population of the Refuge, numbering thirty-nine, eight of these are

mentally weak and unfit to care for themselves, they are able to work under supervision, and are, generally speaking, easy of control. They are scarcely subjects for an idiot asylum, but require the restraint of some institution to prevent them becoming the victims of wicked and designing persons and eventually drift into a life of crime.

I am well pleased with the conduct of the girls during the year, few unfavourable reports were made to me. Among the younger children especially, marked improvement has been made in their studies, out of the fifteen girls received eight of them could neither read not write.

The household work has all been done by the children; the larger girls can cook, bake and are good housemaids. We try to give a girl six or eight months at each department, so that she may be well able to earn her living when she leaves us.

Sewing by hand and by sewing machine, darning, knitting and mending are taught. The following is a list of articles made during the year:—

Stockings	106	Night dresses	31
Aprons	70	Skirts	18
Chimese	62	Sheets	62
Dresses	54	Pillow cases	39
Drawers	47	Towels	53
Unenumerated articles	47		
		Total	588

We are very much in need of books for the children. I have not allowed them to have any books from the Reformatory library for the last two years, as I did not consider those books suitable reading for the children. I will be glad of an appropriation for the starting of a children's library to be kept at the Refuge for the sole use of the girls.

Among the unfavourable reports of the year, I am sorry to be obliged to notice an attempt at escape; two of the girls were making preparations to run away on the night of the 24th January, they were discovered before leaving the building.

The staff remains the same as last year, all working harmoniously and having constantly in view the good of the children under their care.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. J. O'RIELLY,
Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1887.

Number of inmates October 1st, 1886	94	
" " since received	141	
Transferred from Refuge by order of the Inspector	1	
Total number of inmates		236
Discharged on expiration of sentence	108	
" payment of fine	2	
Died	1	
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	2	
" Refuge	6	
Remaining in custody September 30th, 1887	117	
		236

Nature of Sentences.

Sentenced direct to Reformatory	112
" to common gaols	30
	——142

Nationalities.

England	23
Ireland	32
Scotland	4
Canada	71
France	2
United States	9
Germany	1
	——142

Religious Denominations.

Episcopalians	54
Roman Catholics	44
Presbyterians	12
Baptists	7
Methodists	23
Lutherans	1
Evangelist	1
	——142

Social Condition.

Married	92
Single	50
	——142

Temperate or Intemperate.

Temperate	63
Intemperate	79
	——142

Education.

Read and write	76
Read only	27
Neither read nor write	39
	——142

Ages.

Under 18	29
From 18 to 20	17
" 20 " 30	50
" 30 " 40	27
" 40 " 50	11
" 50 " 60	6
" 60 " 70	2
	——142

Sentences.

For 1 month	1
" 3 "	2
" 4 "	2
" 5 "	1
" 6 "	71
" 9 "	3
" 11 "	1
" 12 "	24
" 13 "	1
" 15 "	3
" 18 "	6
" 20 "	3
" 23 "	11
" 1 year and 360 days	6
" 1 " 364 days	1
" 2 years	4
" 2 " and 5 months	1
" indefinite period (transferred from the Refuge)	1
	——142

Crimes.

Aggravated assault	1
Arson	1
Attempt to poison	1
Causing a disturbance by being drunk	3
Child stealing	1
Disorderly	5
Drunkenness	10
Drunk and disorderly	2
Drunkenness and prostitution	1
Enticing a girl under 21 years to a house of ill fame	2
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	2
Frequenting a disorderly house	2
Horse stealing	1
Incorrigible and vicious conduct	1
Inflicting grevious bodily harm	1
Inmate of a disorderly house	5
Inmate of a house of ill-fame	6
Keeping a disorderly house	10
Keeping a house of ill-fame	10
Larceny	23
Manslaughter	1
Manslaughter and child desertion	1
Nuisance	3
Prostitution	7
" and vagrancy	6
Selling liquor without a license	1
Trespass and vagrancy	1
Vagrancy	34
	——142

Occupations.

Cane chair maker	1
Charwoman	5
Housekeepers	12
Lady's maid	1
Laundresses	3
No occupation	15
Prostitutes	37
Servants	67
Weaver	1
	——142

Counties from which Inmates were received.

Counties.	Sentenced direct to Reformatory.	Sentenced to Common Gaols and subsequently removed.	Total.
Brant	5		5
Bruce	3		3
Carleton	4	5	9
Elgin	8		8
Frontenac	11		11
Hastings	3	2	5
Kent	2	1	3
Leeds and Grenville	1	1	2
Middlesex	11	1	12
Northumberland and Durham	1	1	2
Oxford	6		6
Peterborough	2		2
Perth	3		3
Simcoe	2		2
Thunder Bay, District of	2		2
Victoria	1		1
Welland	2		2
Wentworth	19	2	21
York	26	17	43
Total	112	30	142

NUMBER OF DAYS' WORK DONE BY INMATES DURING THE YEAR

Industrial Department.

Knitting to fill orders	4,014	
" for stock	1,897	
Shirt and pant making	930½	
Laundry (City and Central Prison)	7,269	
		14,110½

Domestic Labour.

Corridor and house cleaning	2,991	
Cooks	368	
Bakery	626	
Dining room	874½	
Laundry (inmates and staff)	3,024¾	
Learning to sew	877	
" knit	522¾	
Sewing, mending and knitting for Reformatory	2,018¾	
" " washing own clothing	353	
Nursery, attending infants	335	
Nurse (hospital)	156	
		12,146¾

Daily average number of Infants in the Reformatory during the year ending September 30th, 1887.

DAY OF MONTH.	October, 1886.	November.	December.	January, 1887.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	3	3	2	3	3
2	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	3	3	2	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	3	3	2	3	3
4	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	3	3	2	3	3
5	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	3	3	2	3	3
6	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	3	3	2	3	3
7	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	3	3	3	3	3
8	3	3	3	3	3	5	4	3	3	3	3	3
9	3	3	3	3	3	5	4	3	3	3	3	3
10	3	3	3	3	3	5	4	3	3	3	3	3
11	3	3	3	3	3	5	4	3	3	3	3	3
12	3	3	3	3	3	5	4	3	3	3	3	3
13	3	3	3	3	3	5	4	3	3	3	3	3
14	3	3	3	3	3	5	4	3	3	3	3	3
15	3	3	3	3	3	5	4	3	2	3	3	3
16	3	3	3	3	3	5	4	3	2	3	3	3
17	3	3	3	3	3	5	4	3	2	3	3	3
18	3	3	3	3	4	5	4	3	2	3	3	3
19	3	3	3	3	4	5	4	3	2	3	3	3
20	3	3	3	3	4	5	4	3	2	3	3	3
21	3	3	3	3	5	5	4	3	2	3	3	3
22	3	3	3	3	5	5	4	3	2	3	3	3
23	3	3	3	3	5	5	4	3	2	3	3	3
24	3	3	3	3	5	5	4	3	2	3	3	3
25	3	3	3	3	5	5	4	3	2	3	3	3
26	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	3	2	3	3	3
27	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	3	2	3	3	3
28	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	3	2	3	3	4
29	3	3	3	3	.....	5	5	3	2	3	3	4
30	3	3	3	3	.....	5	5	3	2	3	3	4
31	3	.....	3	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Total	93	90	93	93	103	155	132	93	74	87	93	93

Total	1,199
Average per day	3 104/365
" " month	39 29/30

Daily average population of the Reformatory during the year ending September 30th, 1887.

Day of Month.	October, 1886.	November.	December.	January, 1887.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	94	88	100	106	95	91	91	99	99	96	106	111
2	96	88	99	106	94	91	91	99	98	96	106	111
3	96	88	98	106	94	93	91	98	98	96	110	111
4	96	88	97	106	94	93	91	97	98	96	110	111
5	96	90	97	106	92	93	90	99	98	96	112	111
6	95	90	97	108	92	93	93	98	98	96	112	115
7	93	90	97	108	92	93	96	98	97	99	112	115
8	92	90	102	108	82	95	96	96	97	100	112	115
9	91	89	102	108	91	94	96	96	96	99	112	115
10	91	88	102	108	91	93	96	96	100	99	113	115
11	91	88	101	108	93	93	96	97	100	99	112	115
12	91	90	101	107	92	93	101	97	99	97	112	115
13	91	92	101	107	92	93	99	97	99	97	112	115
14	91	91	101	102	92	93	99	97	101	97	112	115
15	91	91	101	101	92	93	100	94	100	97	111	117
16	90	94	103	101	92	93	100	94	99	97	110	116
17	90	92	103	101	92	93	99	94	99	97	112	116
18	90	92	103	101	92	92	101	101	99	97	112	115
19	90	92	103	101	92	92	99	101	97	104	112	115
20	88	92	103	101	92	92	99	103	97	104	112	115
21	89	92	103	99	92	92	101	103	97	103	112	118
22	88	92	106	99	92	92	100	103	97	103	112	119
23	87	92	106	96	92	92	100	103	97	102	11[illegible]	[illegible]19
24	85	92	106	96	92	92	99	103	97	101	111	119
25	85	96	106	99	90	91	99	102	97	102	111	117
26	84	96	106	99	91	91	101	101	96	104	114	118
27	84	96	106	97	91	91	101	101	96	104	114	118
28	84	95	106	95	91	91	101	101	96	104	114	120
29	88	95	105	95	.....	91	100	100	95	104	114	120
30	88	100	105	95	.....	91	100	99	96	104	114	119
31	88	.....	105	95	.....	91	.....	98	.....	104	114	.....
Total	2793	2749	3171	3165	2579	2861	2926	3065	2933	3094	3464	3471

Total	36,271
Average per day	$99\frac{136}{365}$
" " month	$1,209\frac{1}{30}$
Lowest number	84
Highest number	120

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

Annual Statistical Report.

Number of inmates 1st October, 1886	36
" " since received	15
" " re-apprehended	1
	—52

Since discharged by expiration of sentence	5
" " Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	5
" apprenticed	2
" transferred to Reformatory	1
Remaining in Refuge 30th September, 1887	39
	—52

Nature of Sentence.

Direct to Refuge	10
Transferred from Reformatory	5
	—52

Nationalities.

Canada	11
England	1
Ireland	1
Scotland	1
United States	1
	—15

Religions.

Episcopalians	6
Presbyterians	3
Roman Catholics	3
Methodist	2
Baptist	1
	—15

Education.

Read and write	5
Read only	2
Neither read nor write	8
	—15

Received from Counties.

Addington	1
Frontenac	1
Haldimand	1
Hastings	1
Lambton	2
Lanark	1
Middlesex	2
Oxford	1
York	3
Wentworth	2
	—15

Ages.

Eight years	1
Eleven "	1
Twelve "	3
Thirteen "	3
Fourteen "	6
Fifteen "	1
	—15

Offences.

Vagrancy	4
Larceny	2
Incorrigibility	4
Without home or guardian	1
Vicious	1
Frequenter of disorderly house	1
Attempt to poison	1
Intemperate	1
	—15

Sentences.

Six months	1
Twenty-three months	1
One year	1
Two years	2
Three years	1
Four years	1
Four years and six months	1
Five years	3
Indefinite	4
	—15

Daily Population of the Refuge.

Day of Month.	October, 1886.	November.	December.	January, 1887.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	37	38	40	37	36	38	38	37	38	39	38	40
2	37	38	39	37	36	38	38	37	38	39	38	40
3	37	38	39	37	36	38	38	37	38	39	38	40
4	37	38	39	37	36	38	38	37	38	39	38	40
5	37	38	59	37	36	38	38	37	38	39	38	40
6	37	38	39	37	36	33	38	37	38	39	38	39
7	37	38	39	37	36	38	38	37	38	39	38	39
8	37	38	39	37	36	38	38	37	38	39	38	39
9	37	38	39	37	36	38	38	37	38	39	38	39
10	37	38	40	37	36	38	38	37	38	39	39	39
11	37	38	40	37	38	38	38	37	38	39	39	39
12	37	38	40	37	38	38	38	37	38	39	39	39
13	37	38	40	37	38	38	38	37	38	39	39	39
14	37	38	39	37	38	38	37	37	38	39	39	39
15	37	38	59	37	38	38	37	37	38	39	39	39
16	37	38	39	37	38	38	37	37	38	39	39	39
17	37	38	39	37	38	38	37	37	38	39	40	39
18	37	38	39	36	38	38	37	37	38	39	40	40
19	37	38	39	36	38	38	37	87	38	39	40	40
20	37	38	39	36	38	38	38	37	38	39	40	40
21	37	38	39	36	38	38	38	37	38	39	40	40
22	37	38	40	36	38	38	38	37	39	39	40	40
23	37	38	40	36	38	38	37	37	39	38	40	40
24	37	38	39	36	38	38	37	37	37	38	40	39
25	37	38	39	36	38	38	37	37	37	38	40	39
26	37	38	39	36	38	38	37	37	37	38	40	39
27	37	39	39	36	38	38	37	36	37	38	40	39
28	37	39	39	36	38	38	37	36	37	38	40	39
29	37	39	39	36	.....	38	37	36	37	38	40	39
30	38	40	38	36	.....	38	37	36	39	38	40	39
31	38	.....	38	36	.....	38	.....	37	.....	38	40	.....
Total	1149	1145	1214	1133	1044	1178	1126	1143	1137	1200	1215	1181

Total number of days 13,865

Average per day ..... $37\frac{360}{365}$

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

Toronto, 1st October, 1887.

Robert Christie, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

Sir,—I have the honour of herewith submitting to you my Seventh Annual Report as Surgeon of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females and Industrial Refuge for Girls, for the year ending September 30th, 1887.

The Reformatory for Females.

I am pleased to be able to present a most satisfactory report of the health condition of the Reformatory the past year. Not only has there been a considerable reduction in the total number of ordinary cases presenting for treatment, but the hospital record exhibits a reduction of cases to nearly one-half of the preceding year. There have also been fewer cases of a serious character than for years past, although I have to report one death. The cases which have presented of a more serious character were mostly those due to predisposing or exciting causes, which were in operation prior to the entrance of inmates here. The sanitary and hygenic precautions reduce the development of disease in the Institution to a minimum, except where there has been some outside strong, predisposing influence at work.

The number of insane and weak-minded women admitted the past year was in excess of former years. No less than seven women, insane to a greater or less degree, were admitted ; or, about five per cent. of the admissions during the year. Of these only two were transferred to a lunatic asylum, viz: M—— H———, on July 8th, 1887; and B—— S———, on September 17th, 1887. Such a class of inmates seriously interferes with the discipline and work of the Reformatory, without adding its quota of labour and profit.

The average daily number of inmates during the year, other than the occupants of the hospital and syphilitic wards, who presented themselves for treatment, was 3.93. Add to this the daily average of inmates under treatment in the syphilitic ward, which was 4.84; and the daily average under treatment in the hospital, which was 1.10, and we get a total daily average in all departments—excluding the nursery and the Reformatory staff—under treatment, of 9.87. On the other hand, the daily average of those sick and wholly incapacitated for work, was in hospital, 1.10, and casuals or temporary sick .70, making a total of 1.80 as against 3.25 the preceding year, in itself a gratifying comparison.

The Reformatory Hospital.

Of the total inmates only fourteen spent some portion of their term of sentence in the hospital of the Reformatory, being thirteen less than the previous year, and, in fact, less than for either of the past few years. Of these three were in at the beginning of the year, and eleven were admitted during the year. Of this number, one old woman was admitted twice to the hospital—on the first occasion for seventeen days, and later on for ninety days; or, 107 days in all. While, in the case of another patient who spent ninety-two days there, she was first treated for disorders of pregnancy for fifty-two days, next was delivered of a child, and for forty days was treated for puerpural mania. Of the fourteen

occupants, four spent from three to ten days in the hospital, and six spent from eleven to twenty days. In the remaining four cases the days spent by each severally with the diseases treated, were as follows, viz:—

33 days Corneitis and phthisis.
47 " Debility and insane.
92 " Disorders of pregnancy, childbirth and puerpural mania.
107 " Acute rheumatism and heart disease.

Only one death occurred in the institution during the year,—that of Alice Dowling, aged about twenty-four years,—the disease being typhoid fever. This was the only case of that disease presenting during the year, and the second case since the Reformatory opened. Her death occurred on the morning of the 15th of August, 1887. In compliance with legal requirement and the usual custom, an inquest was held by Coroner Duncan, and a verdict in accordance with the facts rendered. I believe the infection was carried in clothing or textures brought to the Reformatory laundry from a private family where typhoid fever existed, though at the time without the knowledge of the officials. Steps have been taken to prevent in future the carrying of infectious poison in this way. Every precaution was observed at the time and subsequently, to prevent other inmates or officials from acquiring the disease. The hospital was thoroughly disinfected and left unoccupied for a month. In addition to the month following the death of the typhoid fever patient, the hospital was closed from the 25th of May, 1887, to the 6th of August, 1887, or a total period of about three and one-third months during the year. On the closing day of the year the hospital had no occupant.

The Syphilitic Ward.

The past year there were sixteen inmates under treatment for syphilis in the syphilitic ward, being three less than the preceding year. Of that number, four were in the ward at the beginning of the year, and twelve were admitted at intervals during the year. Of the total number, five were either discharged from the ward or left by expiration of sentence during the year, leaving eleven inmates in that ward at the close of the year. The largest number under treatment at any time during the year was eleven, three less than the maximum number reached since the ward was set apart for syphilitic cases. The daily average of cases under treatment for the year in this department was 4.84, as against 5.03 the preceding year. As I have previously reported, the nature of the disease and the time required to effect a cure, is such that some of the inmates leave the Reformatory by expiration of sentence before cure is effected. Some of these, in course of time, during successive sentences occupy this ward more than once; and some of those who have spent but a short time in this ward the year just closed, have spent a longer period before the close of the preceding year, and some of those in at the close of the past year will remain for some time the ensuing year. Of the sixteen cases, three have not yet been ten days inmates of the ward, four have spent from forty-four to ninety-nine days there, six have spent from 100 to 133 days, one was an occupant for 158 days, one for 187 days, and one for the entire year. Some of these cases have been of long-standing, and suffered from neglect of treatment; and a few among them were indeed objects of pity, their age and the inroads of this terrible loathesome disease such as to make them wrecks of humanity. The majority of the cases were afflicted with the disease in the secondary stage, while the minority (and this included the older women) were suffering from the disease in the tertiary or advanced stage. This class of cases must continue to be isolated as a measure of sanitary precaution against

the spread of the disease to the other inmates, and, as a matter of fact, they live, work, eat and sleep in this separate ward, being permitted under the watchful care of an attendant to enter the chapel for Divine service, and then return to their own ward. Still, they cannot be rated as hospital cases, owing to their general capability for some kind of work; while inmates of the hospital are sick or injured, and wholly incapacitated for any work.

The Nursery.

The nursery in connection with the Reformatory has become a feature of necessity, owing to circumstances, which cannot well be obviated in connection with the commitment of women for crimes, who are carrying young infants in their arms; others who are sentenced while pregnant. The bringing in of infants necessarily interferes with both the work of the mothers, and the discipline of the institution. So, too, in the case of women, who are sentenced during pregnancy. As the lying-in-period approaches, their service at work is more and more interfered with, and, oftentimes, disorders, dependent on their condition, arise, requiring medical treatment. Then, for a considerable period after the birth of their children, they are unable to do more than the lightest service. While in addition to the treatment of the mothers in both the foregoing classes, a new class of cases—the babies—require supervision and medical treatment, which was not anticipated in the establishment of the Reformatory. The health of the babies, on the whole was good, though a couple of them have required considerable attention, in order to the preservation of their lives.

Babies remaining from the preceding year	3
" admitted with mothers during the year	3
" born alive in the institution	2
Total	8
" left institution with mothers during year	4
" remaining in nursery, 30th Sept., 1887	4

Miscellaneous Matters.

From time to time, during the year, I have inspected the corridors, cells, beds, baths, closets and workrooms, as well as noted the temperature, and tested ventilations, and have usually found everything satisfactory.

The punishment ward in the west wing has, at times, been damp from leakage, and this ward, more than another, lacks perfect ventilation.

The diet of inmates is not only nourishing and abundant, but is varied by the many vegetable productions of the Reformatory garden, so that there is very little, if any, complaint made of the food. No inmate has made complaint to me on account of poor or insufficient food during the year.

The Reformatory staff have escaped serious ailment the past year: any indisposition or illness being of a very mild and temporary character.

My relations with the officers and staff continue pleasant; and my duties are rendered less burdensome by the increased proficiency of the chief attendant, in a knowledge of the peculiar duties connected with administering remedies, nursing the sick, and dealing with emergency cases as they arise.

Presentations for treatment during the year ending, September 30th, 1887, excluding Hospital cases.

DISEASE.	Number.	DISEASE.	Number.
Abrasions, cuts and contusions	21	Iritis	1
Abscess	26	Irritable bladder	14
Acne	5	Leucorrhœa	8
Amenorrhœa	16	Lichen	1
Anæmia	3	Lupus	3
Anchylosis	2	Malingerers and Frivolous	56
Ascaris Lumbricoides	2	Mammitis	1
Asthma	7	Masturbation	5
Bilious	159	Menorrhagia	8
Boils	3	Metritis	4
Bronchitis, chronic	2	Metrorrhagia	2
Burns and scalds	21	Nausea	7
Cancrum Oris	3	Necrosis	3
Catarrh	3	Nervousness	7
Cellulitis, pelvic	8	Neuralgia	12
Cephalalgia	23	New inmates seen	142
Chancroids	1	Operations, removing abnormal growths, dead bone, needles, etc	6
Chromophytosis	3	Otitis	3
Coccyodynia	1	Over secretion of milk	1
Colds	34	Pains (alleged and simple)	100
Colic	2	Palpitation	2
Congestion, kidneys	12	Paralysis agitans	1
do Ovaries	1	Pediculæ	7
Conjunctivitis and Corneitis	42	Peritonitis	2
Constipation	88	Phthisis	10
Cough	45	Phlebitis	4
Diarrhœa	29	Piles	3
Diphtheria	3	Poisoned hand	3
Dislocation, thumb and fingers	3	Pregnancy Disorders of	6
Dysemnorrhœa	5	Prolapse Rectum	25
Earache	18	Pruritis	5
Eczema	8	Punishment and in dark cells	14
Epilepsy	1	Rheumatism, acute	2
Erythema	5	do chronic	8
Febriculæ	12	Scrofula	2
Fistulæ	2	Sore throat, inflamed and ulcerated	50
Gastralgia	5	Sprains	9
Goitre	2	Syphilis, secondary	20
Gonorrhœa	2	do tertiary	11
Hernia inguinal	1	Teeth extracted	50
Hæmoptysis	11	Toothache	11
Hæmorrhoids	2	Tonsillitis	19
Herpes	1	Typhoid fever	5
Hysteria	1	Ulcers	5
Incontinence of urine	1	Urticaria	5
Indigestion	48	Uterus, hypertrophy of	2
Inflammation, Glands	7	do ulceration of	2
do Skin	1	Varicose veins	2
do Upper Extremities	6	Weakness or Debility	68
do Lower do	2	Whitlow	1
Insanity	31		

Monthly Record of Cases, other than Hospital Cases.

Months.	Casuals or ordinary cases presenting.				Syphilitic Ward.	
	Total Cases Seen.	Daily Average of Cases.	Total Cases Sick.	Daily Average of Sick.	Total Inmates.	Daily Average.
October, 1886	96	3.09	15	.48	4	4
November, "	117	3.90	16	.53	4	4
December, "	139	4.48	35	1.12	4	3.87
January, 1887	129	4.16	26	.83	3	3
February, "	98	3.50	17	.60	2	2
March, "	136	4.38	23	.74	3	1.35
April, "	113	3.76	21	.70	4	2.66
May, "	127	4.09	19	.61	5	3.61
June, "	90	3.00	5	.16	8	6.40
July, "	133	4.29	17	.54	9	8.67
August, "	139	4.48	40	1.29	10	9.16
September, "	126	4.20	24	.80	11	9.40

Cases treated in the Reformatory Hospital.

DISEASE.	Number.	DISEASE.	Number.
Acute, Rheumatism	3	Miscarriage	1
Corneitis	1	Phthisis	2
Childbirth (2 alive, 1 dead)	3	Peri uterine cellulitis	1
Diseases of pregnancy	1	Puerpural mania	1
Debility and Insane	1	Quinsy	1
Febriculæ	2	Typhoid fever	1

Monthly Record of Hospital Cases.

Months.	Total Inmates.	Total Days.	Average Inmates per Day.
October.... 1886	3	12	.38
November ... "	0	0	.00
December.... "	3	33	1.06
January 1887	5	84	2.70
February .... "	5	62	2.21
March..... "	4	106	3.41
April..... "	4	52	1.73
May..... "	2	30	.96
June..... "	0	0	.00
July..... "	0	0	.00
August..... "	1	10	.32
September.... "	1	15	.50

Industrial Refuge for Girls.

For the seventh time I am able to report favourably upon the physical health of the girls in the Refuge. During the seven years of the operation of the Refuge, there has not been a single death, nor has an epidemic prevailed. At the beginning of the year there were thirty-six inmates, and fifteen were admitted during the year, making a total of fifty-one girls, who spent some time in the Refuge. The numbers for the past two years were the same. During the year, twelve were placed in homes or transferred, leaving thirty-nine as the population at the close of the year. There was not a single case of a serious character during the whole year, and none were confined to bed for a longer period than a few hours or a day. As an evidence of the healthfulness of the inmates of the Refuge, it may be mentioned that, including extraction of teeth, and all ailments for which the girls were seen, I was only required to see nineteen of them once, eight twice, four three times, and two four times ; while eighteen of them never made a complaint known. This satisfactory condition of affairs is largely due to the habits of regularity in all matters of work or pleasure, rest or sleep, and a wholesome, nutritious diet. Here discipline exerts a more or less lasting effect, on account of the length of the stay of the girls within the area of its influence, and their gradual growth in stature and years, co-existent with the discipline exercised, and habits inculcated. While continuing in its present prosperous condition, the Refuge must be a pride to all intimately connected with it. While it receives a measure of the attention of judges and magistrates, such attention is not commensurate with its capacity for benefit to the inmates, as well as to the country at large, on account of its being a preventative of little girls entering the great throng of criminal women. There is, however, a percentage—and a rather large one at that—whose mental calibre

is very weak, and who will, after leaving here, require guardian influences. Inspection of the various departments of the Refuge, exhibits a scrupulously clean, neat, and attractive condition, everywhere in and about the premises.

Following are the diseases or ailments treated during the year, with the number of girls afflicted with each :—

Disease.	Number.	Disease.	Number.
Abrasions	2	Febriculæ	1
Aveolar abscess	2	Inflamed gland	2
Bilious	1	Pain	1
Cough	11	Sore throat	2
Colds	3	Scrofula	1
Conjunctivitis	2	Sprain	1
Constipation	1	Teeth extracted	12
Diarrhœa	2	Toothache	12
Extracting wood slivers	2	Weakness	4

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. KING, M.D.,
Surgeon.

Andrew Mercer Reformatory Sunday School Seventh Annual Report.

We are glad to report that our school has been held regularly throughout the year. The teachers have been very attentive in their self-denying labours, and there is abundant evidence that these have not been entirely fruitless. Our staff of teachers changes from time to time, owing to circumstances, but with thankfulness we state that we find no difficulty in filling vacancies, and that we have always a sufficient number to carry on the work successfully.

The attendance of inmates has been good which proves that the services are appreciated.

Total attendance of adults for first quarter was					895
Average	"	"	"	"	61
Total	"	"	second	"	583
Average	"	"	"	"	45
Total	"	"	third	"	692
Average	"	"	"	"	53
Total	"	"	fourth	"	806
Average	"	"	"	"	62

Total attendance of	children	from	Refuge	for	first	quarter...	259
Average	"	"	"	"	"	...	20
Total	"	"	"	"	second	" ...	285
Average	"	"	"	"	"	...	20
Total	"	"	"	"	third	" ...	357
Average	"	"	"	"	"	...	27
Total	"	"	"	"	fourth	" ...	356
Average	"	"	"	"	"	...	27

Largest attendance of adults	72
Smallest " "	42
Largest attendance of children	31
Smallest " "	22

Our school is a most orderly one, both children and adults being quiet and attentive in their behaviour. Several who refused on first entering the classes to read or take part, now engage heartily in all the exercises. The children are particularly intelligent and by their ready answers to questions indicate that they have been well drilled during the week in the Bible lesson.

The following is the order of exercises:—

Opening devotional service.
Hymn.
Prayer, (Lord's prayer).
Reading short passages of Scripture.
Instruction given by teachers for thirty-five minutes.
Closing address.
Hymn.
Benediction.

The teachers take a warm personal interest in the members of their various classes, providing situations, shelter, clothing, and frequently meeting them on the morning of discharge. Their efforts, both in giving instruction and in otherwise caring for and assisting the prisoners, are greatly facilitated by the kind co-operation of the officers and attendants of the institution.

We respectfully call attention to the great need of more thorough classification, and to the pressing necessity for the establishment of an "Inebriate Home for Women." It is very distressing to observe youthful criminals mingling with the old and hardened, and to find respectable women imprisoned whose only offence is drunkenness.

W. H. HOWLAND, Superintendent.
L. J. HARVIE, Assistant Superintendent.
E. Y. SAMS, Secretary.

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

The management of this institution during the past year has not varied in any marked degree from what has formerly been adopted in its working; the same order and system being observed as have been established for some years past.

The general health of the boys has been invariably good, and no adverse circumstances of special moment have occurred to interfere with the ordinary duties of the institution being systematically carried on.

The building operations in progress for the past two years have been extensive, comprising the construction of a detached building for laundry purposes, a house for the superintendent, and new stables and barn, which are about completed. These several works have necessarily occupied a good deal of time and labour on the part of the boys in excavating, grading, drain-digging, handling of building material, etc., all of which was very satisfactorily accomplished by them. In addition to the large saving to the institution thus effected, such change of occupation is most salutary and healthful for the boys and in connection with the knowledge of trades acquired in the institution, it tends to develop a spirit of self-reliance and self-helpfulness which will stand them in good stead when they have been discharged.

It will be noted that the report of the examiner, which follows, does not speak flatteringly of the progress made in the class-rooms, and while, no doubt, there is room for improvement in this regard, yet, in forming an estimate of the whole work accomplished by the institution, due consideration must be given to the advancement of the boys in industrious habits and moral development, as well as in literary attainments. If these equally important features of the work are properly combined with the educational facilities afforded in the institution, the lads will be the better fitted to provide for themselves when their terms at the Reformatory are closed. And in view of the condition and circumstances of the majority of the inmates prior to their entrance, it is most important to instruct them in such work and handicraft as will enable them to make their way satisfactorily in after life.

When this phase of the aims of the Reformatory is taken into account, the progress made during the year under report will compare favourably with former years.

The actual operations of the Reformatory during the past year, as well as those in the previous one, are shown in the following summary, and in my minutes of inspection, and in the reports of the Reformatory Officers, reference is made to all matters of interest which occurred during the year:—

	1886.	1887.
Number in residence at beginning of year (1st Oct.)	220	205
Admitted during the year	64	60
Returned after escaping	1	..
Total number in residence	285	265

Discharged according to sentence	57	51
Transferred to Central Prison	2	...
" " to Kingston	...	1
Reprieved	21	16
Died	...	...
Escaped	...	5
	80	73
In residence at close of year (30th Sept.)	205	192

Details of the cost of maintaining the Reformatory, during the years 1886 and 1887, will be found in the table given below :—

SERVICE.	Year ending 30th September, 1886.		Year ending 30th September, 1887.	
	Total expenditure.	Annual cost per patient.	Total expenditure.	Annual cost per patient.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Salaries and wages	15946 68	72 48	16318 43	83 68
Rations	4598 10	20 90	4370 13	22 41
Bedding and clothing	5475 92	24 89	3903 86	20 02
Fuel, light and cleaning	5179 80	23 54	4121 76	21 14
Furniture and furnishings	790 64	3 60	884 73	4 54
Farm expenditure	2286 07	10 40	2691 71	13 80
Ordinary repairs	1328 62	6 04	3144 57	16 13
Stationery, postage, telegrams and advertising	563 13	2 56	532 43	2 73
Workshop, tools and fixtures	397 68	1 81	372 50	1 91
Hospital expenses	86 96	0 39	107 23	0 55
Chapel, school and library expenses	470 74	2 14	316 21	1 62
Officers' travelling expenses	43 14	0 19	41 97	0 22
Recovering escaped boys	721 29	3 28	253 25	1 30
Rent of cottages for guards	505 74	2 30	654 00	3 35
Freight	156 51	0 71	203 00	1 04
Sundries	713 02	3 24	720 62	3 70
Total	39264 04	178 47	38636 40	198 14

Inspections.

Copies of the minutes made by me of my inspection of the Reformatory are appended :—

"I made an inspection of the Reformatory for Boys on the 31st May, and the day following.

"There were then 190 boys in charge :—with the exception of two, who were

ailing from trifling causes, they were all in good health; their clothing and appearance generally indicated a careful supervision on the part of the officers.

"The present number of inmates is considerably below the average. This is not traceable to any specific cause; but it is to be hoped that it can be ascribed to increased educational advantages, and better parental care, thus reducing the tendency to fall into evil ways, and associations.

"The institution I found in a fair state of repair. The exterior presented a tidy appearance, and internally the buildings gave evidence of the same attention to cleanliness and order so far as an ordinary cleaning process could be applied to that end. Quite a number of leaks, however, were noticed in the roof, and the ceilings especially of the Protestant chapel, and dormitories C. and D. have been very much damaged in consequence to such an extent, indeed, that their immediate repair is a necessity. The plaster had fallen in many places, and the ceilings were in a dangerous condition throughout. Instructions were therefore given for the removal of all the plaster, and the covering of the ceilings with pine sheeting, without delay. This will involve a considerable outlay unprovided for, but in view of the necessities of the case it will have to be done, and made chargeable to ordinary maintenance account.

"The repairs made to the dining hall for which an appropriation was made, have been satisfactorily completed. The floor has been substantily laid, and the work done by the carpenter and those assisting him, is very creditable.

"The new house erected last year for the Superintendent is approaching completion under the direction of the Public Works Department. Arrangements for having this residence on one of the approved modern plans have been authorized subject to enquiry as to the most economical and effective method. This question will be decided shortly, and the work proceeded with forthwith.

"The site of the new outbuildings, stables, etc., was also determined upon during this visit. To the north and west of the main building was considered the best location, the object being to secure a convenient spot that would at the same time be isolated and as far as possible sheltered from the immense snow drifts to which this section of country is more or less liable.

"Since the laundry building was completed and fitted up the laundry work has been both well and expeditiously done. On the morning of my visit six of the lads turned out 600 pieces thoroughly washed.

"The expenditure for furnishings etc., which have been made on capital account were duly authorized.

"No other matter worthy of special notice has transpired since the date of my last visit of inspection.

"I made a second inspection of this institution on the 5th and 6th July. The number of boys there in charge was 184.

"No change has occurred in the working or interests of the Reformatory since the date of my last visit. The boys were all in good health, their physical condition being excellent. Their conduct was quiet and orderly. Fewer punishments had been recorded, and they were for offences of a comparatively trifling nature.

"This being the vacation season, the school classes were disbanded, and the lads employed at outdoor work, receiving their usual instruction in the various branches of trade taught in the institution, opportunities for recreation being afforded them at stated intervals.

"Apart from the condition of the parts of the building referred to in former notes, internally it was in good order. The dormitories were neat and clean and well kept.

"Certain estimates and arrangements in regard to the new buildings were the principal object of this visit, in order to determine the best and most economical plan for their erection, etc., what work could be allotted to the Institution carpenter and those under his control, and what would require to be done by hired labor. After a thorough consideration of all the matters involved, the allotment of different sections of the work was arranged for, and the work will be proceeded with in due course. Arrangements were also made for the repair of the Deputy Superintendent's house, which requires a new roof and a small addition to the main building. This work can be done by the Institution carpenter, and the material can be had from the Superintendent's old house, the remaining portion of which will be removed as soon as the new one is ready for occupation."

"I made a third inspection of this institution on 13th and 14th of October, On the last named day there were 192 boys under charge, distributed and employed as follows:—

Carpenter's shop	4
Tailors	11
Engineer's room	6
Stables	4
Farm	18
Cooks	4
Dining hall	4
Wash house	2
Cleaners	15
Gate	1
Superintendent and Deputy	2
Teaming	3
Play room	32
Protestant school, senior	21
" " junior	30
Roman Catholic school	28
Hospital	1
Wing	3
New boys not in uniform	3
	——192

"The boys were in good health, and this pleasing condition of matters had prevailed during the season. But few had been confined at any time to the sick room from any minor cause whatever.

"Since the date of my last visit the institution throughout had continued its routine operations in a uniform manner, with but little occuring to call for special observation, except that a greater number of escapes and attempts at escape had been made of late than during the early part of the year.

"In consequence of the peculiar circumstances under which some of the escapes were effected, an informal investigation was made in regard to them, and from the statements received the conclusion might be fairly reached, that in two cases the escapes were due to carelessness and want of attention on the part of the guards in charge of the elopers for the time being, and that if the rules had been properly observed by the guards the escapes could not have taken place. It was, therefore, intimated that a thorough investigation into all the matters connected would follow.

"Considerable improvement about the premises have been effected during the season. The completing of the grading and sodding on the south side of the

enclosure of the buildings has added much to the appearance of that part of the premises, as well as to the better protection of the foundations of the carpenters' shop, laundry and boiler room, and when the remaining portion of the north side is completed, for which it is hoped time will be found during next summer, the whole enclosure will present a much improved and more finished appearance.

"The new barn and stables, erected under the superintendence of the Public Works Department, are far advanced towards completion. On the day of my visit the buildings were being roofed in, and the stone work in the basement of them was well and substantially built. A large amount of labour has been done by the boys in grading the farm yard and adjoining grounds. Good provision has been made for the drainage of the buildings and surrounding yard, and also with a view of securing the best outlets for any overflow of surface water.

"The boulders, which of necessity were removed from the plot now forming the farm yard and enclosure, have been utilized to build a wall on the upper side of the excavation.

"This large and heavy work has been well done, and it will permanently protect the bank or cutting from the action of the frost or washing away at the time ofspring or autumn freshets.

"Various matters of minor importance regarding the fittings and occupation of the stables, etc., were discussed, and matters in detail were arranged for with the Provincial Architect and Superintendent, and arrangements were made for getting the necessary material for completing the flooring and divisions of the building throughout."

Examination of Schools.

The Reformatory Schools were examined by Mr. J. C. Morgan, the Public School Inspector of the County. A copy of his report is appended:—

In presenting my fourth Annual Report on the schools of the Reformatory, I am sorry that I cannot indicate the amount of improvement which you would wish to see in them. The reasons for this, have, to some extent, been pointed out in former reports.

I found the following numbers present in the different rooms:—

R. C. Separate School.—(*a*) Morning school, 26; representing classes 3, 4, and 5; the last not being really more than a fourth.

(*b*) Afternoon school, 28; representing classes 1, 2, and Junior III.

Junior Protestant School.—(*a*) Morning school, 30; all in book II.

(*b*) Afternoon school, 32; in parts 1, 2, and Junior II.

Senior Protestant School.—(*a*) Morning school, 22; book III.

(*b*) Afternoon school, 19; book IV.

The teachers are, (1) Senior Protestant School, Mr. Murphy, holding a II. A certificate; (2) Junior Protestant School, Mr. Ferguson. III. class certificate, obtained many years ago; (3) R. C. Separate School, Mr. Yorrel, II. A certificate. Mr. Murphy has already proved himself to be a successful teacher, and my impres ion of Mr. Yorrel (though he has not been teaching a year, as yet,) is favourable.

Throughout the school the higher classes are in a better condition than the lower. This is the reason why they cannot do even better work than they now do, the inacurate teaching of the elements interfering with success as the pupils advance.

One or two facts should, perhaps, be noted:—

1. In one III. Class the multiplication table had not been thoroughly mastered, and neither the compound rules nor reduction were understood.

2. In this same class notation (Arabic) was inaccurate, and Roman was not mastered.

3. A class in Part II. could read the lesson apparently from memory, but did not know the separate words when printed on the board, and could not give the sounds of the letters.

4. The practical use of the English language was not very good.

5. Many boys have remained rather too long in the Junior Protestant room.

It is much to be regretted that greater permanence cannot be obtained in the teachers of the R. C. Separate School. It takes some time for pupils and teachers to fall into one another's ways and understand one another, and it is only when, at last, this is done, that the best results can be reached This is true even in a greater degree in the schools of the Reformatory, then in ordinary schools.

The size of the rooms militates against the teachers' success; Mr. Murphy's room being much too large, and the others correspondingly small. I have already mentioned this in a former report, but desire again to call your attention to it. Finally, it is once more my duty to urge the immense advantage to both schools, which would result from breaking down the dividing lines, uniting both schools, and grading them thoroughly.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. C. MORGAN.

The reports of the following officers are annexed:—The Superintendent, (with statistical tables); The Surgeon; the Protestant Chaplain; the Protestant School Master; and the Roman Catholic School Master:—

The Superintendent's Report.

Penetanguishene, 1887.

To arrive at a correct estimate of the progress attained in this or any year, is an almost impossible task, the reason for this uncertainty being based on the fact that to humanity, in its varied lights and shades, its many sided and diverse characteristics, line and rule cannot be applied. Therefore, one has to fall back on the system of averages, and endeavour by its aid to sum up results. Scrupulously applying this system, we cannot console ourselves with the conviction that in our little community the march of improvement has been onward and upward continuously; that no obstructions were met with on the road; that from the straight path there was no divergence; that the stragglers from the ranks, and those falling to the rear, whilst not many, were not as few as could be desired. Still, the main body has kept steadily moving in to the objective point, and this steadiness of the many made more conspicuous the faltering, and in some cases

the retrogade movement of the few. That a small number only have been indifferent to the advantages within their reach is beyond question, for in no year has the general improvement in all matters, if we except one or two weak spots connected with the schools, been more marked. The cheerfulness, contentment and decided progressiveness of the large majority, comforts one when contemplating the waywardness of those, who, it is a matter of congratulation, form but a very insignificant minority, and this minority, were legislation as it should be, would be reduced to a minimum.

Steady and continuous decrease of population is accepted generally as evidence of an unprosperous and unprogressive state of affairs in respect to the community so affected. Still, "there is no rule without an exception," and our little community gives proof of the truthfulness of this wise saying, for although year by year, for the past five years, its population has been diminishing, yet this must be taken as evidence of decided prosperity; at any rate in the moral order, as diminution in the number of commitments in regard to juvenile offenders, necessarily means less crime.

In last year's report, some attention was given this annual decrease for the period mentioned above, and some speculations were indulged in as to the probable cause which produced it, therefore, beyond emphasizing the fact that in 1882, the inmates numbered 263, and that each year since then there has been a gradual reduction in our population, until only 192 are now in residence, further reference is not necessary.

In many annual reports, notably those of 1882-5, considerable stress was laid on the disabilities laboured under, though the uncertain and spasmodic manner in which that most potent agent of reform, the pardoning power, has all along been applied; also, in regard to the disheartening effect flowing from the apparently irremediable condition of affairs. It was our intention, in this report, to pursue the subject still further, as, although, much had been already written in regard to the evils resulting from pardons being long delayed or altogether withheld, our every day experience goes to show that in respect to these evils and their consequences, present and future, much more could be said without exhausting this, to us, all-absorbing question. Perhaps, in using the term *apparently irremediable*, my despondency in this connection may lead me to be hopeless, where hope might possibly be entertained. Still, so long as the pardoning power remains with an executive connected in no way whatever with this institution, except in the exclusive exercise of these prorogatives, so long will hopelessness be a deferred enjoyment. Yet, there is a ray of light shining through the darkness. The fifteenth resolution passed at the recent Inter-Provincial Conference, affirming the right of the Provinces only to deal with reprieves, commutations and pardons, gives one to hope that the time is not far distant when these all-important priveleges will be vested in the proper authorities, namely, the Lieutenant-Governors in Council.

In this connection, manifest injustice has been done to Ontario, as, since Confederation, I believe the Executive of the sister Province, Quebec, in respect to her juvenile offenders has been free to exercise this right.

Let us trust that the time is not remote when Ontario will have complete and unrestricted charge of her own affairs; that her present absurdly anomalous in respect to the inmates of her Reformatories, will soon be radically changed; that she may not much longer *be their gaoler only*, but will have the power in its fullest acceptation, to promptly grant freedom to such of these who, after reasonable detention, and by marked good conduct, have merited this much prized reward. For, in no other shape than that of shortened sentence can be commen-

surate and acceptable reward be given, as, besides imbueing the recipient with renewed impulses towards maintaining that improved mental and moral condition, the attainment of which being the sole cause of his release, the fact that he has merited such reward furnishes him, with unquestionable credentials to parents and friends, and thus confidence becoming at once re-established, and his future is not marred, though the lurking fear and suspicion of which, he would naturally be the object had he been held until the expiration of the full term of sentence. But it is high time these crude reflections be brought to an end, therefore we will now proceed to review the physical condition of the boys, and the material progress of the institution during the past year.

The surgeon's report will testifiy to the general good health which has prevailed throughout the year. In fact that officer's position has almost been a sinecure. It would be difficult anywhere to find in the same number of boys, no matter from what class the selection be made, such bright eyes, clear, ruddy complexions and cheerful countenances as are to be seen here, and this is largely, if not altogether, owing to the healthful condition in which our lads live. Pure air, good and sufficient food, well ventilated and roomy dormitories, airy play-rooms and play-grounds, regular hours and freedom from "carking care" tell the tale.

The usual summer outing to the islands was provided, and need we say immensely enjoyed. The bystander, seeing the lads on the homeward march up the hill from the boat, hearing them sing in joyous chorus, interminglinu their songs with cheers for the institution and its officers, would find it difficult to convince himself that those boys were held under more than the ordinary restraints prevailing in school or college life.

Our farming operations, owing to the extreme drought which continued througout the entire season, are far from satisfactory. The same adverse cause seriously affected the efforts of the gardener, still by copious use of water and unremitting attention on his part, a fair crop of roots and vegetables may be looked for.

Last fall and this spring we were fortunate in securing, at a very low rate, a quantity of corn for feeding purposes, through this our hogs are being fattened cheaply, and in November we expect to pack down sufficient pork (13,000 lbs.) to meet our requirements for the year ensuing, besides carrying forward a full stock of breeding sows, store pigs, etc., and thus provide for the following year.

The improvement in our horned cattle still goes on, and care is always exercised towards ensuring that the boys will, the year round, have a full supply of milk.

Age does not tend to improve our horses, in fact these quadrupeds after reaching the shady side of twenty, not to say twenty-five, are not susceptible of much improvement in style, strength or action, were with the encouraging outlook that in the near future they will be in the enjoyment of the comfortable and somewhat portentous stables now in course of erection.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS McCROSSON,

President.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Shewing the operations of the Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, 1887.

In residence 1st October, 1886	205
Admitted during the year	60
Total number during the year	265
Discharged according to sentence	51
Reprieved	16
Transferred to Kingston	1
Escaped	5
	73
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1887.	192

Ages when Committed.

1 at 8	11 at 12	3 at 16
1 at 9	7 at 13	1 at 17
4 at 10	13 at 14	1 at 19
3 at 11	15 at 15	60

Periods of Sentence.

For 6 mos., and an indefinite period not to exceed 4 yrs. and 6 mos.	2
" 6 " " " " 5 "	4
" 3 " " " " 5 "	2
" 2 yrs. " " " " 5 "	3
" 3 " " " " 5 "	1
" Indefinite period not to exceed 5 "	4
" 2 years	6
" 3 "	13
" 4 "	13
" 4 " 9 mos	1
" 5 "	11
	60

Nationalities of Boys committed during the year and of those committed since the establishment of the Reformatory.

	Commitments of the year.	Total commitments.
Canadian	47	1230
English	1	150
Irish	2	60
Scotch	1	29
United States	7	136
Other Countries	2	20
Total	60	1625

RELIGIOUS denominations of Boys committed during the year and of those boys remaining in the Institution on the 30th September, also of those committed since the establishment of the Reformatory.

	Commitments of the year.	In residence 30th September	Total commitments.
English Church	15	59	525
Roman Catholic	22	67	551
Presbyterian	9	24	159
Methodist	12	36	295
Baptist	1	7	74
Other denominations	1	1	21
Total	50	192	1625

CRIMES for which the 60 boys were convicted and sentenced to the Reformatory.

Larceny	38
Incorrigible and vicious conduct	3
Vagrancy	3
Housebreaking	1
Housebreaking and larceny	4
Obstruction on railway track	1
Stealing letters from post letter bag	1
Stealing money and watch	1
Using profane language on the streets	1
Shopbreaking and larceny	1
Horse-stealing	2
Assault with intent to commit rape	1
Burglary	2
Embezzlement	1
	60

COUNTIES of Province from which the 60 commitments were made during the year.

Brant		Peterboro	3
Carleton	4	Prescott and Russell	1
Essex	1	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	4
Frontenac	7	Simcoe	5
Hastings	2	Waterloo	3
Middlesex	1	Welland	1
Northumberland and Durham	4	Wentworth	11
Norfolk	2	York	8
Ontario	1		
Oxford	2	Total	60

COUNTIES of Province from which the 192 boys now in residence originally came.

Brant	3	Norfolk	5
Bruce	5	Ontario	6
Carleton	7	Oxford	8
Elgin	4	Perth	2
Essex	1	Peterboro	5
Frontenac	20	Prescott and Russell	2
Grey	2	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	6
Halton	1	Simcoe	10
Hastings	3	Waterloo	3
Huron	2	Welland	3
Kent	3	Wellington	5
Lambton	9	Wentworth	30
Leeds and Grenville	1	York	20
Lincoln	7		
Middlesex	15	Total	192
Norththumberland and Durham	4		

Number of Commitments since Confederation.

COMMITMENTS.	Year.	Number.	Number at close of same year.
Committed in	1867	55	170
" "	1868	59	173
" "	1869	47	170
" "	1870	41	163
" "	1871	48	155
" "	1872	48	158
" "	1873	31	130
" "	1874	58	139
" "	1875	71	173
" "	1876	47	183
" "	1877	75	195
" "	1878	69	196
" "	1879	57	206
" "	1880	80	216
" "	1881	96	250
" "	1882	84	263
" "	1883	58	245
" "	1884	81	242
" "	1885	51	220
" "	1886	64	205
" "	1887	60	192

SURGEON'S REPORT.

ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS,

PENETANGUISHENE, October 1, 1887.

SIR,—In submitting the annual medical report for the Ontario Reformatory for Boys for the year ending 30th September, 1887, I have much satisfaction in stating that the health of the boys has been remarkably good.

In no year has there been less sickness, and the year just closed makes the third without a death in the institution

Of course, we have had the usual number with colds during the spring and fall, also some minor accidents that will occur in a family as large as ours, but we have had no sickness or accidents of a severe nature.

The boys, with few exceptions, have a healthy appearance, and would compare very favourably with the same number in any of our ordinary schools.

In leaving the Reformatory the boys have that healthy, cheerful expression indicative of good care and contended minds, and in their dress and demeanour would pass for school boys going home for their holidays.

The grounds and buildings are kept clean and inviting, and every year are becoming more attractive.

We trust that the present healthy condition of the Reformatory may long continue, and that we may often have the pleasing duty of handing in so favourable a report.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. H. SPOHN,
Surgeon, Ontario Reformatory for Boys.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,
Inspector.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS,
PENETANGUISHENE, October 10th, 1887.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report as Protestant Chaplain of the Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, 1887.

The year has passed along quietly, and I feel satisfactorily upon the whole.

The services have been conducted in the church without intermission, upon the same plan as reported last year, viz.:—Two hour services on Sunday and two short morning and evening services daily throughout the week.

The Sunday morning service is taken from the Church of England prayer book, and the rest are conducted on the lines followed by other Protestant churches as far as possible.

In the Sunday School the work has gone on as usual, steadily and satisfactorily, as far as general teaching can be satisfactory, and what I feel to be lacking is owing to the impossibility of obtaining teachers so as to classify according to age and knowledge.

In the Library Department under my control there has been a steady improvement both in the supply of good books, the care taken of them, and the number read.

The weekly issue in response to well-written, intelligent notes, ranging from seventy to ninety.

As regards the bearing and conduct of the lads whilst under religious instruction, whether collectively or privately, I can only say that I am perfectly satisfied, the offences being of a very trivial character, and very seldom recurring.

I am firmly of the opinion, however, that the chaplaincy will never be as effective as it should be, until that officer's certificate of good conduct carries more weight towards remission of sentence.

At present it is little more than waste paper. During the year we have received many visits from different clergy, and I have always taken the opportunity to have short addresses given to the lads.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto visited the institution in the month of September, and after addressing the lads as a whole, administered the rite of confirmation to twenty-four of the lads belonging to the Church of England.

I have also to refer to the only real change, viz.:—The regular visits of the Methodist and Presbyterian ministers for instruction to the boys belonging to their respective churches.

This has, as a matter of course, taken the instruction of their church catechisms out of my hands.

One result of this visitation, which I feel mostly, is, that those lads do not keep as close touch with me as before, while I doubt whether they will ever feel the same responsibility towards a visitor as they did to one of their own officers.

However, I sincerely hope that, as the change has been made, the benefit may outweigh the drawbacks, in impressing on the lads the duties of a Christian life.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Yours faithfully,

GEORGE EXTON LLOYD,
Protestant Chaplain.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,
Inspector, etc.

PROTESTANT SCHOOL MASTER'S REPORT.

ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS,
PENETANGUISHENE, October 12, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the annual report of the Protestant School for the year ending September 30th, 1887.

In taking a review of the year's work, I cannot say we have accomplished wonders, but we have done as well as we could under the circumstances; for we can present no inducement to a boy to strive except the benefit it will be in after-life, a benefit too remote in the future to have much effect on the present, as the majority of the class of boys sent here are not, in general, given to much reflection as to their future weal, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," might truly serve for their motto. The only agents we can at present bring to bear are the personal influence of the teacher, and the fear of punishment, the last being but a poor agent in developing either the moral or mental faculties. The boys we have to deal with, have proved unamenable both to parental control and public school discipline boys to whose restless spirit the restraints of school have been too irksome and study a weariness; and to overcome this way-ward trait of character and to train them to steadily persevere in whatever they are asked to do, is the gordian-knot to be solved, we have not the aid of parental approbation, the influence of a public opinion, the desire to do well at a public examination, the honour of having their names appear in the public press, and the many other adventitious aids which tend to stimulate the pupils in our public schools, I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that some system of granting rewards for application, and proficiency be devised to serve to some extent as a substitute for these.

I do not wish to convey the impression that they are making no advancement in their respective studies; but I would like to see them go to work with that willing alacrity which I have observed in my experience in public schools,

and the results will be more gratifying to the teacher. It may be that the same causes which depreciate the value of prison adult labour have a similar effect on the educational results in a custodial institution of whatever nature it may be, the monotonous routine, the view of the same objects day by day, the absence of new scenes and new subjects tending to the development of new ideas, no interest in the ways and means by which they are clothed and fed, must all have naturally a narrowing and depressing influence on their mental energies, greater than must our efforts be to remedy, as far as possible, this unavoidable effect, and fit them to be intelligent members of society, fighting honestly and manfully the battles of life.

Their behaviour, with two or three exceptions, has been good during the past year.

The course of study differs but little from last year.

I annex the usual statements showing attendance, movements of classes, etc., etc.

REPORT OF ATTENDANCE.

	Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1886	Quarter ending Mar. 31st, 1887	Quarter ending June 30th, 1887	Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1887	Total.
Senior Teacher's Room:—					
Aggregate attendance	3583	4164	3860	2797	14404
Number of days taugh, 268.					
Average daily attendance, 53, 50-67.					
Aggregate non-attendance—					
Causes. At work	282	208	355	307	1051
Causes. Sickness	4	24	23	3	54
Causes. Under punishment	18	5	23	145	191
Average daily non-attendance, 4 56-67.					1296
Assistant Teacher's Room:—					
Aggregate attendance	5045	4972	4078	2913	17008
Number of days taught, 271.					
Average daily attendance, 62 206-271.					
Aggregate non-attendance.					
Causes. At work	454	95	419	167	1135
Causes. Sickness	110	85	72	49	316
Causes. Under punishment	102	16	27	47	192
Average daily non-attendance, 6, 17-271					1643

NUMBER of Boys belonging to Protestant School, October 1st, 1887.

——	Forenoon.	Afternoon.	Total.
Senior Teacher's Room	26	36	62
Assistant Teacher's Room	33	34	67
Total	59	70	129

Statement shewing the number in each Class, October 1st, 1886, and position of the same September 30th, 1887.

——	Number in each Class, Oct. 1st, 1886.	POSITION ON SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1887.							Gone out.
		1st Class.	2nd J. Class.	2nd S. Class.	3rd J. Class.	3rd S. Class.	4th J. Class.	4th S. Class.	
4th Senior Class	11							2	9
4th Junior "	11						1	4	6
3rd Senior "	14						7	3	4
3rd Junior "	17				1	8	7		1
2nd Senior "	41			7	13	3			18
2nd Junior "	19		1	14	2				2
1st Class	20	3	7	7					3
Total	133								43

Comparative Statement of Educational Status of Boys received and discharged' etc., for the year ending September 30th, 1887.

——	1st Class.	2nd J. Class.	2nd S. Class.	3rd J. Class.	3rd S. Class.	4th J. Class.	4th S. Class.	Total.
Received	14	12	6	5	1	1		39
Discharged, etc.	2	3	16	3	3	2	14	43

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. W MURPHY,

Senior Protestant Teacher,

Ontario Reformatory for Boys.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL MASTER'S REPORT.

ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS,

ROBERT CHRISTIE, ESQ., PENETANGUISHENE October 1st, 1887.
Inspector of Prisons, etc.,
Toronto, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the following report as Roman Catholic teacher in the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, for the year ending September 30th, 1887.

In taking charge of this school at the beginning of the year, I anticipated from the nature of the institution, an arduous task. In this respect I have been, aggreeably disappointed, with the exception of the first month, during which the pupils of any school, feel it a duty to thoroughly test a teacher, no difficulty has been experienced in exercising the same control, as could be used in any outside school.

Regarding the subjects taught in school, particular attention has been paid to reading, writing, arithmetic and catechism. These subjects are taught each day, to each class. Twice a week we have a short talk on some principal events in English or Canadian history in which the boys take much interest. Grammar and composition have been entered upon only so far as regards letter writing and correct forms of speech. In geography we have confined ourselves principally to the topography of Canada, and explanations of the natural phenonema. Mechanical drawing has also been introduced with success, and to the marked delight of the pupils.

Quarterly examinations have been held and the names of successful pupils placed on the honuor roll for the ensuing quarter. By this means a spirit of emulation is aroused amongst the boys, which, no doubt, would be much more marked were the reward to be gained by industry greater.

With the exception of deficient blackboard surface, the school furnishings are adequate to the requirements.

I enclose statement of attendance, etc.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. YORRELL.
Roman Catholic Teacher.

Statement of Attendance and Non-Attendance.

—	Quarter ending 31st December, 1886.	Quarter ending 31st March, 1887.	Quarter ending 30th June, 1887.	Quarter ending 30th September, 1887.	Year.
Number days taught	44½	68	70½	53	236
Aggregate attendance	2752	4336	3910	2963	13961
" non-attendance	429	208	373	226	1236
Average attendance	61.8	63.7	55.4	55.9	59.1
" non-attendance	9.6	3.1	5.2	4.2	5.2

EDUCATIONAL status of Boys received and discharged for year ending 30th September, 1887

CLASS.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Total.
Received	11	6	2	1	....	20
Discharged	.....	5	14	5	6	30

STATEMENT shewing number in each class on 30th September, 1887.

CLASS.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Total.
1886	6	21	19	15	11	72
1887	8	12	15	14	13	62

REPORT

OF THE

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1887.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 26 & 28 FRONT STREET WEST.
1888.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Agricultural Divisions	176
American Golden Russet Apple	99
Annual Address of the President	3
Annual Meeting	137
Aphis on Cherry leaves	67
Apple barrels	56
Apple gathering	99
Apple growing in Britain	9
Apple Orchards, Profits of	31
Apple Packing	44, 46, 100
Apple Spot	61, 64
Apples as Fodder for Stock	36, 95
Apples, Auction Sales of	145
Apples, Best Markets for	145, 147
Apples, Culling for Packing	50
Apples in Kent County	30
Apples in Nova Scotia	78
Apples for Grey County	88
Apples, Kinds for Shipping	96
Apples, Order of Shipping different varieties	7
Apples, Storing of	101
Ashes	81
Asparagus, Salt for	47
Blackberries for the Garden	14
Black Heart	92
Black Knot	57, 120
Belle Angevine Pear	147
Bidwell Strawberry	127
Blight in Pear Trees	27
Brighton Grape	22
British Fruit Markets	5
Brockville Beauty Apple	91
By-laws of the Association	177
Canadian Fruits in England	175
Canada at the Colonial Exhibition	48
Canker Worm, Remedy for	66
Carbolic Acid	67, 68

PAGE.

Champion Grape 19
Crescent Strawberry 126
Codling Moth, How to Spray for 65, 67
Cold Blast 7
Colonial and Indian Exhibition 4, 52, 168, 175
Coloring of Fruit 43
Columbia Pear 58
Commercial Fertilizers 80
Constitution of the Association 176
Copenhagen Apple Market 51
Culling Apples 50
Cultivation of the Orchard 102
Curculio, to Destroy 58, 60
Currants for the Garden 15

Dempsey Pear 10
Dewberries 22
Dominion Strawberry 41
Doyenne Boussock 87

Election of Officers for 1887-88 138
Evergreens, Transplanting of 115
Eurgomia Inda 44
Excursion at Grimsby 138
Experiment Stations 48, 76

Fameuse, Spots on 62
Fertilizers for the Orchard 104
Fertilizers, Commercial 80
Freestone Peach, Early 41
Fruit as an Article of Diet 157
Fruit Garden for home use 12
Fruit Committee, Report of 86, 123, 171
Fruit Growing in Kent County 37
Fruit Preservation, with Acids 41
Fruit, Imports of 154

Grapes, Cultivation of 113
Grapes for Garden 15, 17, 18, 20
Grape Growing, Past, Present and Future of 71
Grape Growing, Will it Pay 72, 165
Grapes from High Altitudes in Ontario 158
Grape Culture and Temperature 162
Grape Preserving for Winter 165, 166
Grapes, Shipping of 7, 167, 168
Grapes, Trellising 75
Grapes, Varieties of 74, 75, 163, 164
German Prune at Collingwood 10, 117

PAGE.

Greening Apple, Productiveness of 98
Green Corn for Foreign Market 111
Golden Queen Raspberry 20
Gooseberries for the Garden 15
Ground Cherry 130

Hillborn Raspberry 20
Honest Packing 5
Horticulture in Schools 4
Hyposulphite of Soda for Apple Spot 64

Industry Gooseberry 22
Indian Cetonia 44
Imports of Fruits from United States 154

Jessica Grape 163
Judging Fruits 10, 69

Kerosene as a wash for Fruit Trees 33
Kerosene Emulsion for Aphis 67
Knottiness in Pears 24

Lady Grape 22
Lacon Strawberry 128
Lawns and Lawn Decorations 130
Lawn Making 134
Lawn Making, Paper by J. A. Morton 135
Lombard Plum 115
Low Headed Trees 25
Lyon, T. T., Address at Chatham by 22

Mammoth Cluster Raspberry 21
Markets for Apples 6, 9
Markets for Apples, Foreign 111, 147
Markets for Apples, American 148
Markets for Apples, Indian 51, 149
Markets for Apples, Copenhagen, Covent Garden 51
Manure, Green or Decomposed 85
Melons, Nutmeg, for Shipping 111
Mildew on Grapes 65
Moore's Early Grape 19
Moore's Ruby Currant 20
Mulching 25, 40
McLellan Apple 65

Niagara Grape, Hardiness of 167
Nitrate of Soda for Strawberries 41

PAGE.

Officers for 1887-88 2
Ohio Raspberry 20
Ontario Apple 24
Orchards, Cultivation of 102
Orchards, Discussion on 88
Orchards, Drainage of 109
Orchards, Fertilizers for 104
Orchards, Pruning of 107

Packages for Fruit 7
Paris Green 59
Packing Apples 101
Peach Borer 170
Peaches for Market 29
Pears, Best Six Varieties 87
President's Address 3
Prince of Berries 128
Phosphoric Acid 81
Pocklington Grape 163
Potash for Apples 107
Plum Culture 115, 119
Plums for Foreign Markets 113
Plums, Packing of 120

Quality in Vegetable Life 150

Raspberries for Garden 14, 16, 19
Raspberry Culture 25 124
Red Pound Apple 91
Rose Slug, to Destroy 132
Roses for Lawn 133
Route for Shipping to London, England 6

Salicylic Acid for Fruit Preservation 42
Salt as a Fertilizer 46
Shaffer Raspberry 22
Small Fruits, Paper on 23
Sparrow, House 10
Spanish Grapes 168
Spraying for Codling Moth 65
Statutory Provisions 176
Strawberries for Garden 14, 17, 20
Strawberry, Cultivation and Fertilizing 129
Strawberry, Paper on 126
Strawberry in Simcoe and Grey 124
Seneca Queen Strawberry 127
Stirling Pear 87
Shipping Facilities for Fruit 167

PAGE.

Storing Apples 101
Superphosphates, to make 82
Summer Meeting 88
Summer Pruning of Orchard 107
Shrubs for Lawn 131, 136
Slug on Cherry, Remedy for 68

Trade in Fruit and Fruit Trees with United States 153
Treasurer's Report 174
Trellises for Fruits 19
Trenton Apple 10
Trees for Lawn 136
Trees and our Every-day Life 138
Triomphe Strawberry 21
Turner Raspberry 39

Underdraining, Importance of 94, 109

Value of Apples in the Orchard 49
Vergennes Grape 165

Wash for Bark of Fruit Trees 34
Walnut and Larch at Guelph 139
Walnut, Profits of an Acre 140
Web-worm, to Destroy 95
Wilder, the late M. P. 79
Winona, Experience at 168
Winter Meeting 12
Winter Injury to Raspberries 171

LIST OF GENTLEMEN CONTRIBUTING PAPERS TO THIS REPORT.

Allan, Alex. McD., President of the Association, Goderich 3, 52
Blue, Archibald, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, Toronto 153
Brown, Prof. Wm., Agricultural College, Guelph 139, 150, 158
Bucke, P. E., Ottawa 23
Croil, John, Director for District No. 1, Aultsville 61
Gott, B., Arkona 12
Hoskins, M.D., P. H., Newport, Vt 104
Morse, S. P., Milton 61
Morton, J. A., Director for District No. 10, Wingham 134
Panton, M.A., Prof. J. H., Agricultural College, Guelph 120
Robinson, P. C., Owen Sound 126
Wilson, F. W., Chatham 30

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

OF ONTARIO.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture:

Dear Sir,—I have pleasure in transmitting to you the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, a volume containing an immense amount of the most valuable information on the subjects of fruit, flowers and forestry.

Three public meetings for discussion have been held during the year, continuing for two days each. A most careful report of these meetings has been made by the aid of an able stenographer, which will, no doubt, aid materially in the progress and development of horticulture and sylviculture in our country.

A volume of The Canadian Horticulturist for 1887 also accompanies this Report, a monthly journal which is highly appreciated by the members of our Association as a medium of communicating individual experience in practical horticulture.

Trusting that the earnest efforts of the past year may be esteemed worthy of your approval,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

L. WOOLVERTON,
Secretary.

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Murray Pettit ..... Winona.
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THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

At the annual meeting of the Association, held at Grimsby, in the county of Lincoln, on the 28th and 29th of September, 1887, the president, Alex. McD. Allan, Esq., of Goderich, delivered the following address:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association:—Probably no point in this Province could have been so appropriately chosen for our annual gathering as this beautiful village of Grimsby, embedded in the midst of the fruit Eden of Ontario.

A few amongst us, whose heads have grown hoary under a weight of years, can look back to the early days when this great Niagara district, as well as the rest of our Province, was largely a forest, broken only by occasional small clearings and rough roadways leading to small villages of seldom more than a dozen cottages each. Society, as understood now-a-days, had no place in our country then, and yet these old pioneers assure us that those were among their happiest days. Along with the hardest of daily toil they held converse with nature and all her charms. Neighbours were dear to each other, they consulted together in everything; their feelings and interests were the same; a universal friendship prevailed.

"There *is* a pleasure in the pathless woods,
"There *is* a rapture by the lonely shore,
"There is society where none intrudes,
"By the deep sea, and music in its roar—
"We love not man the less, but nature more
"In these our interviews."

And yet now-a-days we frequently hear of those whose great desire is to leave the farm and seek the town or city in quest of so-called society. The question is often asked, "Why do young men leave the farm?" Looking at this question from a horticultural standpoint, I am satisfied that, amongst other replies, it may be answered that early training has much to do with it. If boys were trained to give a reason for every piece of work done; to know something of the science of tilling the soil, the "whys" and "wherefores" of everything connected with agriculture and horticulture, and above all, to create in the youthful mind a desire to search more deeply into nature and its great works, we would hear less of this desire to keep aloof from the industry of agriculture. Interest each child in some plant or flower, and as he or she grows older that interest will grow, and the desire will become keener to search more deeply into nature's great fields. There is nothing that will make so marked an impression for good, for tender, refined feeling in our children as to lead them into a study of the works of our great Creator in the forest as well as the fruitful fields, orchards and gardens. These early lessons are remembered through life, for the interest is kindled in school days when habits are forming. The school house as well as the school yard should contain a sort of

Kindergarten or object lesson, and every child should have some special tree, plant or flower to care for. I believe this matter should receive the deepest attention, not only from all parents, but also from our educational departments and seats of learning, and I trust this Association will continue to work towards such a desirable end. I believe our common school system of studies is getting beyond the requirements of our country and its best interests, inasmuch as it is calculated to induce our young men and women to leave the field and orchard and seek some profession or other calling in life. Agriculture and its sister horticulture demand the brightest and best of our sons and daughters, and the best interests of our country demands their study and labour too. If an interest in these studies were created in schools I believe ere long we could find a more general desire, and a more intelligent desire in the rising generation to excel in these sciences. Such a study would tend to make better men and women of our children. Lead a boy to take an interest in the cultivation of some tree, plant or flower and you make an impression upon his young mind that will deepen with age; it will have an elevating tendency in his nature, a refining influence on his character that will, as he grows older, lead those he comes in contact with, to point up to him as one of "nature's noblemen." Under the influence of such studies we would have fewer criminals and a more prosperous as well as a better and happier people.

Since our last annual meeting it has been my pleasant lot to assist in representing Canada at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, England, in the interests of fruit growers and shippers. As you are already well acquainted with the nature and extent of our fruit display on that occasion, it is not necessary to enlarge upon that. Suffice it to say that it was at once the largest and finest display of fruits ever seen, not only in Britain, but in all Europe. Our Dominion Government could not have done anything to so thoroughly correct the erroneous impressions of our country held by the people generally in the old world as by placing before them to see, feel and taste the luscious fruits of our orchards, gardens and vineyards. That exhibit did more for our country than all the literature and emigration agents could have accomplished in a quarter of a century. Our fruits told dwellers in Britain of a climate far superior to anything they had given Canada credit for, and the variations of that climate stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Some years ago I made the statement at one of our meetings that I believed we could grow the finest apples in the world. My experience in Britain's markets, where I met apples from almost all other fruit growing countries, has confirmed the impression. We have struck the happy medium in climate and soil in order to produce apples of the highest degree of excellence in flavour, form and colour.

Our apples have taken the British buyers by storm, and consumers there will not purchase any others so long as they can obtain a suitable article from us. Britain wants the best, and the best only. There is no better market for a choice article, and I do not know so poor a market for an inferior article. Canada has gained a good name for generally honest culling and packing, and it is absolutely necessary that we do not allow a spot to tarnish our character. I wish my words could reach the ears of every orchardist as well as shippers in our fair country. I would entreat of them, not only for their own best interests, but also for the sake of the fair fame of our country, to exercise the greatest

care in the cultivation, selection and packing of our fruits. Let the grower see to it that he leaves nothing undone that can be done to excel in the production of the choicest fruits, and that when he comes to dispose of it, to allow nothing pass to the shipper but the best. Above all things, teach your children to be scrupulously honest in picking and culling out the apples ready for packing. Never encourage a child to think it smart to get a spotted or wormy apple off on the buyer, by hiding it in the middle of the basket or barrel. Be honest towards your children, yourself, your customers and your country, and you will not only have the satisfaction of reaping reach pecuniary rewards but of being a benefit to your country, a guide to your associates, and an instructor for everything that is just and right in your own family. Let the shipper see to it also that he acts in strictest honesty with his customers. Let the brand always indicate truly what the barrel contains. Let every specimen be sound and clean for a good brand of fruit. And if a *choice* lot is wanted, they should be made of even size and good colour in the barrel. Under no circumstances let the brand indicate anything better than the fruit in the barrel fairly demands. A more difficult question now comes, namely, to whom shall we ship? All the fruit markets of Britain are full of so-called fruit brokers, whose only desire seems to be to make their commissions, and they always do this, no matter how they may sacrifice the interests of the shipper. This class of brokers are what we know as curbstone brokers, and are irresponsible. In conversation, they are quite persuasive, "child-like and bland," as Bret Harte would put it; but do not trust them. Then there is a large class of brokers who, although they are financially responsible, they have not the accommodation to hold fruit in storage, or they do not care to so far consider the interests of the shipper as to hold for favourable markets, but force everything off at auction no matter what may be the state of the market. By all means, it is to our best interests to avoid this class. There is a class of brokers again, who are interested in retail fruit stores, the result of which is that when they handle fruit on consignment the interests of the shipper are cruelly sacrificed, and these retailers are supplied at prices that ensure large profits to the broker. But there is still left a thoroughly responsible and trustworthy class who do all they can to protect the interests of the shippers, and where there is any possibility of realising prices that will ensure profit to the consignor, they will invariably accomplish that desirable end at a very reasonable cost. You will find this class of dealers often at the dock or railway depot examining the goods sent, and trying to make sale to some retailers without incurring cartage or market expense.

During my four months' stay in Britain I visited all the fruit markets, searched out the various classes of dealers and their ways of doing business, and hence I know whereof I speak. It would take up too much space to attempt to name firms, but at any time I will be pleased to give every information in my possession to those who desire to ship. I can recommend good responsible houses in most of the chief towns and cities, whose business records have been looked into or tested. Generally speaking, it is a mistake to ship on consignmeut to any but the three great distributing centres of trade, I mean London, Liverpool and Glasgow. There is another important point I desire shippers to notice, it is this: That the experience of the past has shewn that fruit shipped to London direct by water, has received much more damage in transit than when shipped *viâ* Liver-

pool and thence by rail to London. It is a very common thing to find in cargoes shipped direct to London by water, barrels with only a few pecks in them, and from the fact that the few left are clean, fine samples, it is natural to conclude that they have been tampered with either when passing up the Thames or when in charge of the dock companies. I have made frequent visits to the docks to see cargoes discharged, and almost always remarked an amount of careless handling that was startling. Barrels of apples standing in the storage sheds open and passers by having every chance to pilfer that could be desired. I remonstrated with these dock companies, and for the time being things were attended to better; but, no doubt, when my back was turned the same carelessness was repeated. I would, therefore, advise shippers to ship to London always *viâ* Liverpool. This has a further advantage of an extra market, as if the consignee in London finds he can sell to advantage considering the difference in freight by stopping the cargo and disposing of it in Liverpool, he will do so. British railways are a huge monopoly, the result of which is that they so combine in freight charges as to put it beyond the interests of shippers to send consignments direct to inland cities and towns. They do not carry at a proportionately low rate compared with our through rates to British ports.

Our markets for apples are extending, and there is no doubt but they will extend still farther within a few years, as the high flavour, beauty in form and colour and keeping qualities of our apples becomes more widely known. A very fine line of business was opened last year with buyers for the markets of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and by exercising care in selecting and packing, this trade can be largely increased. I am confident that by proper management a good trade can be established with these countries in dried fruits as well as canned goods. Then, with the connection of a fast line of steamships on the Pacific Ocean with our Canadian Pacific Railway, our apples will find a profitable market in the far East. There is still another market nearer home that will prove one of the most important to growers in Ontario. I refer to our own great Northwest. Even now, although the population is small and very scattered, the trade has assumed wonderful proportions. And it has one very desirable feature, in that it is a market for our early and fall apples, that would otherwise be of comparatively little value. Of course there are some fall apples that we can ship to Britain profitably under some circumstances. If the British, Belgian and German crops are short, then our fall apples, if carried in good order, will command about the same prices in Britain that winter sorts bring. But if there is a surplus in the countries that supply Britain with that class of apple, as well as a fair crop in Britain herself, then we must seek another market for early and fall kinds. The same thing does not hold good to the same extent as regards winter varieties. Nearly all the kinds grown in Belgium and Germany for export are what we would call fall cookers; they have very little if any colour and their flavour is generally somewhat insipid. The result is that however large these crops may be (the British crop included) they cannot find profitable sale when our winter fruit appears in the markets. Of fall varieties we have one that is sure of ready sale at high prices. I refer to the Gravenstein. Even this season it has sold as high as $6.00 per barrel; St Lawrence has made $4.20, and Colvert $4.05 for good samples.

If our steamship companies would provide a cold blast for the compartment where fruit is stored it would be a boon to shippers and consumers alike, as that would ensure fruit carrying without the slightest damage by heating. The introduction of a cold blast would not necessitate much if any expense to the Company, and would, I believe, greatly facilitate and ensure the interests of all concerned. With its aid we could successfully ship such apples as Duchess of Oldenburg, and realize high prices. And if the market demand would permit, even such pears as Clapps' Favorite, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty and Boussock could be shipped.

In shipping our winter apples, shippers would find it greatly to their advantage to provide good storage so that varieties could be sent forward in proper season when the market demand is best for each particular variety. It is folly to send a mixed cargo at an early season, as there is then no proper demand for a long keeping kind. Shipments should continue through winter until early spring. Such a season as the present, if I were advising shippers as to the order in which special kinds should be shipped, it would be thus : In September and first week of October ship all Twenty-Ounce, and Ribston's, and Blenheims; follow this with Kings. Send some Baldwins and Greenings through November and December, finishing shipments of these kinds in January. The first Spies should be sent forward in December, and continued on through January into February. Ontario and Wagner will also cover the same season. Hold the Russets until March, if possible, along with Mann, and send them forward then as the demand rises, taking care to examine every barrel before leaving the storehouse to see that there is no decay or shrinkage. Other kinds that I have not named can be sent forward in their proper season for using. But the time for shipping must be determined each season according as the crop matures early or late. It is invariably a good time to ship extra large and fine specimens about the first of December, so as to get the Christmas market on or about the 15th of that month.

In any case, it pays to store long keepers here rather than ship early, as they will realize much better prices, besides keeping better in this dry climate that in the damp and clammy winters of Britain.

The large grape crop of the present season and the exceedingly low prices, causes the growers to ask what are the prospects of obtaining markets for an increasing supply? I firmly believe that if proper cold storage can be secured on the steamships, Britain will soon prove to be a good market for our open air grapes. But as the taste for them is one that must be acquired largely, such a trade must be approached with all due care. The only class of grape consumers in Britain are those who can afford to pay very high prices for hot-house varieties, and those who are satisfied with the poor quality of the ordinary Spanish white grape of commerce. I have no doubt at all that our grapes would find a ready class of consumers if once introduced in competition with the Spanish grape. It will be necessary to test various ways of carrying our grapes and various packages, so as to ensure their arrival in perfect condition. Those packed in berry boxes tightly enclosed in a case containing some ten or a dozen such boxes, carried better than in any other way to the Colonial at London last year. The square boxes used last year for apples and pears were not after all so serviceable as good neat barrels. Fruit could not be packed tightly in the

boxes, and hence bruised badly. Undoubtedly the barrel is by far the best package yet tried for apples and when the quarter hoops are driven down far enough to allow the barrel roll upon them, it saves the fruit from bruising in the bilge of the barrel.

I cannot too severely condemn employees of railways and steamships for the rough manner in which they handle every kind of fruit package. Of the fruits shipped to the Colonial Exhibition, fully ten per cent. of the apples were damaged, twenty per cent. of pears, and ninety per cent. of plums and grapes. The express companies were no exception. It is high time that something were done to compel these corporations to exercise necessary care in handling packages.

Both growers and shippers will be anxious to hear something about market prospects. Reports in the newspapers have been discouraging alike to grower and shipper, but as I was receiving widely different reports at the same time, I concluded that the published reports were from a class of fruit brokers who would like very well to see shippers make a little profit in order to hold their trade, and hence they sent out word that export apples should be purchased at thirty to forty per cent. lower than last year, as the British and European crop was very large. These brokers would like to see shippers make their profit on this side of the ocean by reducing the price to the grower, instead of in the markets of Britain. No doubt early prospects were in favour of a generally good crop in Europe, but what are the facts now? Britain passed through a long, tedious and severe winter, a cold, backward spring, and a summer of unusual heat and drought. It is generally admitted throughout Kent (and this county sends more apples to the London market than any other) that the aggregate yield of marketable fruit will not exceed an average crop, and these are mainly early kinds. In midland counties prospects are less favourable than last year. Orchards have suffered severely from continued drought and blight, and growers agree that the crop will be under an average. The west or cider counties report a small crop of doubtful quality. In the north, where the cultivation of the apple is only nominal, indications point to an average crop of fair quality. Taken altogether, we are safe to conclude that the apple crop of the United Kingdom will not exceed that of 1886, with quality and size of samples inferior. Another point I may here mention that is well worth remembering; it is this: that British apples are mostly cookers, and it is rare to find an apple grown there combining both cooking and dessert qualities. This and a most important point, they concede readily to Canada.

Advices from the chief shipping ports of France, as well as the interior, agree that the quantity of apples suitable for the English markets will about equal that of last year. In the south-west Rennets and Dieudonne's promise fairly, but it is admitted by shippers that the quantity available for export is yearly less important; it is said that the shade of the apple trees is injurious to the vines amongst which they grow, and that when the trees die out they are not generally replaced.

Reports from the apple sections of Belgium and Holland indicate an average yield of early kinds, which are all disposed of before this date. Late varieties, which are extensively grown for the English markets, are a fairly good crop, and shippers claim the winter export trade will be fair. The outlook in Germany is favourable, but advices from Hamburg, Stettin and the interior cannot at present be relied upon with any degree

of certainty. However, the quantity available for export is never large, and it is probable that local consumption will exhaust the supply.

Shipments of early apples from Portugal commenced in June. Prices are low owing to the inferiority of this fruit. Crops are reported light, and arrivals after September, if any, will have no influence on the British markets.

Therefore, I conclude that shippers should make more money in the British markets this year than was realized last year, and if they fail to do so it must certainly be on account of the inferiority of their brand.

After visiting many orchards in various parts of Britain and discussing apple-growing with growers and dealers, I have arrived at the conclusion that British growers have become discouraged, and hence the fact that hundreds of acres of orchards are sadly neglected, and are in a state of decay. Many kinds have been grown that are mere cumberers of the ground. Indeed, for many years past, there has been a practical dearth of home grown apples in the Brisish markets, in consequence of inclement weather in the autumn preventing the maturing of the wood, and keen frosts in late spring destroying the blossom. Apple growing in Britain is rapidly waning, and there are some like indications throughout Europe. In the United States the crop varies as it does in our own country. We do not find that competition in our own North-west that we have had on account of the smallness of the crop, even of early fruit in Missouri. The apple crop for all Western States, taken as a whole, is under the average considerably. In New York there will be about half a crop, with Newtown's scarce, and in the Eastern States the crop is scarcely any better. Altogether, the apples for export from the States will be under that of last year considerably.

The Nova Scotia crop is scarcely up to a half.

Our own crop for export will be under that of last year, but the sample of fruit will be better. There is rejoicing all over our land by growers and shippers on account of the absence of the fungus spot, even Fameuse is perfectly clean this year, and contrary to earlier expectations samples will be fully up in size with superb colouring.

A word still to the shippers and I leave this question. Packed and ready for shipment, it is for the exporter to decide with promptitude, if he has not already done so, as to the market to which he will consign his fruit. It is a mistake to have fixed ideas on this subject. Putting all your eggs in one basket means success or failure, and is opposed to the best rules of business. It may be difficult for shippers to come to a decision as to the best market to take. Too much reliance should not be placed upon market reports mailed from broking firms, for they are, as a rule, apart from prices actually realised, couched in language sufficiently encouraging to induce shippers to consign to Liverpool when they should take London or Glasgow, or *vice versa*. Market forecasts too are usually held out as one would wish them to be, rather than as they are likely to be. The necessity of always making arrangements with the steamship agents well in advance of contemplated shipments, in order to avoid being shut out, must also be borne in mind. Those who have had their fruit shut out, and have been compelled to await the following steamer, know from experience the value of this suggestion. Influence should also be brought to bear on the agents in regard to the storage of the fruit. Apples should never

be stowed under or mixed with general or any other cargo, and they should always be stowed away from all heating influences.

Among new fruits likely to find a place in general cultivation, I would name my old friend Mr. P. C. Dempsey's new pear, which I shall here name "Dempsey." It is a cross between Bartlett and Duchess D'Angouleme, and bears not only the markings of both parents well blended together, but also flavour and season of ripening well defined. I believe this pear will yet come in as one of the most valuable on our list. I earnestly wish growers would strive, by hybridization and the growing of seedlings, to produce a winter pear of size and excellence. Take for your aim, for example, the Vicar for size and Josephene De Malmis for quality. Mr. Dempsey has also produced a new apple, the Trenton, by crossing the Golden Russet and Spy. The Trenton has the appearance as if of the Fameuse family; form and size goes with the Russet parent; flavour richer than Fameuse and colour more intense and covering.

In plums, I do not know anything that has taken my fancy for general purposes as the Prune, grown at Collingwood. I have had an opportunity of tasting the fruit this season and, if I may judge by the few specimens sent to me, I must pronounce it much superior to the well known German Prune in flavour. It is of good size and in general appearance resembles German Prune, and is a splendid shipper. Growers in Collingwood report that they can make more money out of this than any other variety.

The system of judging fruits at Fairs must be improved upon and conducted scientifically or exhibitors will not derive any practical benefits, and growers will be kept in the dark, as in the past. A scale should be adopted with maximum points for each variety, the highest number being the maximum of the most valuable fruits. A scale of one to ten would cover all, and if introduced and used by all judges, we would find a decided improvement in the growing of only the best kinds. All fruits should be judged upon points, and the man who is not able to give such a judgment should not be employed. The single judge system would have the effect of weeding out incompetent men, and I believe the sooner it is adopted by Exhibition Associations, in the horticultural department at all events, the better for all concerned.

The English sparrow is still widening its field of mischief. This season I lost two trees of Huling's Superb plums by the sparrow, and many others complain of its depredations among the plums and grapes. As soon as the fruit ripens well they seem to pick holes to extract the juices, probably to quench thirst; at all events they take a marvellously short time to destroy a crop of plums. My two trees of Huling's Superb were loaded and I was not able to find a whole plum in three days from ripening. Growers are reporting some new feature of evil in the sparrow from time to time, and I hope this Association will take the matter up at an early day, and if possible suggest a remedy.

After a winter of more than usual severity and a summer of extraordinary heat and drouth, we are early into fall weather. Already we can almost say:

"Leaves are dead and woods are red,
Autumn skies are soft and pale."

The orchardist should make early provision for winter.

Our thanks as fruit-growers are due to the Dominion Government for the good done

in our interests and for our country through the Colonial Exhibition. Personally, I would not feel that I had done justice if I neglected to refer to the very many courtesies, the prompt attentions and interest in the welfare of Canada, expressed in the actions of Sir Charles Tupper, our High Commissioner, who was ever ready and willing to do all that was possible in every way to advance the fruit interests of Canada. Nor can I forget the cheerful attentions and quick, executive ability of Mr. C. C. Chipman, the Canadian Accountant in London. And I feel under deep, personal obligations to Mr. J. B. Thomas, of Covent Garden Market, London, one of the oldest and foremost fruit dealers of Britain, for innumerable acts of kindness in assisting me to gain information concerning the trade.

And now, my friends, before closing, let me ask one and all to work, speak, write and think for the interests of horticulture. Enlist the sympathies of your friends and neighbours; spread everywhere the necessity of cultivation, more planting, growing only the best varieties, and buying and selling honestly. In our Association we want all classes of our people, especially do we want the influence of woman, and I believe even now our women are fairly enlisted and willing to work for the grand elevative interests of horticulture. Let us work up enthusiasm in our subject, and thus solidly and surely elevate the standard of everything that is good. There is room always for improvement, and we should never rest fully satisfied with the results of past experiments, but go on working up to a high ideal and encouraging others to work too.

"Let us act that each to-morrow
Find us farther than to-day."

THE WINTER MEETING.

The Winter Meeting was held in the Town Hall, Chatham, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 9th and 10th of February, 1887.

The President, A. McD. Allan, Esq., in calling the meeting to order, expressed a hope that the local members and visitors from the County of Kent, of whom there was a fair attendance, would freely avail themselves of the opportunity of taking part in the debates of the Association, one of the especial objects of holding the meeting in Chatham being that points in regard to fruit culture in the County of Kent might be brought forward.

A CIVIC WELCOME

Mr. H. A. Patterson, Mayor of Chatham, then extended a welcome to the Association, on behalf of the Town Council and inhabitants of Chatham, in the following terms:—

GENTLEMEN,—It affords me great pleasure to have the honour of welcoming your Association to Chatham. I have no formal address to offer—no written address,—but will, in a few words, offer you that welcome on behalf of the inhabitants of Chatham. There are few parts of this Dominion in which the fruit-grower has so many things lavished upon him by nature as in this County of Kent, and I much regret that a far more lively interest has not been evinced in this meeting by the fruit-growers of this vicinity, though I am confident that later on in your proceedings you will find a great increase in attendance. I again bid you welcome to Chatham, and am confident that your treatment here will be such that you will go away, feeling that Chatham is at least not the most forsaken place in the world.

The President, on behalf of the Association, thanked the Mayor for the cordial welcome extended, assuring him that the meeting at Chatham had been looked forward to with interest by them, and would doubtless be long remembered. They were well aware that Chatham was the chief town in one of the most important agricultural counties of the Province of Ontario, which was saying a good deal, and that the County of Kent was making its mark in the Province. He felt assured that the attendance, though comparatively small at the time of opening, would be larger during the progress of the meeting, and that the discussions carried on would be marked by ardour and ability. As he had other remarks to make at a subsequent stage of the meeting, he would not now trespass further on the time at command, but proceed with the programme.

THE FRUIT GARDEN FOR HOME USE.

The Secretary read the following paper, contributed by Mr. B. Gott, of Arkona:

GENTLEMEN,—The word "garden" comes to us through the Anglo-Saxon tongue and is derived from the old German *gart*, and signified a piece of ground enclosed for the purpose of growing vegetables, flowers, etc., for the family. The Latins used the word "*hortus*" for the same purpose, hence also we have our significant word "horticulture." I may be allowed to remark, in the first place, that as the word garden purports so our ideas always point to an enclosed or guarded piece of ground in which flowers, vegetables,

fruits, etc., are properly cared for and grown. We, therefore, have but little sympathy either with the teachings or practices of some in our day, who discard the idea of an enclosure and place their feeble efforts at gardening anywhere in the open field without marks or protection, and are at once liable to the inroads of cattle and depredators, and to be changed from year to year. On the contrary, we say, fence a spot of ground, large or small, somewhere on the farm most convenient and best adapted for the purposes designed; let that spot of ground become sacred to those purposes and forever known as the home garden, and untrod by depredators of any kind and unbrowsed by hungry cattle, or untouched by devouring pig. There the various fruit, floral or vegetable relics, peacefully, securely and tenderly rest and thrive from year to year, and there are planted for future bloom or fruit the newest and choicest importations and the latest purchases obtainable. There the members of the family stroll at eventide and there they walk at early morn to see the late developments. There they practise their interesting art and tickle the fertile earth, and there they learn over new lessons of usefulness and genial profit. From thence they minister to each other wonder and delight, and foster the good of each.

The fence about the plot, whether square, rectangular or oblong in form, or whether large or small, may be both ornamental and useful, but, of course, the useful is the essential idea. It should be straight, strong, light, and as durable as possible. The best garden fences are made of good cedar posts and durable pickets, but many beautiful, serviceable fences are lately being made of posts and wires, ornamentally fashioned, and are recommendable if not made of barbed wires. The idea attached to a fence is protection to that within and freedom from harbourings of all nuisances and all destroyers. It need not necessarily be very expensive, but it must be effective and as durable as possible, not necessarily close and high, like an old English fence, to hide from view all that is within, but it must be strong and it may be as beautiful as possible. The requirements of the home garden differ very greatly in accordance with the position, the intelligence, the character and the number of those composing the home. The best idea of home to us is that of an assemblage of friends and those we love under a common roof. It is the habitation of a family of friends mutually working for each other's good and well-being both here and hereafter. Let us then picture to ourselves such a home amongst the middle classes of our beautiful country, where we have many of them, and consisting of eight persons of different ages, father and mother and six children, half boys, a circumstance not by any means difficult to find, and may fitly be called a model family. The family so constituted will require then a plot of ground liberal in its dimensions, the form and shape of it makes but little difference, but it should be convenient and a rich, well drained loamy soil. The whole should be thoroughly and systematically planted with all the various and best fruits of the season. I shall not attempt in this connection the larger or orchard fruits, as apples, pears, etc., since these cannot properly be brought into the list for home garden culture. Neither shall I take into account here the questions of culture and preparation of soil, laying out the beds their sizes and shapes, or whether there shall be any beds at all or not. Our duty will be rather the consideration of the kinds of fruits to plant. I would suggest that regularity of design or plan be adopted as may best suit the location and the family tastes and needs. The old forms of dividing the plot into exact squares with posts from 6 to 8 feet in width, leading all round and the borders of these squares regularly planted with gooseberry or currant bushes, raspberry or strawberry plants need not necessarily be followed, but I would strongly recommend a system or plan of some sort simple and easily worked, and according to which even the visitor may know how to find the class of fruits he is in search of. I may suggest, too, some flowers in the garden. I do not know here how far you will be disposed to agree with me, but on account of my prevailing whim, I venture to broach it. I do so much love to see the flowers "that ever turn towards the sun," as the Helianthus and the ever-varied and gay-coloured Phloxes, with many other favourites, that I should be strongly tempted to stick them into every vacancy to bloom by the pathway. And then they are such an attraction, you know.

The implements and accessories of the garden should be plentiful and efficient. The ordinary implements for stirring the soil, and keeping it well pulverized and free from

weeds, must be close at hand for ready and constant use whenever needed. Implements for pruning, training, grafting, shearing, clipping, etc., must also be in good condition and ready for use in proper time and season.

I would further suggest that a cheap but serviceable greenhouse be provided. Perhaps you will think this superfluous, but in the experience of many years it is found to be advantageous and profitable. How many new kinds of fruit plants you receive in an enfeebled condition, or perhaps in the cold of winter, could be nursed and cared for here and brought safely through? Again, how much profitable testing, experimenting and propagating may be quietly done here, even in the slack months? This is all very interesting and very profitable. In this connection cellars and storehouses are absolutely needed and must be provided. These must be ample and commodious, free from excessive dampness and from frost and vermin. Their inside must be well ventilated and pure, and provided with slatted slide boxes and cribs for the hardier fruits, and commodious shelves for the smaller ones during the winter. These must be directed by circumstances.

I should like to say a word or two about fruit preservation. This is one of the most important questions connected with the whole subject of fruit supply. The methods of canning and preserving that must be understood are now so many and so varied that this alone would form an ample theme of itself; but they must be all known and practised in order to have a liberal supply of good and wholesome fruit for the table whenever the supply outside is no longer obtainable. Evaporation by means of artificial process, as is now practised, is one of the best methods for supplying the larger and fleshy in all seasons. For the berries and other delicate fruits, canning and conserving are the methods most resorted to, and eminently good and satisfactory. After those necessary digressions that will meet your approval, I shall come at once to speak as briefly as possible of the fruits themselves in order.

The strawberry, in its earliness, its simplicity of treatment and ready growth, and in its fine and delicate internal and external qualities, must be the first on the list of desirable fruits for family use. In obtaining plants of this fruit the question of length of season should be in view.

We advise to secure good healthy plants, as near at home as possible, and plant them in the spring of the year, in rows 2 feet apart and 12 inches in the rows, on good dry previously prepared soil. I cannot now detain you by descriptions of the varieties mentioned, but shall simply state the names of those I think the most deserving of notice and in the order of their qualities and season of ripening. For early, Canada, Bidwell, Crescent, Ontario, Manchester, Daniel Boone, Wilson and Mr. Henderson's new one "King of the North." For medium, the Crimson Cluster. Henderson, both new ones. For late, Prince of Berries, Maggie and Jewel. The last mentioned is Mr. Augur's new strawberry from Connecticut, and is by many strides the most valuable and promising berry I have yet seen. The whole of those named need not necessarily be planted at once, unless the demand is for novelties and variety, but enough of them may for good family supply.

The raspberry is properly the succeeding family fruit of the season, and cannot now be dispensed with. It is very popular, easily grown on almost any soils, and possesses so many really good qualities of merit, that it asks or need no recommendations from me. The varieties, like those of the strawberry, are fortunately very various and very many to choose from. For early reds, the Hansell, Marlboro', Herstine, Turner, Red Antwerp and Franconia. For late, Clarke and Cuthbert, the last having more good qualities in it than any other one berry amongst us. For early, black, Tyler, Souhegan, Seneca. For late, Mammoth Cluster, Gregg and Shaffer. For beautiful yellow or white nothing can be finer than Caroline and Brinckle's Orange. The last mentioned is the highest and best flavoured of all, and although a little tender in the cane, yet by selecting favourable spots to grow it, or by laying it down in the winter, it may be made eminently successful.

The blackberry, for family use, is not so greatly favoured as the fore-mentioned, and chiefly for the reason that the canes cannot be made so snug, neat and inoffensive as they, but the fruit is most delightful and highly relished. Though we acknowledge, to some extent, the justness of this complaint, yet we insist that there need not be so much com-

plaining if proper methods of pruning and training are adopted. It is well known that the Americans grow acres upon acres of them, and without unusual trouble. The new Canadian blackberry, called Gainor, is said to have many good qualities, and we know the Snyder to be almost all that could be desired. But no blackberry has appeared with such large, fine and delicious flavoured fruits as the famed Kittatinny, which you may plant.

Gooseberries are becoming more and more a popular fruit, in great demand, and no family fruit garden could, for a moment, be considered well stocked without a liberal supply of these in their best sorts. The new American gooseberry, Industry, offered by Mr. Barry, is known to be very good, hardy and productive. Good things are also said of Prof. Saunders' Pearl. We have had a large experience with Houghton, Smith's Improved and Downing, all very good. The English sorts Crown Bob and White Smith, may be grown, with care, and are then very large and fine. All these sorts may be improved by sulphuring as a precaution against mildew, etc.

Currants must also form a part of every collection of family fruits. They are good growers, sure bearers and always reward the care and attention given to them. The famed Fay's Prolific is good, but is nothing better or different, as we can see, from the older and tried sort called Cherry. Both will yield results as nearly identical as possible. Raby Castle and Old Red Dutch are very prolific and good. For black, Lee's Prolific and Black Naples can be relied upon. For white, the White Grape and the White Dutch are both delightful and will fill the bill.

I scarcely know whether I shall have space or whether you will forbear with me should I include in this list the popular and delicious fruits known amongst us as cherries, plums and peaches. They are all very attractive, and in their place and season, there is nothing that can supplant them. All families like them, and when the fruit can be had in proper quality and quantity they are very profitable. But there's the "rub," for during the last few years past these fine fruits have been conspicuous by their absence, and in many localities they were not very encouraging. Nevertheless, it may be well for a family to attempt a few of them in their most desirable varieties.

Hardy grapes are, perhaps, the most popular fruits produced amongst us, and can be grown so easily in greater variety and greater excellence in all the colours of red, white and black than any other. It is our firm belief that any family owning but a small piece of ground can make grapes the best fruits to plant, and can grow more of them than any other. Even outside locations all along by the fences, and even the walls of the buildings, may be made very serviceable for grapes, and the general appearance of the whole improved by them. We would advise then, every family, by all means to plant some grapes. Plant a sufficiency for the liberal use of the family and enough to last till grapes come again. For a family as presupposed, a vineyard of say 50 plants, well cared for, will give them a return that will be at once grateful and gratifying. Plant two-year-old plants in well prepared ground eight feet by twelve feet, thoroughly cultivate the ground and keep it clean. In two years the vines will begin to show a supply of tempting and delicious fruit. If in the open air ground, they should then be trellised by planting eight feet posts in the rows between the plants, and firmly fixing three wires to them, and have the canes fastened to these. We have known vines trellised thus to produce 20 lbs. each the third year. Last year our own 200 vines produced an average over the whole of 22½ lbs., and realized for us a good sum.

The varieties of grapes are now very great and very different, and the choice of these is a very important matter. For black, we give the preference to Moore's Early as the best early grape on the list, and Worden's seedling next. Concord is the most popular and is a very good and profitable grape. Wilder is very large and very good, known also as Roger No. 4; it is, indeed, the largest grape in cultivation amongst us. For red, we say Brighton is at the head of the list; it is also very profitable. Lindley and Delaware are good and should not be omitted. We fruited Jefferson last year, and it is very fine indeed. For white, the claimants are being multiplied, but the best in our culture is Lady, and the next Jessica. Niagara has a good deal said about it and it may be good, and we know that Golden Pocklington is so. From our reading of the recommendation, we should think that the new grape "Empire State" is something immense, that's all we

know about it. Any family who takes these fine fruits and succeeds with them to anything near their capabilities, will be so far pleased with the results that they will not regret any amount of labour or pains spent upon them.

Of nectarines and quinces, I do not know how to recommend them. The nectarine is, indeed, a very desirable fruit, but it is in vain to try to grow it in exposed places or where you cannot succeed with plums. Quinces are not grown as much as they should be, and for the reason that their use is not understood. It is a question just where they come in, in family economy. The best quince is the Orange that can be nicely grown in favourable places.

Of mulberries, dewberries, huckleberries and cranberries, it is scarcely necessary for me to speak, as almost all families are already pretty well acquainted with them. It is well known that in the case of cranberries that they cannot be produced only in special favourable locations. Huckleberries are in varieties, and can be made serviceable and good. Dewberries have not been very successful, but the late new one called Lucretia is very fine and good. Mulberries are also in variety. Downing's everbearing is one of the oldest and best. The newer one called Russian has a good deal said about it, but though smaller than the other, is in nothing better as we can see. It would be well to plant some of these fruits by way of experimenting, for it is quite possible to learn much by mere experimenting. Some locations are better suited to their needs than others, and so in what I might fail might be another man's abundant success. In this way we each of us add something to the general fund of knowledge, one of the prime objects of life, you know.

You will say of figs and oranges, that this sounds too much south to be relishable in our snows, but we have tried them, and, in a small measure, have succeeded; but we must acknowledge that the luxury is hardly worth the expense. The best way to do with these is to have them in large tubs and remove them to frost-proof underground cellars in winter.

Hardy nuts may be made profitable in properly planted orchards, but it is only in some sorts that they can be used for family gardening. It is a great pity that some of our fruit and best nuts are forbidden fruit to us by our climate. I believe that the filbert nut may be grown in sheltered and favourable locations, but not to such perfection of size and quality as in England. I would recommend its being tried. The same remarks will apply to the Spanish chestnut, a rich and desirable product when it can be procured. I believe, too, that under very favourable locations and conditions the American hard-shell almond might be profitably produced, and so also with the Japan persimmon. Why not experiment in these fine nuts? But what I hang my fancy over the most is the American peanut. I do most decidedly think that this serviceable nut may be grown, if properly considered. And now I think I have exhausted my list and my task is done, how well, you will judge. Not half has been said that might profitably have been said, but I have aimed at being but merely suggestive, confident in your mature wisdom to fill up anything lacking on my part. Let us hope that our efforts at producing good fruits may be steadily progressing as is our country.

F. W. Wilson.—It gives me great pleasure to have the privilege of being present at this meeting, as I have always taken a very lively interest in the proceedings of the Association; and felt great satisfaction on learning that the present meeting was to be held in the town to which I belong. Speaking of fruits best adapted to this county, I may say that my experience leads me to the conclusion that, for the basket, the Marlborough for an early red raspberry, and the Cuthbert for late, are the best, while one not mentioned at all—the Ohio—is the best black. It is hardy, productive, of good colour, and well adapted to our climate; the bushes are well shaped and stand up well, and I think it is in every way the best black raspberry of all. The Souhegan and Gregg are also good. The Ohio is also a good evaporating raspberry, which is likely to be of great advantage in disposing of surplus stock. Of gooseberries, I think the Downing is a long way ahead of any of our well tried varieties. I believe that the Industry, which I

have been growing, is going to be one of our best. It is a very fine red fruit, and almost mildew proof. In grapes the Champion is the most profitable, but it is almost unfit to eat; therefore, for home use and markets we wish to hold, I would prefer Moore's Early, the Worden and the Concord as the best black grapes, and the Lady and the Niagara as the best white.

The PRESIDENT.—Have you any vineyards in Kent?

Mr. WILSON.—Very few. In the southern corner of the county, among the islands, they grow very large quantities, some in this county, and some in the adjoining county of Essex. I was never there to see myself, but I believe on the islands there are many hundreds of acres. Plums are almost a failure here; I think the Early Canada is the best, because the hardiest. For cherries I believe in the Early Richmond, which is much the best variety of English cherry, on account of its extreme hardiness and productiveness.

MACKENZIE ROSS.—I believe I am one of the oldest members of the Association in the County of Kent, and may fairly claim the honour of being the father of the Horticultural Society in 1877. We are very much indebted to Mr. Smith for sending us two things, the Niagara, and another white grape giving promise of great things, the little Jessica—which is going to take the lead of any other grape. I do not do much in small fruit, but there is a berry—the Shaffer—of which I had a large quantity last year, and realized fifteen cents clear, while others were going for five cents.

A. R. EVERETT.—The Hansell and Cuthbert are the best red raspberries I have tried. The Mammoth Cluster was prominent for a long while, but it does not stand out now like the Gregg, which is as good as the Ohio. In grapes I have the Delaware. In strawberries I have had success with the Sharpless and Crescent. I have grown the Wilson and the Crescent together, and the Crescent has yielded me almost one third more—a hundred bushels to the half acre—last year, and the land was not in the best condition either. With cherries I have not had much success; of gooseberries I never tried many, but the American varieties seem to be the best. I think the old Duchess is the best white grape I have. I have tried black currants—Lee's Prolific—and they did first rate.

A MEMBER.—Did you find the Gregg perfectly hardy here?

Mr. EVERETT.—It has been with me.

F. W. WILSON.—I have great respect for the opinion of Mr. Everett, who I know to be a highly practical gardener, but I must adhere to what I have said about the Ohio, which, with me, has done very well. When speaking before I omitted to make any mention of strawberries, a fruit for which the soil of this county is particularly well adapted. I have been growing about eighteen kinds, covering an area of about a quarter of an acre, and I gathered from them last year a crop amounting to 192 bushels per acre.

The PRESIDENT.—Do you give the preference to any particular varieties?

Mr. WILSON.—For bearing I think the Crescent is the best, with the Wilson and Bidwell next, and then, probably, the Manchester. The James Vick I find inclines too much to vines, and does not grow much fruit. It fertilizes well.

Mr. SMITH.—Did you ever attempt to grow it away from other varieties?

Mr. WILSON.—No. In fertilizing it is necessary to select varieties which bloom within three days of each other; the Manchester and the James Vick, and the Wilson and the Crescent grow best together. The Sharpless I find almost a failure; it grows the best berry, but scarcely any of them. Peaches do not succeed very well here. The Spanish chestnut, I think, would be a profitable fruit to grow in this section, and the dwarf English walnut, which comes into bearing at about three years of age, and with fruit fully as large as the ordinary English walnut, is a lowheaded tree, and said to be giving great satisfaction in other parts of the country where similar conditions to those prevalent in this county are found.

Mr. BARKWELL.—The Concord is the best grape, but the Lady is good and takes my fancy. The cherry currant succeeds well, and is a fine grower. In black currants I grow chiefly the Black Naples variety. I think, for strawberries, nothing can beat the Wilson and Sharpless. In raspberries the Mammoth Cluster appears to do well enough with me. In cherries I have the English May Duke, but it does not seem to do very well; the blight affects it; I would like to know what we can do for that.

Mr. Wilson.—My experience is that the only early cherry that will give any satisfaction is the Early Richmond.

Mr. Barkwell.—In regard to grapes, the Concord is the grape grown by all large growers, but I believe for profit, after that, the Champion.

The President.—Do you recommend the Champion for home consumption?

Mr. Wilson.—No, the Champion is good for somebody else to eat, but I don't want the job; but it is a good grape to make money out of, if you can get somebody else to suck it.

Mr. Mackenzie Ross.—I find that the Champion gives more money, because it goes into the market here two or three weeks earlier than any other variety, selling for fifteen or twenty cents a pound; and I think most of you will go in for what yields the most money. It is not a very luscious fruit, but for a person so constituted that he wants some acid early in the season the Champion is all right.

The Secretary.—You will observe that the subject of grapes comes up for discussion further on in the programme, under the head of "Grapes for the market." We are at present discussing fruit for home use—everyone wants to know what to plant in order to secure a supply for their families. Keeping that in view, I would suggest the following list, which will give a family a variety of the different colours of grapes for home use. For black grapes I would suggest Moore's Early, the Worden and the Concord; I would leave out the Champion altogether, because Moore's Early is just as early, and a grape of good quality; while the Worden just comes between the two, and the Concord can be kept for a long time. For white grapes I would recommend the Niagara and the Empire State. I had the privilege, with Mr. Smith, of testing the Empire State at Rochester, and its quality is excellent, which, for home use, is a most important consideration. I would also add the Pocklington, though I do not think it succeeds very well everywhere, not being as hardy as the Niagara, but at Grimsby we have had good success with it, and some very fine shipments have been made. Among the reds I would suggest the Lindley and the Brighton. There is one criticism I want to make on this paper in regard to the home garden, and that is the idea of fencing in a little square with a high fence, for a home garden. That was the kind of garden I had to begin with—the kind my grandfather had, and which was the prevailing kind in days gone by, when they had more time to work with the spade and hoe, and pull weeds by hand, than we have now. In a garden of this description, into which you cannot get a horse, and in which the fence is in your way, you must do everything with a spade and hoe, and my memories of the past are that it was pretty hard work. I have now torn away all this fence around the garden, so that I can get a horse and a little plough in, and I plant everything in the garden for home purposes in nice long rows, side by side, so that I can cultivate nearly everything with a horse, and do as little digging as possible. Besides this, where you have a fence all around the edge of your garden it is sure to be a mass of weeds, unless you have more time than I have; and it also harbors insects.

Mackenzie Ross.—I propose, Mr. Secretary, that you add to your list of grapes the Jessica, which is one of the most delicious I know of. And then there is the Lady, which cannot be beaten.

A Member.—I think the Triomphe de Gande is the sweetest berry we have, and the Crescent and Wilson next. In currants I think the White Grape and Cherry are both good home fruits, but not very profitable. I have not tried Fay's Prolific. In blackberries I think there is nothing better than the Kittatinny. The dewberry is a nice fruit for the home garden, and should be more looked after than it is; I tried one and found big berries on it. They stand the winter well, and if cultivated would, I think, yield a large crop. As for the garden itself, I would have a long fence, but fenced in.

The Secretary.—You would have it so that a horse could be got in?

A Member.—Yes; you could work it easier and better, and with more satisfaction. I believe in long rows.

Mr. Dempsey.—I will give you my opinion of what the home garden should be, and how and where to select it. I would select, if possible, a site that was long, as has been already suggested, and which might be cultivated with a horse; and I would have it, if at all practicable, thoroughly protected from the wind. The question arises how this

should be done. I would plant firm trellises for all my little apple trees and pear trees and grapes, running the whole length of the garden, north and south, so that the sun might shine on both sides of them at different times of the day, and then cultivate between these rows. You can grow any variety of fruit on trellises just the same as in any other way, and grow them in any form you like. I assure you a garden planted and kept up in this way is one of the most ornamental spots you could visit, and people will come from long distances to see it. All you will need to do yourself will be to cultivate the piece of land between the trellises with a horse, and it takes very little time for a man to do that. You will find the ladies will get into the notion of looking after these trees on the trellises, and do all the pinching and tying necessary. It is good and healthy for them, and they take a great pride in training these plants. As to varieties, I think I heard a man advocating the Champion as a grape to be grown for profit. When I heard that I felt like sticking up the danger flag. I think we should do everything in our power to stamp out any fruit that is unfit to eat, as was said of this grape. (Applause.) But it is not profitable after all, because parties who buy them this year will not buy them next year, at least that is my experience. I have only fifty vines, and I thought at one time there was going to be some money in the fruit, but I find in our little town of Belleville the Champion will not sell for anything, I hardly think people who knew them would carry home a basket if they were given to them. There is only five or six days between them and the Worden, and we can surely wait that long.

The PRESIDENT.—What about Moore's Early?

Mr. DEMPSEY.—It does not produce enough fruit, it is very shy bearing. There is nothing for an early grape to equal the Worden. There are a great many varieties of grapes, but I would advise any person who wants to plant them to go to their neighbour's ground and make their selection while they are ripening. What will ripen in your neighbour's ground is safe enough for you.

MACKENZIE ROSS.—Talking about tearing down fences; of course a man's property could be protected without fences, but we have fences here. I consider there is something better than that, and that is trees. Some trees we have are not fit for the purpose: soft maple are the worst trees that can be planted, because they run all over the ground, and their roots are very injurious to other trees. Scotch pine makes a beautiful shade and shelter: I am fenced from the west, north-west and north by them, and am under the impression that we are very considerably warmer on account of it.

Mr. WILSON.—I quite agree with Mr. Ross as to the necessity of shelter from the north. I also found that where we had maples we had to put about three times as much fertilizer around as anywhere else.

W. E. WELLINGTON.—I have been listening to the remarks so far made with interest, but I think we have been a little mixed; that is to say, some of us have spoken more in regard to the market than for home purposes. And then, again, we have not been definite enough as to localities, which is a very important element, because what may be recommended for this county or counties where they have about the same climate as here, will not do for places further east. I think it will be necessary for every speaker to define distinctly the locality he resides in, and give us a general idea of the climate. I make this remark because I have been frequently met with the complaint made by subscribers to the *Horticulturist* who take the report and are interested in fruit growing, "You are not explicit enough as to the climate that certain varieties are adapted to; while some recommend them as being very successful, others will give a very contrary report; but we do not know from reading the report what is the cause, whether it is the effect of the soil or climate." Now, for a home garden in such a climate as you have here—as far as I understand it—I should recommend in raspberries the Herstine, Cuthbert, Gregg and Caroline, and last, but not least, Shaffer's Colossal: in regard to which I quite agree with Mr. Ross, who, I believe, is the only gentleman who has mentioned it. I think for home use it is one of the finest varieties that has ever been introduced. As a market berry it will never become popular, its colour being against it with the masses, but for home use it is unsurpassed. It is very large in size, and has a peculiarly sprightly or acid flavour, which makes it invaluable for canning. This season, after trying all the

varieties raised,—because in our own home we use a great deal of canned fruit—I have come to the conclusion that Shaffer's Colossal surpasses every other variety. The Caroline has not been mentioned. It is a yellow variety, of good quality. This is the first year we have fruited it extensively, though we have had it out for several years in limited quantities. For a shipper I do not recommend it, but for home use it is of good quality and is rendered very attractive for the table by its beautiful appearance. I am sorry to say that I am unable to agree with Mr. Wilson as to the Ohio. I am not speaking merely of my own personal experience, but I find from my own experience and that of others, that, as a general rule, it is a small berry, and in no way to be compared with the Gregg, which I consider is ahead of all the black-caps that have ever been introduced, except it may be the Hillborn, which we have not yet tested to any great extent. From what I have heard of the Hillborn, I am inclined to think it may possibly supersede the Gregg on account of hardiness. Samples of it which I have seen were equal in quality to the Gregg, and surpassed it in appearance on account of its bloom and glossiness. I am also told it is hardier. The Gregg is a little on the tender side, but I think in this section, or sections west of Hamilton, that may be classed in the Niagara District, it may be termed perfectly hardy. It succeeds further east,—in Montreal,—but there the snow fall protects it. It also succeeds in the vicinity of Toronto, unless when we have unusually severe winters. In grapes for home culture and the table, I would not want either the Pocklington or Niagara, neither of which are in my opinion a high quality of grape. I would put in my garden Moore's Early, the Jessica, the Empire State, the Brighton, and a grape that has not been mentioned, Rogers No. 4, which I consider the best of the Rogers' varieties, being both productive and of good size. I would recommend it both as a home and market berry. Then there is another variety that I would strongly recommend, but only in sections where the Concord will ripen; the Vergennes, which is a grape of good quality and excellent appearance, and valuable for the home garden. Now, we come to gooseberries. I think most of the speakers this morning have looked at gooseberries from a market point of view solely. Certainly the Downing and Smith's Improved are old and reliable varieties, but we have another, the Industry, far surpassing them, and, so far as it has been tested, well adapted to this country, having been tested widely in the United States. At a large horticultural meeting which I attended last June in Washington, it was spoken of as the leading gooseberry, and I am strongly in favour of it, both for home and market uses. Its productiveness is enormous, its quality good, and its size and appearance will always make it valuable. In currants, the Cherry and White Grape have been the leading varieties, but I believe Fay's Prolific is superior, not only for its productiveness, but for its size and appearance. In quality it is much like Cherry. White Grape is superior to either of them in quality. The best red currant for quality is Moore's Ruby, a cross of Cherry and White Grape, originated by Jacob Moore, the originator of the Brighton Grape. This is superior in quality, but not quite so large as the Cherry, though more productive than either Fay's or Cherry, as far as our testing of the last three years has demonstrated. In strawberries for the garden, I value the Manchester very highly. Crescent, I am not fond of, except for the market. I don't consider it of high quality, and, for the garden, I would prefer berries of a superior quality. I consider Manchester, as I have said, at the head of the list, but in addition would plant the Bidwell and the Sharpless, and also the Wilson, than which, when fully ripened, there are few better berries.

Mr. Beall (of Lindsay).—You spoke of the Caroline raspberry; how does that compare with Brinckle's?

Mr. Wellington.—I do not think it is fully up to Brinckle's Orange in quality, but that is a different question in most sections. I intended to have spoken of the new Golden Queen. We have not tested it sufficiently yet to speak positively, but from reports I think it is a berry destined to be largely sought after. It is said to be a seedling of the Cuthbert,—at least it was found in a plantation of Cuthbert and has the same appearance,—and, what is very desirable, it has good shipping qualities. I would not recommend anyone to plant largely of it until further tested for a year or two, but at the same time I am satisfied they would be safe in trying it in small quantities. From what I have learned of it I believe it is going to be a very desirable variety, and in its colour

will be quite the equal of the celebrated Cuthbert, which I regard as the best red raspberry for general use that has ever been introduced.

Mr. Wilson.—Different people have different experiences, and that has a good deal to do with their opinions. I have not at all withdrawn my idea that the Ohio is the best black raspberry. The Mammoth Cluster is dwindling out, and the Gregg, though a good berry, is not nearly as good in colour as the Ohio. As for the Caroline, which I have been observing for several years, although it is hardy and a heavy cropper, it will not keep, and if you cannot take the berries just when they are ripe, they are gone.

Mr. Wellington.—They are not shippers. I spoke of them only for home use.

Dr. McCully.—The berry that did best with us last winter was an old-fashioned one, not much spoken of now—the Mammoth Cluster. It was a dry season, and its flavour was superior, though it was not so large as some other berries. A gentleman who lives near me had the Gregg and other improved berries, and it was freely admitted that the dry weather affected mine less than the others. We were thinking that we would have had to take a back seat with our old Mammoth Cluster, but we did not have to do it, for, taken all in all, it held its own with any other berries we had on the lake shore. In regard to strawberries, I was glad to hear another old kind spoken of, the Wilson, for I believe it is the best market berry we have in this section of the country. The Triomphe de Gand I have not heard mentioned this morning, but it certainly has not lost its name with us yet, and I understand from gentlemen who grow it in our section that they get a cent a quart more for it in this market than any other variety, and sometimes sell all they have before there is a market for the others at all, which is a very great triumph, indeed, I think.

The President.—Leaving aside the market, what do you consider the best for home use?

Dr. McCully.—I like the flavour of the Triomphe better than that of any other berry I have ever had, though, of course, it is not an early berry. There are some new varieties—the Sharpless, for instance—which are very nice, but I doubt if they are equal to the Triomphe, though growing larger; I don't think the taste is superior to the Triomphe, though the berries are very fine. I have not had much to do with berries except for my own use, and the old Mammoth Cluster did so well last year that I have thought perhaps I could not get anything better.

The President—Do you grow currants?

Dr. McCully.—No; we grow a great many other things, and currants require so much care that we have given them up. We grow a great many cherries, which take the lead of almost everything. We grow just the common Kentish cherry; they are very fine. I have one kind that comes in later than the rest, which I have not been able to find anywhere else; I do not know its name, but it is a very red cherry, growing in clusters, sour in taste, but pleasant in flavor. It is a good bearer, bearing every year; and if I knew its name I should be inclined to have a good many more.

The President.—Do you grow any grapes?

Dr. McCully.—I do not, but my neighbours grow the Concord largely. Of course there are other grapes grown, but it seems to take the lead. We have not fruited the Pocklington or Niagara yet. They are high in price, and we thought we were doing more for the nurseries than ourselves in buying them, and did not go in for them.

A. M. Smith—There is a raspberry which has not been mentioned, I think, which is valuable not only for home use, but for the market, on account of its earliness and good qualities. I refer to the Souhegan, which comes in ten days befor you get the Gregg and some other varieties. In regard to the Caroline raspberry, I must beg leave to differ a little from Mr. Wellington. It certainly is a hardy, productive and fine-looking berry, but, as far as my judgment goes, most insipid in taste; the most insipid in the whole collection.

President Lyon, of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, was invited to address the meeting, and did so in the following terms: I am a little out of my own territory this morning, but I have discovered that a little difference in the geographical or political situation of my state and this province does not make much difference in the people. Although we are supposed to be talking exclusively

about fruit for the family, we find it almost impossible to forget altogether the "almighty dollar," which is, of course, a very important consideration, and cannot be kept entirely out of sight, even in the discussion of what to grow for home use. I observe this particularly in strawberries, which is naturally the first fruit we talk about, being generally the first we eat. Some years ago, not very far from here, I received four varieties from Mr. Arnold. I have not heard it mentioned it here to-day, and yet with me, after seven or eight years' experience, one of these, the Alpha, is preferable for an early strawberry. It is of good quality and fair size, and ripens early. There are two or three others a little earlier, but they are unproductive, and, even for family use, we must have something fairly productive. I hear a number of varieties of other fruit spoken of, and am rather surprised at hearing some of them recommended for the home garden, particularly the Gregg raspberry, which, to my apprehension, is one of the poorest berries of its class grown, as far as quality is concerned. It is productive, and you get money for it in the market because it is large. If you were to hand out half a dozen apples to a child he would pick the biggest one, even though it was good for nothing, and it is the same way in the market; and we have to remember that fact when talking about berries and other fruit for our own use. We would hardly think, in our state, of growing the Gregg for home use. It is a late berry, coming along a little later even than the Mammoth Cluster, which is far better in quality. The Souhegan and the Tyler seem to be so nearly identical as to be practically the same. I would add one or the other of them for family use, though they are not, perhaps, so profitable. I think a good deal of the Caroline and Brinckle's Orange for home use. It is perhaps true, as has already been said, that Brinckle's Orange is nearly out of the question by reason of its unproductiveness and want of hardiness, but as to the Shaffer—we always drop off the extra handle and call Shaffer's Colossal the Shaffer—it is one of the most vigorous and productive we have, and of good size. I call it a good market berry. The market will require a little talking up before people will accept it, but when once it is known in the market it commands a good price, and is probably as profitable as anything we have. I certainly consider it very desirable for the home, because it is productive, large, and of good quality. There has been a fruit mentioned here, which, it seems to me, will bear more consideration than it has received, though it is comparatively new—the dewberry. There are a number of varieties which are comparatively unproductive and undesirable, but within the last six or eight years we have taken up the Lucretia, which for the past five or six years has borne very fine crops. It possesses the merit of coming in at a time when thers are no blackberries in the market, and on that account seems to me to be very desirable. It is a difficult berry to handle, but for our own use we find it good. I have not heard many cherries mentioned. The Montmorency is somewhat superior in size, and fully equal, it seems to me, to the Early Richmond and the Kentish, and I know no reason why it should not in part take their place. It ripens a little later than the Early Richmond, but is very similar in most respects. In regard to grapes, I will venture to ask the question, why the Lady was not introduced into the family list? It is comparatively unproductive, but it seems to me to do better as it gets older; and being a child of the Concord, possesses the hardiness, though not the vigour of that variety; and when you come to the particular taste required for the family, the fruit, it seems to me, is head and shoulders above everything else. It is earlier than Moore's Early with us, or any other satisfactory variety that has been well tested, and I think should occupy a very prominent place in the list for the home garden, where you do not want so much quantity as a suitable quality. We are yearly thinking more and more of the Brighton in our state; it is being shown extensively at our fairs, and is very highly esteemed, as well for its quality as its productiveness. I know it has been claimed that it is a little liable to mildew, but I do not think the difficulty in that respect is a serious one, and it seems to me worthy of a prominent position. The Worden, within the last two or three years, has taken a more prominent place with us than formerly, on account of its being earlier than the Concord, and at the same time equally hardy and productive. I think it stands quite well with us. I do not like to speak of quality when discussing the Concord, for I don't think it is quite so high as some of the gentlemen have placed it. I think more of quality than I do of quantity when you come to the home garden. I was a little surprised when I heard the Empire State men-

tioned ; I would like to know if it has been really tested in this province at all. It has not been with us, so far as I have learned. We have heard a great deal of it, but have not tried it far enough to recommend it for any purpose.

Mr. WELLINGTON.—We have fruited it for two years.

President LYON.—It takes a number of years fruiting to settle the qualities of any new variety. I notice in gooseberries that the Industry is coming into favour. There is one thing, however, which I notice in almost every foreign variety—They succeed for a few years with reasonable treatment in good soil, while, unless they have special care, they soon after fall under the influence of mildew. It is only by special treatment from persons who know how to handle them we can permanently succeed.

A. M. SMITH.—I will supplement the remarks of the last speaker in regard to the Industry, by saying that a year ago last spring I raised some plants, and a couple of them which were planted in a corner were almost forgotten, and consequently neglected. When I came to investigate these plants last summer I found a few berries on them, and they were badly mildewed.

ON SMALL FRUITS.

A paper on this subject by P. E. Bucke, of Ottawa, was then read, as follows :

Whilst the warmer portions of our climate is devoted to the growth of a general fruit list, in the colder portions of the Dominion an intensified attention should be given to those fruits which can only be raised with a fair amount of success. The principal hope of the horticulturist in the clear and bracing air of the lovely valley of the noble Ottawa, as far as twenty years of practical experience has taught me, is still centered in the small fruits, including grapes. It seems strange to me that so many look upon this berry business with contempt, whilst others treat it with indifference, and the rest of mankind with neglect. Where people can and do cultivate the larger fruits successfully, the three rural states above referred to may be pardoned, but where no others can be extracted from the generous soil, the free air and the azure sky, owing to climatic influences, it seems a shame when the breast of mother earth gives us the opportunity of sucking the sweets of these delicious and promptly responding fruits, that they should be so slighted, neglected, or forgotten. There are no fruits which give so long a period of freshness, or which supply the gap at that season when this article of diet is so much required by the human system. June, July, August, September and October are the seasons of the strawberry, the raspberry, the gooseberry, the currant and the grape, and it is during these months we have what is called the "heated term," when fresh fruit is so acceptable. Every farmer, every gardener, every man who has a city lot, every man who has a thousand acres, every man who has a brick-yard or a saw-mill, should also have his small fruit patch. We all know how much facilities have increased for shipments, how much they have been improved by the various means of handling, by the diversity of packages suitable for the various classes of fruits ; but no one will for a moment contend, that knows the difference, that fruits shipped at all are to be compared for a single instant, either for brightness of colour or purity of aroma, to those which are gathered and placed on the table by the same delicate hand. I think I hear some of the shippers in the audience say, "My dear Bucke, you are talking nonsense ;" but I know, and I say in these election times, without fear of successful contradiction, that by far the largest majority will say I am right when I give my vote for fresh-picked fruit for immediate table use. And I further say, there is not an inch of inhabited territory in Canada to-day, except some original character has placed his mansion on some high and lofty boulder, that cannot be made to produce four or five months' fresh fruit for the season when it is most required, and with proper canning it can be made to last the family throughout the year. What then shall we plant? First, some well-tried varieties of strawberries, such as Wilson's, Manchester, or Crescent. Second, raspberries—Franconia for early, Cuthbert for a good cropper and later berry; and if you want more raspberries, plant more Cuthberts. Shall we plant currants? Yes ; Fay's Prolific. This variety gives longer bunches, which makes it more easily picked, and the berries, with high cultivation, are very fine. Shall we plant white currants? Yes ;

a few bushes of White Grape, just to eat fresh. They look like pearls amongst the cream and sugar setting; when thoroughly ripe are juicy and sweet, but the colour does not suit the tidy housewife for canning or jelly, so we will only have a few bushes for fresh fruit. Shall we have black currants? Yes; we will have Lee's. Not that it is so prolific that it has been cracked up to be, but it is sweeter and has a nicer flavour than the old Naples. There is nothing better for a first class roly-poly pudding. What shall we have next? We will have some gooseberries. What sorts? Well, Smith's and Downing—the latter to plant in the shade of trees or fence, as they do not endure the sun so well, and further, when they are to be had, the Conn and Ottawa. Well, Professor, what next? Why, some grapes, of course. What are the most successful cultivated at Ottawa? In favoured localities almost any variety may be grown with a fair amount of success, but for general culture we will recommend a few Champions; they are not by any means a first-class berry, but they are sure to ripen, and make an excellent wine. Do you recommend the use of wine? Yes, "home made;" but not sherry or any imported, doctored stuff. Then we will plant Moore's Early, Rogers' 9, 14 and 15, also some Brightons. What about the Niagara and Pocklington? Both good grapes, but too late for the north.

How sweet are the cornfields that spring from the earth,
Much sweeter the flowers that grow from hid roots;
Of all the rich blessing that follow us north,
The best is the fairy-like, healthy small fruits.

The meeting then adjourned at 12.30 until 2 p. m.

On resuming in the afternoon a Committee on fruits was appointed, consisting of Messrs A. M. Smith, F. W. Wilson, and W. E. Wellington.

QUESTION DRAWER.

The Question Drawer was then opened, and the following questions read and answers given.

KNOTTINESS IN PEARS.

QUESTION.—Is there any well ascertained cause or remedy for knottiness in the fruit of the pear?

Mr. DEMPSEY.—I can only answer that question by saying I do not know. There are varieties which are all knot. We imported several varieties some years ago, which were said to be very fine in Europe, and there is nothing but knots in them now, and they are unfit to eat. I made some experiments last year upon an apple and pear tree, and may say I was successful in a small way, but I cannot at present give any certain remedy.

THE ONTARIO APPLE.

QUESTION.—Is the Ontario Apple attracting attention, and is it a profitable fruit for shipment to Britain?

The PRESIDENT.—The Ontario, as far as export is concerned, is a new apple. Not very many were exported this year, but I sold fair quantities of it sent from different shippers at prices ranging from seventeen shillings to twenty-two shillings per barrel. It is an apple that does not spot, and in the future will command a high price in the British market; where, as far as it is known, it is well thought of now. I am confident that in the future it is going to be a valuable apple, as it has points in its favour as between the Wagener and the Northern Spy, which make it valuable. Shippers sending it have lost little or nothing in the shipping, as it carried well; and I consider that the prices it brought, for a new variety going into the market, were extra good.

MULCHING.

QUESTION.—Do you approve of mulching strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries and blackberries with sawdust; if not what with, and when?

A. M. SMITH.—It all depends upon what kind of sawdust. I do not think pine sawdust is a very good article for mulching. If you get hardwood in a decayed state it is a very good thing for raspberries or anything of that kind. My habit of mulching strawberries is generally to cover them with a good coat of straw in the fall of the year and to rake it between the rows. Sometimes I have run it through the straw cutter, and scattered it under the leaves after the first weeding, before the ripening of the fruit.

The PRESIDENT.—Would you use straw also in the raspberries?

Mr. SMITH,—Well, if you can get it, you can use to advantage decayed sawdust and chip manure. I have had access to the yard of the Great Western Railway, where they have stored and sawed large quantities of wood, and the sawdust and bark and chips have been allowed to remain and decay. I find that a very good mulch for raspberries.

Mr. WILSON.—I do not mulch raspberries in winter, but strawberries planted near them. I manure up around the strawberries in the fall, and then, in the spring, bring it right off into the raspberries. The raspberries seem to need it much more in the summer, and the strawberries in winter.

Mr. EVERETTS.—The reason I put that question in the box was because I mulched my strawberries with soft wood chiefly—elm, oak and bass;—and they did first rate.

Mr. LYON.—I think it is very desirable to mulch strawberries late in the Fall, for the purpose of protecting them and bringing them through the winter in good condition. I am not an advocate of mulching anything during the growing season. I regard that kind of mulching as simply an excuse for neglecting and not cultivating them, and I believe cultivating will do more than mulching in the way of inducing growth. As to raspberries and blackberries I do not know that I would mulch them at all; I would rather use the cultivator; I do not know that any good effect is to be derived by mulching them in winter. It may be different in this climate, but in mine I would not do it at all.

RASPBERRY CULTURE.

QUESTION.—What causes Blackcap berries to fruit on the tops of new canes?

A. M. SMITH.—It seems to be the early growth that generally fruits in the fall; some varieties are more inclined to do that than others.

The SECRETARY.—I suppose the bushes made a mistake, and thought it was next year.

A MEMBER.—There are certain varieties of Blackcaps that invariably produce a second crop from the canes grown that season, and I suspect that the tendency is so nearly general that when a peculiar season comes round it produces the same effect upon others that do not usually do it.

The SECRETARY.—I think it is entirely owing to the nature of the season. If there is an early growth and a rest that can be compared with the winter's rest, and later in the season such climatic influences as would induce their development, it would be like another season, and thus tend to produce fruit.

Mr WILSON.—While the raspberry is being discussed it might not be out of place to ask what is the prospect of the new raspberry that has been so much talked about and advertised, and which bears two or three times in the summer—the Earhart.

Mr. WELLINGTON.—I know nothing definite about it; only what I have read in the *Rural New Yorker* and some other papers. The *Rural* speaks rather favourably of it; they have fruited it, and think it is worthy of propagation.

LOW HEADED TREES.

QUESTION.—Which are the best for large fruit, low headed trees or high, taking cultivation and picking into consideration?

The SECRETARY.—I have had some experience in regard to this question. For the sake of picking and so on—a lazy idea, I suppose—I left a good many trees with low

heads. My experience has proved to me that it was a great mistake, for I have been pruning them up higher and higher ever since. I find them most inconvenient; I do not approve of low headed trees for cultivation, certainly.

The PRESIDENT.—Did you find any difference in the fruit of the low headed tree and the high?

The SECRETARY.—I have not found any advantage.

Mr. WELLINGTON.—I cannot agree with the Secretary in that. I believe that the best and proper way is to grow trees low headed. In the first place the stem of a high headed tree is exposed to the sun, especially early in the season, and to the action of the wind in Autumn, which I believe has a very injurious effect on its life and health generally. A low headed tree is its own shade to its stem. As far as cultivation is concerned it is true that it is easier with a high headed tree, but I would take my chances on the low headed one, and use hand cultivation where I could not get the cultivator in.

The PRESIDENT.—What would you designate a high or low headed tree?

Mr. WELLINGTON.—You will find them all the way from seven to ten feet in some orchards. They are all heights, but in taking them from the nursery I consider a tree headed at five feet is the right thing, and you can prune them a trifle higher than that as they grow, and as you make the shape of your tree.

The SECRETARY.—Mr. Wellington and I do not differ so very greatly; I would consider that a rather high headed tree. I think we should have mentioned what trees were referred to, whether apples, pears, peaches or other trees. I have been in the habit lately of heading pear trees as low as possible; they grow in a very upright way, and therefore you can get near them even though the branches are very near the ground. I have found it of great advantage to allow the branches of pear trees to grow low, because very often they are troubled with the blight, as you all know, and in that case by cutting off the tops of the trees you will have a good tree left.

Mr. WELLINGTON.—That applies with even greater force to the peach tree. I believe I can extend the life of a peach tree one third or a half by growing it as a low headed tree, and also produce better fruit than on a tall scraggy tree, such as is commonly seen in peach orchards.

Mr. PETTIT.—I quite agree with that. The tree will grow better, and you will get a better class of fruit.

Mr. WELLINGTON.—I have trees branching as low as four feet, and even three, and I find everything in favour of the low headed tree. Take it in the spring of the year, when the sun is bearing strong on the trunk of the tree, and there is a long stem exposed to it, a sharp frost afterwards bursts the bark, and I have not found the same effect in low headed trees.

Professor PANTON.—I should say a peach tree should have a trunk of about a foot and a half, and an apple tree between four and five feet.

Dr. MCCULLY.—On the Lake Shore we had them so low that we could not cultivate them, but that plan was given up after a number of years, and I only know of one large orchard with trees growing in that way now. We have come to the conclusion that under the present circumstances we can get a great deal more fruit by having the trees trimmed up higher, and the rule now is to trim them up so a horse can pass under the trees without the harness and hames carrying off the bark. With a peach tree it is different; my own experience is altogether in favour of the low-headed tree. When frosts were severe on young trees, if I had low buds near the ground, the trees would start and grow after the tops were killed; I saved the tree by having the branches low. I am in favour of heading them low for the first few years until the wood becomes firm. I think it is the better plan when trees are young to branch them low. Apples, I am in favour of trimming high.

The PRESIDENT.—What length of trunk do you call high?

Dr. MCCULLY.—So that a man's horse can work freely under the tree.

The PRESIDENT.—You don't require to run the horse very closely; would five feet be high enough?

Dr. MCCULLY.—No; it would require six feet to allow the animal to pass freely under the tree.

Mr. Everetts.—I differ from you entirely. I have seen more trees blighted by being long and leaned over with the wind than in any other way. There may be a little more hand work in having them low, but it is the best.

Mr. Dempsey.—There are several advantages derived from having trees low headed. In the first place, we look upon the tree as a lever and the surface of the soil as the fulcrum, and when the tree becomes a full foliaged one, the stress will come very much more on the roots in a high-headed than in a low-headed tree. I have planted low and high-headed trees at the same time, and, although the low ones would be much smaller, perhaps two or three years younger than the others, I have invariably found that they doubled the high ones in growth. This is a very great advantage, I assure you, in the low-headed over the high-headed tree. I prefer a tree about four or five feet high, and for cultivation, a good cultivator that can be swung under the tree. Then use the hoe freely; it does not hurt us to hoe a little bit. I do not think it is wise to plough too close to the trunk of a tree, because a certain quantity of the roots would be destroyed that way.

F. W. Wilson.—If cherry trees are very low it is difficult to gather the fruit. Cherry trees should have a stem about four feet high, and apple trees between five and six feet. There seems to exist here some difference of opinion as to what a high or low-headed tree is, Mr. Wellington thinks five feet is a low-headed tree, while others believe it is pretty high. I think it should be about five or six feet. If it is less it runs on the ground, or at all events, so close as to spoil the fruit.

Mackenzie Ross.—I have an orchard that was planted in 1873, mostly Greenings and Ribston Pippins. I have some Ribston Pippins as pretty as ever you gazed upon, and I cultivate them every year. One year I plant it with potatoes, and the next year with corn. I contend that we get the best fruit from low trees. In the first place a storm has less effect on a low tree than on a high one, and then you can gather the fruit much easier. We see many fine articles in the papers about people losing their fruit trees when they are young, and what is the reason of it? It is simply because they do not clean them up. Some of our fruit growers should be ashamed to see their orchards, with brush piled up almost as high as the tops of the trees, harbouring rats and mice and other vermin. If you keep your trees clean, and before the winter sets in hill them up a little bit with good earth, mice will never destroy them.

The President.—I think you are right. What would you consider a low-headed tree?

Mackenzie Ross.—Beginning from three feet. When you have a one-horse plough you can squeeze it in very close to the roots; then if the boys come along with a hoe they can clean that out; then go back with the hoe and pack earth in, adding a pitchfork or two of light manure on the top, which retains the moisture and prevents the sun from penetrating into the roots. That is my mode of culture, and I prefer a low tree.

BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES.

Question.—To what cause may blight in pear trees be attributed, and what is the best mode of treatment?

Mr. Dempsey.—Either cut the blight away or cut the tree down, and get it out of the way as fast as possible.

The President.—That is the universal experience with blight; the knife is the only remedy.

Mr. Everetts.—Is it necessary to destroy the tree altogether?

The President.—The moment you observe the blight, cut down below it. You will find sometimes that you will have to cut pretty close to the roots to get below the blight.

Dr. McCully.—In 1872 I bought forty pear trees. I did not come into direct possession of them, but had the privilege of attending the trees. I hired a man from the

village, and we got some of the best, fine rotten manure we could find to put around the trees. After doing this with part of them we left, and did not go back. As far as we went with the manure those trees all had the blight, and where we had stopped, the blight stopped. This led me to the conclusion that the manure was one of the causes, and I have never put any manure to any of my pear trees since, and I have been very little troubled with blight. Whenever I see any indications of blight now I immediately use the knife, and put the wood in the cooking stove. One of my neighbours had a nice little orchard close to his barn, where the ground was saturated. He lost all his trees; they died off one or two at a time, till now he has only one tree. I had some very fine pears at the time, and he came over to me and wanted to know how it was that he could not grow pears as I could. I told him what my former experience had been, and that probably the close vicinity of his orchard to the barn was what caused the blight.

Mr. Ripley.—I had four pear trees, two of which were very large. They stood two and two together at about a hundred yards apart, and when I first got the place two of them were bearing very heavily. There was then a heavy sod around them. After a while I thought that in order to make them bear better I would let the hogs go in and root around them. The very next spring after I did that the blight took them, and destroyed both of the trees. I believe if I had left the sod growing strong my pears would have lived longer.

Dr. McCully.—I work my pears nearly every year with a plough, and I do not find that cultivating the soil has any ill effect on pears. They get no manure.

The Secretary.—I think the cause for blight now assigned by scientists is bacteria—a very minute form of life, whether animal or vegetable is scarcely known, which is hardly to be detected by the most powerful glass; and to which, also, are attributed many of the diseases of the human system. Scientists profess to have discovered that in all cases of blighted limbs these minute organisms are present, and they are assigned as the cause of the blight. If that is true it is possible that what has been stated by members here to-day is also true—that when pear trees are manured very heavily with barn yard manure, a very soft, succulent growth is induced, which would be more subject to the entry of these germs or minute forms of life, and therefore it might be explained in that way.

Professor Panton.—I might say that I have here a diagram, showing the bacteria to which the Secretary has referred. Pear blight, like all similar troubles, has raised much discussion and many theories as to its cause. In the earlier stages of the discussion it was attributed to certain conditions of the weather, and then the theory was advanced that it was caused by an insect. That insect does sometimes bring about something of the nature of pear blight, but still that is not now considered to be the cause. Then came the frozen sap theory—that the alternate frost and fine weather brought about in the sap conditions of a more or less poisonous nature. Then there was the fungus theory, which I think Prof. Mills upholds, but of which, I think, no specific description has been given. The latest researches—and they seem to have been pretty accurate, and carried on with great care—trace its origin to the presence of these bacteria—exceedingly small organisms. Wherever trees are blighted these are found in the sap, and healthy branches inoculated with that sap become blighted. When the same sap was strained, and these organisms eliminated, the inoculation was not productive of blight, but wherever these bacteria are found in it it produces blight. It is not the same as the bacteria that bring about rottenness, because these minute organisms in the juice of growing pears will multiply at a great rate, which the ordinary bacteria off decay will not do, their proper condition being in decaying matter, or matter which is about to decay. The experiments have been carried on with great care, and now they have got to the source of the trouble the difficulty presenting itself is as to what is the remedy. So far the best results have been obtained from trying to work on the condition of the tree. There are three things which have to be considered in regard to all these fungi—the atmosphere at the outset. That is something almost beyond our control, but certain conditions of the atmosphere are very favourable to fungous growth. Then there is the tree or plant affected—to watch its growth and vigour, and then, again, there is the growth of the fungus itself.

So far nothing seems to have been discovered that will work upon the fungus, but they are working on the vigour of the tree. The tree needs to be grown vigorously, but not luxuriantly, since the latter condition, as the Secretary has said, is the one in which they would be more subject to the entry of these microscopic organisms. In the case which has been mentioned, where so much manure was used, a condition of extreme succulence was induced which was favourable to the entry of this small organism. The whole thing, at present, seems to consist in bringing about a healthy, vigorous, but not too luxuriant growth. A specific cure to kill the thing itself has not yet been obtained. What has been mentioned is best—the knife. In cutting it is necessary to cut quite a piece below the blight;—to prevent the disease you must go down till you come upon the green, natural sap. If there is the least bit of the sap left that is discoloured the tree will go on and die; you must cut the green, healthy wood below.

THE BEST MARKET PEACHES.

QUESTION.—Which are the six best varieties of market peaches; three early and three medium to late?

THE SECRETARY.—We have a good deal of experience down at Grimsby most years, but last year—I might say for the last three or four years—we have not had much opportunity of testing any variety. From my own experience of those I have tested I consider the following ones very reliable and satisfactory, although there are other sorts which I am growing but have not yet fruited. For the three early ones I would recommend the Alexander, Hale's Early, and the Early Crawford. The latter is certainly the best early peach, as far as quality is concerned, but it is not so hardy as the others; we frequently get a crop of Alexander or Hale's Early when we do not of the Early Crawford. The others are also earlier; indeed the three come in succession, the Alexander first, then Hale's Early, and after that the Early Crawford. For medium to late I would recommend the following three varieties:—the Old Mixon which immediately succeeds the Crawford, the Smock, a late peach which when it matures—and it does most years—is very fine, and the Lemon Cling, which, if you do not have too many, is a very good market peach.

Mr. PETTIT.—I cannot add anything to Mr. Woolverton's list. I think for six peaches you could not go astray on those he has mentioned.

A. M. SMITH.—It is so long since I have grown any peaches that I am hardly in a position to say much, but if I were confined to six varieties I think I would prefer the Rivers to Hale's Early, which I do not consider a reliable peach.

A MEMBER.—What about the Early Barnard?

THE SECRETARY.—I have grown it in years gone by. It is a very excellent peach as a rule, if the tree is not neglected. It is a very fine yellow peach, but not equal to the Crawford, and for that reason I discarded it. In regard to the Early Rivers, it is rather delicate, and shows bruises very easily, which is the principal objection.

Dr. MCCULLY.—You have not mentioned the late Crawford.

THE SECRETARY.—It does not bear very well.

A MEMBER.—What do you think about Hale's July?

THE SECRETARY.—I have not fruited it.

THE MEMBER.—It will bear earlier, keep longer, and is a better producer and shipper than any other grown. They produce more or less every year. This year they were a full crop.

ANOTHER MEMBER.—What about the Foster.

THE SECRETARY.—It is very good. It comes in with the Early Crawford nearly. I do not think it is superior to the Early Crawford.

Mr. WILSON.—The Early Canada appears to be hardy, and I think the Foster here is a better peach than the Crawford.

THE APPLE IN KENT.

The following paper was read by Mr. F. W. Wilson :

The first apples raised in America were on Governor's Island, in Boston harbour, in 1639.

In Kent we have the standard of excellence for their culture. We have the soil, climate, lake protection and shipping facilities to make it the fruit garden of the world, and we are making great strides toward that end.

Every man, woman and child in Kent should be thankful to our government for having our interests so well represented in the metropolis by the agency and efforts of our ex-president, Prof. Saunders, and his assistant vice-president, P. C. Dempsey, our present president, A. McD. Allan and others. The people of Kent were certainly too careless of their display at this great Colonial and Indian exhibition. Though there have been no prizes given for fruits sent : the best collection from Kent were from Mr. Ross, containing, according to our best and latest government reports, only thirty-five varieties of apples, two of pears, one of peppers ; while Mr. P. C. Dempsey alone showed sixty varieties of apples, twenty-four of pears, twenty-eight of grapes, two of currants, six of gooseberries, one of plums and one of cranberries—122 varieties in all.

Orchards of good winter varieties of apples produce an annual average crop, at low estimate of first and second class fruit, of the value of $100 per acre. And the pig feed and pasture in orchard would pay for all the work at trees and fruit. The hogs do much benefit by destroying the codling moth and other insects. If the cultivator evaporates his own fruit he gets much more than that from it all.

I believe that the most profitable varieties of apples in this locality are, in order of merit, the Baldwin, Ben Davis, R. I. Greening, Golden Russet, Northern Spy and Phœnix. They are much better than any of the new Russian and ironclad apple trees, which are used in the northern parts of the country where these better varieties will not succeed. It does not require an ironclad apple tree to stand the climate here.

One of the greatest mistakes made in our climate is we do not pick our apples soon enough. With the list mentioned we can start in the latter part of September with Greenings and Ben Davis, and finish with Baldwins, Golden Russets and Northern Spy about the middle of October. They should be handled very carefully and tastefully, having light stepladders, and wire hooks for hanging the baskets on either the limbs or the ladder. Begin by gathering the fruit off the outside of the tree before climbing into it ; you are not liable to shake so many down this way. Instead of pulling the apples off with a jerk and breaking off the bud along with the apple, so that you will not have fruit for the next year or two, turn the apple up and it breaks of quite readily, and you can do it rapidly. Put the apples gently into the basket and pour them into piles very carefully and cleanly. Use only very neat, clean barrels, and keep the different varieties and qualities separate. Don't put in any very inferior stock. Shake down frequently and press closely into barrel, placing the layers near each end with the stems toward the end. After the barrels are nailed tightly and honestly stenciled, keep them on their side in preference to standing on end. It is generally most profitable to sell early, so that the fruit can be placed on the foreign markets before the arrival of apples from the more northern localities, and before the flood of oranges from Spain. The British people prefer a bright red colour, while Americans are suited with Greenings and even Bellflowers.

There are now over 7,000 acres of apple orchard in Kent county, and its export in 1886 was about 50,000 barrels of first-class apples and 15,000 bushels of bulk fruit for evaporation in York state, besides a large amount for plenteous home consumption for a population of over 50,000 in Kent, and a large amount of cider, vinegar, waste and pig feed. Wherever people are there is a demand for fruit. It is the most beautiful and valuable food in the world. Dr. Tanner's first food after forty days' fast was fruit. Fruit was the first, original and natural food of man. Many live on it only. It is a luxury, necessity, appetizer, stimulant, nerve tonic, food and medicine all in one.

The best temperature in which to keep this flower of commodities is as near freezing point as possible without actual freezing In this way they will keep all year round.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness" as well in the fruit garden as with ourselves.

We should be careful to have clean fences, to keep out all brush, weeds, etc., and wash the trees in early part of June with a solution made as follows: "Mix as much baking soda into water as it will dissolve, and then mix with soft soap to the consistency of ordinary house paint, and opply with a brush." It will make them shine with health and vigor, and destroy bark lice and keep away borers. The best preventative for apple spot and codling moths is to spray the trees when the blossoms are falling, and again a week later with a solution of three ounces of Paris green and three pounds of hypophosphites of soda to each thirty-gallon barrel of water, throwing the spray so it falls on the upper side of the leaves.

I consider fruit culture to be the finest occupation in the world. I must have been born a fruit grower, for when a boy I was almost always to be found among the fruits, so I can heartily say, as did Robbie Burns, "Be aye stickin' in a tree, Jock, it'll aye be growin' when ye'r sleepin'."

ARE APPLE ORCHARDS PROFITABLE?

This question was taken up in connection with that of fruit culture in the County of Kent, and elicited the following discussion:

The SECRETARY.—Are apple orchards profitable? If I am to answer that question in accordance with my experience of the last three years, I say most emphatically, no; they are not. They have been profitable, but for the last three years I do not think our orchards have averaged a bushel a tree in the yield, and they have been decidedly unprofitable. I have a neighbour in Grimsby who has an orchard of six hundred large trees, which have been twenty-five years planted. I speak of him particularly, because he has Baldwins. In all that time there have been three or four good crops, which paid well, and had such a yield been continued every alternate year, the orchard would have been very profitable; but the owner of that orchard is now feeling thoroughly disgusted with apple culture, and inclined to sell out and get away somewhere. I remember the time in our own orchard when there was never a failure like this at all. We have taken in one year from one Greening apple tree twenty barrels of apples. This, perhaps, would seem a little astonishing, but it is an enormous tree, and, I suppose, about seventy-five years of age. Now, as to what is the cause of the present barrenness in our orchards in that section? There have been a good many different theories. I was over at the Rochester meeting a few weeks ago, and the same complaint was general in the state of New York. All the reports coming in were to the effect that they had never been so unfortunate before, and every kind of theory was suggested as to the cause. One man thought it was due to an electric storm at a certain season, another that it was attributable to a lack of manure, a third that want of cultivation was the cause, and so on. Most of the speakers agreed in attributing the failure, during the last season particularly, to the apple aphis, which had been very abundant. I do not know if the people of Kent were troubled in that way, but we in Grimsby suffered with it just in the same way. When the apples were small, just about the size of a hickory nut, the trees were full of these little green aphides. It was held by some that these little insects sucked the juices of the leaves and stems, and thus caused the leaves and apples to fall off. I noticed a paper that was read the other day at the meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in which, speaking of the degeneracy of orchards, the reader held that they were running out; that many of the varieties we have cultured so long, the Spitzenberg, for instance, were run out. I do not know, however, that that is a settled question. We can only theorize, of course, and I have been inclined to attribute the failure to a disease we do not understand fully, that has affected them with these minute fungi, whose dreadfully destructive powers we are only just beginning to appreciate. I think, perhaps, they have something to do with it. The leaves and fruit have both been found to be affected by them, and it is quite possible that the trouble is due to causes so small that we, who are in the business of cultivating fruit trees, are not able to quite understand them. I am in hopes, however, that our scientific friends, who are making a study of these things at the agricultural colleges and experimental stations, will find some means of re-invigorating our orchards by checking these fungi, and that in the not distant future we shall again see prosperity in apple culture.

I have not yet given up all hope in the apple orchard, Mr. President, though I have felt very much discouraged during the last three or four years.

Mr. PELHAM.—I planted an orchard with something like $130 worth of trees I got from the McGill Brothers. I planted all kinds of roots between them. I afterwards sowed it with timothy and got hay off it for four years, and the blight struck it more or less every year. Since that I have had only grass, and I have not seen a sign of it. A very important thing is good trimming—to scrape the trees and keep this scruff off them. I wash my trees, and keep the bark clean and bright; I use a lye soap suds lotion. In the last eight years there has not been a sign of blight, either in apples or pears, and I have all varieties.

The SECRETARY.—Is your orchard in pasture?

Mr. PELHAM.—Yes, for the last four or five years. For eight years I got hay off, and since that it has been in pasture. During the last four years I have spread the manure from the animals there.

The PRESIDENT.—Do you generally get a medium crop every year?

Mr. PELHAM.—I get a beautiful crop almost every year. They vary a little, and I could hardly tell the average, but the trees are fit to break down sometimes it is so large. I do not believe in leaving too much top; if you have too much wood your fruit is bound to be small. There is more in working them, and keeping the bark clean and smooth.

The PRESIDENT.—Do you sell in the local market?

Mr. PELHAM.—Yes; chiefly in different parts of Kent.

The PRESIDENT.—Do you find many refuse fruit among your apples, or do they generally turn out pretty smooth?

Mr. PELHAM.—All pretty smooth.

The PRESIDENT.—Are you troubled with the codling moth in the apple?

Mr. PELHAM.—A little, but I watch for it.

The PRESIDENT.—Do you do anything to prevent its ravages?

Mr. PELHAM.—No; only the washing and scraping.

The PRESIDENT.—What do you do with the fruit that drops?

Mr. PELHAM.—I feed it to pigs. I pick it up immediately, for if you do not, that is where the harm comes in. Do not allow fallen fruit to lie there.

The PRESIDENT.—You are keeping it in pasture; what stock do you pasture there?

Mr. PELHAM.—Horses, principally. Since it has been in pasture I have not seen a limb affected, either pears or apples. I do not believe in allowing a tree to grow too high; from five to six feet, so you can get under it, I find best.

The SECRETARY.—This gentleman who has just been speaking seems to have struck on an important point—that is, with reference to keeping the bark of trees clean by some means or other. I noticed recently that an experiment had been tried by a gentleman residing in England who was very much troubled on account of moss and kindred growths on the trees of his orchard. He used kerosene, and washed his trees in the fall with it, and then in the spring scraped them clean, which was very easy to do after applying this kerosene in the autumn. He said the result was most astonishing, both in the growth of the trees and the qualities of the fruit. Perhaps some gentleman present here can give us some information in regard to this article, whether it would be safe for us to apply it freely to the bark of trees.

Prof. PANTON.—I am not prepared to say from experience, but one thing is certain, it would drive off insects.

Mr. EVERETT.—I would not like to try it very heavily. I once made use of it to kill insects and it killed the tree. Soap-suds, however, I have found to be a good thing.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—I think the use of coal oil in its undiluted state could not fail to be detrimental to the tree - you would get rid of the tree without any trouble. If the kerosene is emulsified by shaking it with soap or milk—a very violent shaking for a considerable time will convert it into a cream or butter—it can be used with water quite safely, either on the trunks or foliage of trees, stronger, of course, on the trunks than on the foliage. I have known, however, several instances in which kerosene was applied to destroy insects, where its application in the undiluted form resulted in the destruction of the trees also.

CURE FOR BLIGHT IN FRUIT TREES.

The Secretary then read the following extract to which he had referred :

The Rev. Henry P. Dunster states that in six fruit-growing counties he found in all, except a few new-planted orchards, that the trees were covered with mosses, lichens, and in a state of canker and neglect. He asks, "Can anything be done to renovate our present orchards?" He says that when fruit trees are found in this miserable condition, the reason assigned is that they are decaying from age, or, if this theory be contradicted by the known age of the trees, then that their roots have worked to a cold, dead soil. Neither of these is the true reason. Trees said to be past their prime are capable of renovation, and the roots of plants find the soil that suits them as skillfully as the ferret follows the rat. He attributes the decay to the state of the bark, which fails to supply to the head of the tree what is necessary for growth and fruit-bearing. Moss, lichens and other parasites consume for their own support the sap as it rises, and deprive all other parts of vitality. The roots are generally healthy, whilst the tree slowly dies. *Trees die, not because their roots fail to support them, but they die, alas!* as many poor waifs and strays of humanity die, the victims of a *neglected and unclean skin.* The remedy for this is the application to the bark of a substance powerful enough to cleanse it, but leave the tree not only uninjured but with increased vitality. That substance is petroleum, or that preparation of the natural oil so called, which is known to commerce under the name of paraffine, the oil now so commonly used in our domestic lamps. Marvellous results have followed from its use. The discovery was accidental. An apple infected with American blight eriosoma, appeared to be dying. It was intended to give it a coat of common oil, but the oil lamp not being at hand, paraffine was tried, not without misgivings. Almost a pint was used with a painter's brush wherever the blight appeared. All traces of the blight were obliterated, and the moss, I believe, soon turned black and died. The following spring the bark was scraped clean, care being taken not to hurt the inner tissues. The success was complete, and resulted in a good crop.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—I am reminded, after hearing that, of the story of a certain naturalist, who described the lobster as "an insect which is red, and walks backwards." His statement was found to be true with the exception of three particulars, first the lobster is not an insect, second it is not red, and third it does not walk backwards. In all other respects the description was perfectly accurate. The gentleman in the present case says the tree derives its nourishment through the bark, which is quite a new idea, and one which I would like to see demonstrated—I think it would be very difficult to bring forward any proof of that being the case. We all know that the bark decays and falls off, and is more a protection than a source of nutriment to the tree. If he visited British Columbia, where the atmosphere is very moist, he would see the youngest trees covered with moss and linchens, and continuing to grow and bear fruit under the circumstances. He confounds paraffine and petroleum, which are two distinct things, and does not recognize the difference. Those who are familiar with the process of refining coal oil will know that it consists of lighter and heavier oils, which are at decidedly different points as to temperature. The heavy oils approximate more nearly to the vegetable oils, and we all know it is safe to apply linseed oil; it may therefore be that the paraffine oil he uses is a heavy oil; in which case it is quite different from what we know as petroleum or burning oil. I think it is quite probable, or at all events possible, that the application of some of the heavier coal oils might not have this detrimental effect, which I should expect to see result from the use of any of the ordinary burning oils we use. This Englishman, like many of his countrymen, has come to conclusions on insufficient premises —I do not mean that to apply to all Englishmen, but I have associated with some Englishmen, across the water, who came to conclusions on very insufficient premises, and who, like people everywhere else, required some little enlightenment.

The SECRETARY.—It looks reasonable to suppose that moss and similar growths would extract a certain amount of sustenance or strength from the tree, and that it would be advantageous to remove them.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—It is reasonable on the surface, but these mosses have no roots that penetrate the bark to any extent—they attach themselves mechanically, and derive

their entire sustenance from the atmosphere. There is no drain on the life of a tree covered with them, though I do not think it can be said that they are conducive to the health of a tree, and I think it is very much better to remove them as we would remove dirt from the human skin. We know that children who are brought up in dirty alleys often grow up robust and healthy, but that is not the result of the dirt, but of exposure to the open air. I do not think dirt is detrimental to health, otherwise we should not find so many exceptions as we do in the course of investigations.

Prof. PANTON.—It is easily seen that lichens cannot take much nourishment from the tree, for we find them on stones as well.

Mr. WILSON.—I would like to hear Professor Saunders' opinion as to what is the best substance to apply.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—I can only give my own opinion in reply to that. For a number of years I have used the following with good effect—a mixture of either soft or hard soap—it is immaterial which—and water in which some washing soda had been previously dissolved, about as much as the water would take up; make the mixture about the consistency of ordinary house paint, and apply with a brush from the base of the tree to the crotch, and sometimes over the larger branches. This will be found exceedingly useful in keeping it clean, and will also prevent the borer from depositing its eggs on the bark of the tree, which is of much more consequence than the presence of moss and lichens. The application might be made in the first ten days of June; it will form a sort of glossy coat or varnish over the tree, which is distasteful to the borer, and will prevent it from depositing its eggs on the bark, as well as in the tree.

Dr. MCCULLY.—I think, from my observation as a resident of this county, that the production of fruit is not in as healthy a state as some years ago, for which I think several reasons might be given. One of the reasons is that it is not as much looked after, owing to the low prices which have been common—it is not such a fruitful source of revenue to the grower, and for that reason he is looking around after something else. Another reason is that a few years ago many of our orchards were just coming into full bearing; they were, if I may so speak, in their prime, and were not fully developed and covering the land. Now they are fully developed and the land is too small for them; there is not a sufficient amount of air and the sun's rays reaching the tree to enable them to come to full perfection, and a great deal of the fruit is stunted.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—What distance are the trees apart?

Dr. MCCULLY.—All distances. A fruit tree agent comes along and wants to sell some trees, and he persuades the farmer to crowd as many into a given space as he conscientiously can, and in this way the farmer gets a few more trees on his lot than he otherwise would have done. Many orchards in my part of the country are planted as close as 25 or 30 feet, and some are planted 20 by 30, and the trees have grown so that they are interlacing one another, and many of them dying on that account. Mr. Sanderson, the owner of one of the best orchards on the Lake Shore, cut out one half of his trees. The previous year one half of his fruit was bad, and, as he said, he was determined to have less fruit and yet more fruit. The result surpassed his most sanguine hopes, and he realized a much larger revenue from the orchard. On the Lake Shore they will not now think of planting trees closer than forty feet square, and if you asked them why, they will tell you, "We have the open space in which we can grow crops, and we find at the same time that we get more perfect fruit and more of it." We crop our orchards every year, and manure too. It takes the bulk of the manure to manure the orchards: the trouble is that the orchards are starving for manure, and have to get it on a great many farms on the Lake Shore at the expense of the rest of the land. The farm yard manure has all to go to the orchard, and they grow the finest fruit you can imagine, but where they do not get it the fruit is not of the same excellent quality, and we have a larger number of orchards than we have the means of fertilizing. It has gone so far that I have heard farmers swear—you know they do break out sometimes—that they would cut down the rest of their trees that they could not manure; that the land was not yielding them what it would if in the natural state without an orchard at all, and I believe that will be the result, that many will eventually cut down their orchards. When trees die they are not planting any in their places, the vacancies are not filled up any more

As I have already said, there are many causes why fruit in this county is not in the condition it was some time ago, but at the same time let no one imagine that this county does not grow fruit. Last year some thirty or forty thousand barrels of apples were shipped from this county, one man putting out ten thousand, and another six thousand barrels—just one half the thirty thousand, and a little more. We grow an immense quantity of apples here, but the great trouble is the want of trimming; they are not properly pruned. A great many of the trees grow up just like bushes, no trimming of any account being done to them at all, and the deep soil of this county is sufficient to grow a tremendous brush top in an apple tree, and a tremendous crop of apples besides, in spite of all these defects. Another reason why apple orchards are not in their proper state is because proper sites were not selected, the orchards being all put upon the highest portions of the ridge. There is a high ridge, and all the water dips this way for twelve miles, and for half a mile into the lake. They planted their orchards on the highest part of this land, and in dry summers these trees are dried out at the roots; I have seen trees totally die in our orchard for want of moisture. If we had them on lower ground, where the water would reach the roots, and manured them, we would have magnificent crops, because orchards situated in those places have borne well when ours on the ridge are lacking. I think it a great mistake to plant orchards in such a position, and am of opinion that one of the greatest elements of success in the culture of apple orchards is the selection of a suitable site, and then to give proper attention to pruning and so on. It has occurred to me to ask the question whether the shell bark is a protection to them, or whether it is a harbour for insects, and would be better removed, perhaps there is some gentleman here who has some experience that will enable him to say. Of course this new, fresh bark is exposed to the blasting winds of winter, and I have often thought that perhaps the removal of the shell bark was hurtful to trees. Of the different varieties of apples the Greenings are the favourite with us. There are other good apples too, such as the Russet, which is a favourite. The Ben Davis is not a very great favourite; we think most of the Baldwins, Greenings and Russets, and there are men in our section who out of a thousand trees have planted nine hundred and ninety-nine Greenings. The Spitzenberg we do not grow at all, it does not amount to anything with us, but in from the shore, on clay ground, they can grow the finest Spitzenbergs I have ever seen.

APPLES AS FODDER FOR STOCK.

The PRESIDENT raised this subject by the question,—How do you use your refuse apples?

Dr. MCCULLY.—I mostly feed them to the stock on the farm. We gave a large quantity of apples as a bonus to assist a man in establishing an evaporator at Buckhorn, but last year he did not run it; although he seemed to get very fair prices for the fruit, it did not pay.

The PRESIDENT.—Have you ever considered the question of feeding stock with refuse apples?

Dr. MCCULLY.—No, only in a general way. I have found that to feed about a bushel to a milch cow a day, makes a considerably larger flow of milk, but I have never tested it by weighing the milk or testing the cream or butter. At the same time one needs to be careful, for it will founder cows too; I have seen cows eating when we were making cider, and seen them foundered several times.

The SECRETARY.—Professor Mills has said that the elements of a perfect food require to be in the proportion of one to five, that is one part of albuminoids to five of carbo-hydrates; and I have read somewhere that the apple contains about that proportion, and is therefore a perfect food. If that is the case, it is a matter for consideration whether it would not pay us, or the farmers who scarcely know whether their orchards are profitable or not, to grow apples solely for feeding purposes. A gentleman at Rochester (Mr. Brooks) stated that even if farmers could not sell their apples at all it would be the rankest folly to cut down their orchards. He said that a good proportion was two quarts of meal to four quarts of apples, and that cattle would do as well on this food as they would if fed wholly

upon meal. He said further that a gentleman of his acquaintance had put up one thousand bushels of apples last fall, and fed them all to his stock with the best results.

Prof. PANTON.—I do not think that an analysis of the apple would show that it contained the proportions of the necessary elements requisite to make it a perfect food; the difficulty is that the apple contains a great excess of the carbo-hydrates over the albuminoids, and is far from being in the proper proportion. At the same time, when fed with something else rich in albuminoids, such as meal formed from ground peas, or oats, or bran, it makes an excellent food, but fed alone the apple contains too great an excess of carbo-hydrates to make it a successful food. As Dr. McCully has remarked, a great deal depends upon judicious feeding. If you started out to feed apples to cows that had not been accustomed to them, and fed them half a bushel or so a day, the results would probably be serious and not at all satisfactory; but if you commenced with small proportions and worked up to about half a bushel at a feed with some meal—pea meal, or made from a mixture of peas and oats—to raise the proportion of albuminoids, you would have a very good feed stuff, and in that way, I think, the excess of apples that cannot be disposed of in the market might be successfully and profitably got rid of.

Dr. MCCULLY.—How would bran do?

Prof. PANTON.—Very well; that is where the whole thing rests. The analysis of the apple reveals too small a proportion of albuminoids to carbo-hydrates, smaller than one to five, and to make up for this you must add bran or something rich in albuminoids. You must not bring animals into it at once, but by degrees work them up to it, which may be done with safety, and the experience of those who have tried it in this way has been that it is instrumental in increasing the flow of milk and its value as well.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—There is one point in connection with the use of apples in this manner that has not been brought out—their healthfulness in moderate quantities. That is a point which I think needs to be emphasized. If you feed apples judiciously to stock and cattle it will produce in their constitution a degree of health and vigour which will enable them to make the best use of the other food that is given them, and to draw more good from it.

Dr. MCCULLY.—The most successful effort I ever made in raising calves was by giving them plenty of milk and allowing them to run in the apple orchard. I never saw animals thrive so well as they did under those circumstances. A gentleman told me last fall that his sons had been endeavouring to make a certain calf they had gain three pounds a day in weight, and they fed it for thirty days in the manner advocated by the professor, with plenty of ground oats, bran and such like, at the same time allowing it to run among the apples. At the end of the time they only lacked ten pounds of being able to fill the bill, and this gentleman said he felt sure that the apples had a great deal to do with their success.

WILLIAM MACDONALD.—I have a great many opportunities of talking over these matters with farmers, and have come to what is to me a satisfactory conclusion. In the first place, I almost invariably find that cattle-feeders feed them to cows, and very seldom to fattening animals; for this, I think, a very good cause can be assigned. There is in milk, in some shape, a large percentage of phosphate of soda, in which apples are also rich, and this, taken in conjunction with the fact that the milch cow is an animal whose nervous system—which is chiefly composed of phosphoric acid and soda—is extraordinarily developed, may have the effect of supplying the necessary constituents. Another thing, if fed in winter they are very valuable as a succulent food alone, much more so than roots. The acid in the apple is very cooling, and has also a medicinal effect. This agrees with the experience of those who keep apples till early in the spring, and feed them in the warm weather; they find extraordinary results from their medicinal effects when changing from dry grain fodder.

Mr. WILSON.—I would like the Professor to tell us what is the best feed to use with apples—peas, oats, shorts, bran, or what? There are many who have orchards, and, as he says, the proper way is to bring stock up to apples gradually, it would be interesting to know the best feed to use with them.

Prof. PANTON.—Peas first, and corn and bran by weight, taking a pound of each.

Mr. MACDONALD.—Put new process bran and peas. I would not recognize corn at all, and shorts is somewhat inferior to bran.

FRUIT GROWING IN KENT.

Mr. MACKENZIE ROSS.—The question has been asked, "What kind of fruits can we grow in Kent?" For my own part, I make more money out of early apples than out of late ones, and I think every fruit grower will agree with me when I say, I think our fall apples are the finest we possess. I never fail in making from 80 to 100 cents out of a bushel of Duchess of Oldenburg. It is a handsome, hardy apple, and comes into bearing when it is young. The Red Astrachan is a little too acid, and the crop is very often inferior. I would feel very sorry to be without the Russian apples. I have a few, planted in 1873, the first of which is Peter the Great. I have also the Grand Duke Constantine, Count Orloff, Grand Sultan, Nicolaieff and Red Transparent. They are the handsomest apples I have, and I always get twenty or thirty cents a bushel more for Russian apples than any others. They are very beautiful and smooth, and always perfect, and I have very fine crops. Then, of course, the old Early Harvest is no longer considered worth planting. Then we have that charming apple called the Kentish Fillbasket and the Beauty of Kent. Then there is another charming apple, the Gravenstein; I am sorry that in this part of the country it is not a late apple. Then we have the Sweet Bough. I remember when travelling through this county in 1873, selecting fruit to be sent to Boston, coming to a gentleman's orchard, and he said to me, "There is an apple that won't hurt you if you eat a bushel of them." I never saw a more beautiful apple than the large Sweet Bough. Then comes the Hawley and then the Alexander: and what is more beautiful than the St. Lawrence? The Rev. Dr. Matheson once said to me that it could never be properly grown out of the Island of Montreal, but I have seen samples in the garden of the warden of the County of Kent that were astonishing. The Ben Davis, though an extremely handsome apple, I consider very inferior. Then we have the Swayzie Pomme Grise, the Russett, the Hastings, and I believe if I went on I could name over a hundred varieties in my own collection. I don't think I have too many. Some people, if they were going to put out a hundred apple trees, would plant ninety-nine Baldwins; and I have seen one gentleman cut down a charming orchard of Ribston Pippins to make room for the Baldwin.

The PRESIDENT.—Does the Ribston Pippin do well here?

Mr. ROSS.—It does, and the Blenheim Pippin. As I have said before we consider the County of Kent, with genial climate, has no superior for growing either apples or pears. I would say to those gentlemen who have no Russian apples, by all means get some. Unfortunately they all come in early, but they are most charming fruit.

Mr. LANGFORD.—I have an apple orchard, but I don't make much money out of it, and I have been thinking whether it would not be better to cut it down, and make more money out of the space in some other way—in raising crops of some kind. I have probably a thousand trees, and for the fruit of at least one hundred of them I cannot get a buyer at all, either the trees are not the right kind or the buyers don't come here. In regard to my orchard, I have been very much pleased at what I have heard to-day, and now have a notion not to cut it down; after hearing of the good success met with at the Colonial Exhibition I think probably there will be a market for our apples, and we shall find them more profitable.

The PRESIDENT.—What varieties do you find best and grow most of?

Mr. LANGFORD.—Unfortunately I have a good many Talman Sweets, and they seem to be a dead letter.

The PRESIDENT.—The only market for them is the Boston market.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—They are splendid growers; you should top-graft them.

Mr. BOGLER.—I am more interested in plums than in apples. I have a small orchard of plums, and my experience is that the Lombard is the best. I brought several varieties on the market last year that I considered were finer, but somehow the Lombards always sold first. The only trouble I have with my plum trees is that they are generally overloaded. I lost a good tree last year from that cause. One year, when the hogs and cows had been kept out of the orchard the year before, I found a number of curculio, still in the chrysalis state. I let my fowls in the orchard and they scratch up the ground and

destroy them—as soon as I let the hogs and fowl in I would see the fowls afterwards under these trees every morning. The hogs, I find, are remarkably fond of the unripe fruit, and will travel all over picking it out.

Mr. TYLER.—I am in the southern portion of the County of Essex, about sixty miles from here and three-quarters of a mile from Lake Erie. I am principally growing peaches and apples. I have sixty-five trees now, from one to five years old, all of which are looking well; and I had a very good crop last summer. Most of my apple trees are in bearing; it is eleven years since they were set. I have a number of Greening and Baldwin trees, some Golden Russet, Sweet King, Northern Spy and Ben Davis; the early and late Crawford Peach, the Smock, Alexander and Waterloo. I had somewhere about 5,500 baskets of peaches. I marketed some in Chatham, some in Windsor, some at home; about 800 baskets went to London, some to Hamilton, and fifty or seventy-five baskets, I think, to Brampton. I feel inclined to go on with peach culture.

A MEMBER.—Do you cultivate your peach orchard?

Mr. TYLER.—Yes, but as a tree gets larger I do not go so close to it. The soil is very poor—sand and gravel—and I use barn yard manure, what little I do use. Peach trees, I think, are better without manure.

Mr. PETTIT.—Are there a considerable quantity of grapes along the shore?

Mr. TYLER.—Yes, quite a number. I have one vine of Moore's Early, the Concord and the Delaware.

Mr. PETTIT.—What number of acres do you think are occupied in vineyards on the islands?

Mr TYLER.—I could not tell.

President LYON.—What is your practice in pruning peach trees?

Mr. TYLER.—I would run them up one foot from the ground, and I would cut away very few of the lower limbs.

The PRESIDENT.—Are you troubled with winter killing.

Mr. TYLER.—No. In 1883 winter killing hurt me, but it was a hard winter, and there was a very heavy storm came and swept the snow off, and the trees were exposed all winter.

Dr. MCCULLY.—What is your principal early peach?

Mr. TYLER.—The Alexander.

Dr. MCCULLY.—How does the Crawford grow?

Mr. TYLER.—It grows very fine and fast, but I think it is not worth cultivation.

The PRESIDENT.—Is it not a good grower?

Mr. TYLER.—It is a good grower, but it grows no peaches. It is five years old, and I don't think I have averaged half a dozen peaches a year. The Early Rare Ripe fruited very well; I am growing some seedlings I have been cultivating,

Mr, EVERETTS.—Have you the Mountain Rose Peach?

Mr. TYLER.—Yes, I have some. It is a middling good peach, not a very good flavour I think. It is below the standard in quality, although it sells very well. I have the Old Mixon, which is one of the best, of course; you cannot get many of them.

A MEMBER.—I come from a county where they have been trying to grow peaches without much success. Ten or fifteen years ago a number of parties went into peach culture on the Lake Huron shore. The locality was thought to be favourable, but winter killing interfered so much that we had almost abandoned it.

The PRESIDENT.—What about other fruit?

The MEMBER.—We have light soil up there, and have to study what is best adapted for it. I went up there expecting that the favourable influence of the lake would help me a great deal, but as regards preventing spring frosts it has very little influence. It keeps off fall frosts, however, to some extent, and I think perhaps if we paid more attention to grapes the influence of the lake might help us. We are going into strawberries and raspberries, and I was interested in hearing the opinions expressed as to the varieties of small fruit, although the matter under discussion relates of course to small fruits for families more than for markets. We are encouraged, however, to believe they can be grown on our light land.

The PRESIDENT.—Do you make a specialty of any kind of fruit?

The MEMBER.—I have tried pears. I am afraid, however, that they will not do; the soil is too light. The trees did well when young, and have not been troubled with blight, but they seem to be lacking in vigour, and I am afraid pear growing is not going to be a success on that light land. Neither is apple growing to the extent small fruits and grapes will be. Mr. Hill, an acquaintance of mine, is growing small fruits in another part of the county, on a different soil.

Mr. HILL.—During the last two years I have taken an interest in fruit, and this is my first visit to a meeting of this association. I have for several years past had pleasure in reading the *Horticulturist*, which I believe has been the means of interesting me in fruit, to make money out of it. When I first went into the centre of the County of Lambton I interested myself in pears extensively for an ordinary person, having some three or four hundred trees. A good many of these have had the blight, some kinds more than others. The Dr. Reeder is a very excellent flavoured pear, and has stood the blight excellently, and another kind called the Beurre D'Anjou is almost free from blight; but I have not found growing pears a success. I have lately gone into the culture of small fruit, and hope in the course of two or three years to give you some experience in that line.

The PRESIDENT.—What kind of small fruit?

Mr. HILL.—Strawberries and raspberries. The last two years I have been reaping the harvest of two acres each year. Last year I sold off the two acres $640, and the previous year $630. Two years ago I planted the Turner, which is hardy and ripens quite as fast as I want a raspberry to. I find it too soft for the foreign market, however, but as we have a good local demand, I get them there in good shape. Last summer was my first real crop of the Turner. I had about two acres, about a quarter of which is injured in a way I will speak of again, and out of the two acres I last year took $200. I have a large number of Cuthberts which seem to be bearing. I am going into blackberries extensively, as I find they will be a good market berry, though not so good for home use. In growing my strawberries I just take one crop. I plant them in rows about four feet apart, and about a foot and a-half in the row; cultivate them thoroughly with a horse cultivator, and encourage all the plant I can, doing as little hand work as possible. I cover with straw and rake off in the spring late, so as to keep the plants back as much as possible. By doing this I find I have larger fruit, and get one or two cents per box for it more in our market than is given for that from any other place. My fruit is both larger and better in quality. I have grown several varieties, and find none so good for the market as Wilson's Albany.

A MEMBER.—Have you tried the Crescent?

Mr. HILL.—Yes, but there is one fault with it. It ripens earlier than the Wilson, but the fault I have with the Crescent is that it will not stand shipping. The Wilson will stand much better. I like the Manchester and the Wilson best of all.

The PRESIDENT.—Do you pick the Wilson when perfectly ripe, or wait till it becomes darker?

Mr. HILL.—I caution the pickers to have them well ripe, and those who bring in a basket of fruit poorly ripened don't get paid for picking it; it is just set aside. I get my pickers from the town and pay them by the box, from a cent and a half to two cents over the rest. I have little cards printed "one quart," "two quarts," "six quarts," and so on, and we have a little card so many quarts, and we just hand out this ticket to the picker and take the basket.

The PRESIDENT.—Did you ever try crates instead of baskets?

Mr. HILL.—No; I have seen them tried, but don't like them. In my raspberry patch, about a quarter of an acre of it on the lowland, which is my best soil, my raspberries turned yellow and produced hardly any fruit, while on the soil just a couple of feet higher, the canes are very strong. I hope some of the professors will be able to tell me the cause and advise me what to do. I think the strawberries were more profitable than raspberries. I would suggest that in preparing a plantation the plants should never be taken from the crop in the field, as in that way you take the outside plants, which are very poor. The plan I would adopt in future is to have a piece of soil well adapted for growing roots, and keep it especially for growing plants, and never touch my field at all; have a place specially for plants, dig them all up, and plant again.

A MEMBER.—Did you grow raspberries in hills or rows?

Mr. HILL—In rows six feet apart, and from thirty to thirty-six inches in the row, keeping them all perfectly clean and thoroughly cultivated. We take out a lot immediately after the fruit is off. The tendency of raspberries, of course, is to bend down, and I this year took the precaution to have my man when thinning out, which I think is necessary, especially for the Turner, take out the leaning ones as well as those that were weakly, so my plantation has perfectly straight canes; all standing up quite straight.

Mr. WILSON.—Don't you think old plants bear earlier in the season?

Mr. HILL.—They might, but I could realize fully two cents a box more for mine. The red ones grow up probably about two feet. The Turner shoots do not grow up so high in the first place, but sprout out lower down, forming a very heavy branch—very heavy at the base.

A MEMBER.—How many plants do you set to the acre of blackcaps?

Mr. HILL.—If you plant them about six feet and a half apart, and about three and a half feet the other way, about 1,800 plants, perhaps, to the acre.

THE QUESTION DRAWER.

On reassembling in the evening the question drawer was opened, and the following questions read and discussed:

THE PEACH LOUSE.

QUESTION.—Is there anyone present who knows the habits of the peach louse, and what is the best way of destroying it?

The SECRETARY.—I have not met with a peach louse; we have an apple bark louse.

A MEMBER.—It comes in the month of July, and is very small, like what you find on the cherry.

The PRESIDENT.—We have something about the same among the peach growers on the western shore. I suppose it is the aphis; I expect that is what is intended. There is just one process that applies to all these as well as aphides on the apple or cherry tree. In our vicinity its spread has been prevented by destroying it on its first appearance.

A MEMBER.—I have done so, and it has not spread a great deal; I find it on some trees much worse than others.

MULCHING PEACH TREES.

QUESTION.—When is the best time to mulch peach trees, and when should the mulch be removed?

The SECRETARY.—I have never been in the habit of mulching peach trees at all. I don't understand what purpose there can be, unless to protect the roots in winter time. They don't require mulching in summer, because we keep them cultivated. I suppose the writer refers to the winter season, to protect the roots.

A MEMBER.—The object is to keep the tree back in the spring—so as to make it late in the spring. It is not liable to a change of weather during the winter.

The PRESIDENT.—A friend of mine told me not long ago that he tried growing two or three varieties of peaches in the County of Perth, where they do not grow naturally at all, and, as the frost set in late, he had water under the trees, and he allowed it to freeze well and covered it with a strong, heavy mulch. But at the same time he just killed his trees in the spring by holding that on too long, all except one tree on the north side of the building, where it was naturally frozen till late in the spring. That tree did well and bore fruit. The action of the sun on the heads of the trees while the root power was dormant, evidently had the effect of killing them.

Dr. MCCULLY.—I thought the gentleman referred to planting trees. We mulch as soon as possible after planting, in order to retain the moisture.

EARLIEST FREESTONE PEACH.

QUESTION.—What is the earliest freestone peach worthy of cultivation?

Dr. McCULLY.—The Early York comes in earlier than the Crawford, and I think it is one of the best peaches in the country. It is good for the market, not being easily injured by transportation. and it is of very fine flavour. We have two kinds here, a small variety which is very productive, and a large kind called the Honest John, a most magnificent peach in every way, its only fault being that the market requires a yellow peach. For my own part I think the white peaches are superior to the yellow. I am told, too, that the Yellow Rare Ripe is an earlier peach than any other.

A. M. SMITH.—The Early Purple is the earliest perfect freestone peach I know of, but it is small. We used to cultivate a peach at Grimsby called the Honest John, which was a yellow peach, and ripened fully a week ahead of the Early Crawford. There seems to be some confusion about the Honest John, there being several called by that name. We had some flesh and some yellow coloured. I believe there is a peach known as the Schumacher, that is claimed to be a freestone. Do you know anything about it, Mr. Lyon?

President LYON.—It is quite an early peach, but not of very good quality; it is a freestone peach.

THE DOMINION STRAWBERRY.

QUESTION.—What do you think of the Dominion strawberry as a market fruit?

A. M. SMITH.—In our section where we are near the market we have nothing that pays better, but it is not a very good shipper. It comes in after the Wilson, and with us is very profitable, but it will not stand shipping too far.

NITRATE OF SODA FOR STRAWBERRIES.

QUESTION.—Could nitrate of soda be profitably employed in growing strawberries, on light soils; and if so can a constant supply of the unadulterated article be obtained in this country?

Prof. PANTON.—I don't know that it has ever been tried. It might be applied with a certain degree of success but I cannot speak from experience. In regard to its being obtained pure I could not say. I think it is worthy of trial, but it would be risky for too light sandy soil. I would like to mix something with it, some farmyard manure, to give it more retentive power. I know it has been found excellent on grass land and some of the cereals. The quantity for ordinary crops is about two hundred pounds to the acre. Dried blood has a wonderful effect on Strawberries, not on the berry immediately, but between the rows.

MACKENZIE ROSS.—About a year ago I had about a thousand loads of night soil drawn on to my place and ploughed it in, and I venture to say there were no better strawberries than I had that year. The first year it was a little too hot. The Sharpless under this manure did tremendous.

Prof. PANTON.—In reference to night soil I have heard lately a good deal of its use by market gardeners down at Carleton, but they have to watch for fear of it burning, and they try mixing it with farmyard manure with very good results. By itself they are very much afraid of it.

FRUIT PRESERVERS.

QUESTION.—Are fruit preserving powders or liquids being successfully and profitably used?

Prof. SAUNDERS.—I shall have to ask whether the idea is to bring out the use of solutions or powders for preserving food to be eaten afterwards, or merely for exhibition.

The SECRETARY.—I think it is for use.

Prof. Saunders.—As far as my experience goes I should say that I do not yet know of any fluids for preserving fruits so that they will retain a sufficient proportion of their natural qualities to make them so palatable as to be attractive on the table for eating purposes. Salicylic acid is perhaps the least objectionable of any, and I do not think the acid has anything to do with producing the insipid character of the preserved specimen, I think water has more to do with it. I think that water without the addition of any chemical at all would entirely destroy the freshness of the fruit, that is its freshness and flavour for the table. I do not look for the introduction of anything of that sort that will prove of much value. I think, however, that these solutions are exceedingly valuable to fruit growers and institutions where it is necessary to preserve specimens for future reference, so as to indicate the size, form and general appearance of the fruit, but I don't think we are going to get anything better than a strong solution of sugar to preserve our fruit so as to preserve the natural flavour and fitness for the table.

Mr, Beall.—I think there is one exception. I have seen in my own house gooseberries preserved or kept for three years with nothing but water; of course kept in air-tight jars, and just as nice when taken out as the first day.

Prof. Saunders.—That would not apply to ripe gooseberries-

Mr. Beall.—I don't know. These were just ordinary fruit such as you would obtain for preserving, not ripe. Of course the water had been boiled first, and allowed to cool, and they were kept in air-tight jars.

Prof. Saunders.—The character of the green gooseberry is hardly such as to tempt anyone to eat it raw, and it has not such a flavour as I was thinking of. I am glad, however, to learn that they can be preserved in that way, because it will be useful in preserving samples.

Dr. McCully.—I referred in the question to preserved specimens such as we have here to-day; not for domestic purposes. I have seen fruit preserving powders advertised that would keep green fruits fresh any length of time.

Prof. Saunders.—The use of these powders is comparatively old; they have been going the rounds this last five or six years, and as far as I have seen they are all salicylic acid, sometimes coloured so as to disguise it, and sometimes mixed with sugar. I know some years ago, when they were first introduced, people who were desirous of preserving their grapes and other fruits paid twenty-five or fifty cents for the receipt, and took it to a druggist, and found they were buying salicylic acid, and they did preserve them, so far as appearance was concerned anyway. The law of diffusion of fluids, where the fruit is ripe, always results in a lot of water finding its way into the fruit, and a lot of saccharine matter finding its way out. The result was that at the end of a year nobody wanted to eat the grapes, and the business died out after the first year—nobody tried it a second time. Now, in regard to Dr. McCully's point, that of preparing solutions to preserve fruit for exhibition purposes, it will take some time to explain. I have worked at it some months with different kinds of fruits, and the results attained varied with different kinds of fruit. I find that any fruit of light colour—yellow or white fruit—will preserve best in a solution of sulphurous acid, the acid you realize the presence of by the nose when you light a match. Now that frequently averts any tendency to decomposition, and the form, and colour and character of yellow peaches, yellow apples, and yellow raspberries and ripe gooseberries is preserved, and all fruits of that character preserve admirably in that fluid; and pears, also, will preserve in it in such a manner as to excite admiration. They are a little more delicate looking than is natural, but of course for exhibition purposes that is no detriment, for they certainly retain their form and attractive brilliancy. That was the fluid used at the Colonial Exhibition for all that class of fruits. I learned subsequently that it has been used in some German collections in a similar way, and the fruit kept for several years without any change. At the time I left the Colonial Exhibition the fruits had been in the fluid some four or six months, and did not seem to have suffered at all in appearance. The green colours were not so difficult to preserve; some were preserved by salicylic acid and some hydrate of chloral, varying from three to five per cent. in strength; others in boro-glycerit-, which is a mixture of boracic acid and glycerine, also about five per cent. in strength. These two solutions were found to be the best for green and also red fruits, but the success attending the preservation of red

colours was only partial, in some instances very partial. I do not think there is any probability of our being able to find a chemical to preserve the red colour of fruits under such conditions as had to be submitted to at that exhibition, where the fruit were exposed to the sun light all summer long. Some of our red apples could hardly be recognized on account of the lack of colour. That is a class of experiments I hope to continue carrying on, and in the course of time I may be able to give the results of my endeavours in that direction. I do not wish to depreciate the results we obtained at the Colonial, for, apart from a purely horticultural standpoint, the fruits were very beautiful, and considered admirable by the great bulk of the public, but they would not have withstood the criticisms of a horticultural expert. Still, on the whole, the exhibition was very fine, and a grand success. Solutions of salt, I have since learned, are perhaps better for the preservation of plums and such fruits as will sink in a solution of salt than the others I have named, but I found that solutions of salt were not well adapted to apples and pears, because the specific gravity of the fluid was so great as to force the specimens to the top, and no matter what devices were resorted to keep them under, the pressure required kept them out of shape, and they burst and were destroyed in that way. There were many difficulties in the way, which were all surmounted in a way which I think did credit to the country. With regard to the strength of the sulphurous acid, the strength I used was about one-half, or in some instances one-third the strength it is ordinarily found in commerce. That is, it is a water saturated solution of the acid, and that diluted with one or two parts of water. The salicylic solution was made by dissolving a drachm of the acid in a small quantity of alcohol—about an ounce or two, and adding to that solution a gallon of water. It would partially precipitate, but if stored some time would almost all dissolve, and the small portion that did not dissolve was separated by straining through muslin.

Mr. Beall.—I wrote to you, I think, telling you that a friend of mine had used spirits of turpentine; did you try it?

Prof. Saunders.—I did not, because the regulations of the exhibition would not admit of the use of any inflammable spirits such as spirits of turpentine, on account of the likelihood of fire in case the bottle was broken. I propose to try it when I have an opportunity of doing so without risk.

Prof. Panton.—I have been experimenting in the same direction for a most important purpose. I think it would be exceedingly interesting if some fluid could be found which would preserve apples and similar fruits in their natural appearance for this purpose. I have for quite a time been watching Prof. Saunders' researches. I have tried salcylic acid and it has given me the best results, but I found out that there was a tendency to precipitate the salcylic acid from the solution. The strength was about sixty grains to the gallon, and I used about a quart of alchohol.

Prof. Saunders.—Mine was about one or two ounces, added to a gallon of water.

Prof. Panton.—I noticed that raspberries maintain their colour pretty well in the salcylic acid. While you could scarcely say it is the natural colour, it is not so bad; but strawberries lose colour almost in a week or two. So far as my experience with it has gone, it seems that you might be very much discouraged in trying to dissolve salcylic acid.

Prof. Saunders.—A good plan would be to use a little borax, which is itself an antiseptic.

COLOURING OF FRUIT.

Question.—Is it practicable to obtain colour in fruits independently of the ripening or maturing process?

Prof. Saunders.—I cannot see the object of propounding such a question; I don't know anyone who would have experience in that matter.

President Lyon.—The object, I presume, is to bring out the relative conditions under which colour and ripening are produced. There is an idea, for instance, that colour in vegetation is the effect of frost. I don't quite believe it; I don't know whether others do yet.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—You mean the red colouring matter in the leaves of trees?

President LYON.—No, in fruits.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—It seems to be a general law of nature that the red colours do not, as a rule, obtain until the fruit reaches a stage known as ripeness, or, at least, the stage of maturity which will be the result of keeping.

President LYON.—In our state of Michigan we have great variations in different localities, otherwise apparently under about the same conditions, in the colouring of the same kinds of fruit. The Rhode Island Greening in some places will be without the slightest colouring, while in others it will assume a most brilliant hue, and the same is true of almost all other fruits—they colour much more in some localities than others. I have never heard the cause of the difference explained.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—It was remarked at the Colonial Exhibition this last year that the fruit from Quebec had a much higher colour than the same from Ontario, and we know hardy Russian fruits are almost all characterized by brilliant colours, which corroborates what has been said by Mr. Lyon.

THE INDIAN CETONIA *(Euryomia Inda.)*

QUESTION.—There is a kind of bug that has been found on peach trees by a gentleman near me. What is it?

Prof. SAUNDERS.—I should think it must be the Euryomia Inda, a family of insects with whose larval history I am not much acquainted. There are several species, all of which are found feeding on sweet fruits. This species before us comes quite early in the season, and a later brood make their appearance in the autumn. Of course they don't get fruits in the spring, and what they feed on then I don't know; probably sweet sap, or wounded trees and shrubs. I know I have found them in such situations. Most people, I know, think they are bees, for they fly around in the day time. They merely feed on the ripe fruits; I cannot say whether they puncture sound specimens, or only resort to those already cracked or punctured by other insects. They have never been sufficiently abundant to constitute a serious source of trouble to fruit growers.

APPLE PACKING.

QUESTION.—What is the most expedient and profitable way to pack apples for the market?

The PRESIDENT.—I don't know that I can add anything to the advice I have already so frequently given. The best way we know of is to pack in barrels, and the most profitable way is to include none but first-class specimens. There are certain kinds of apples, such as the Swayzie Pomme Grise, and possibly the Wagener and Fameuse, which it will pay to pack in half barrels; the same shape as any other barrel, but only half the size. From a test of it which I made in the British market, I believe it will pay well. But so far as packing is concerned, there is no better way than in barrels. Many have talked a great deal about boxes, but after my experience of the past season I still prefer barrels to boxes. It seems, so far, that in boxes we have not been able to pack the apples so tight that they will not move, whereas a barrel properly packed is perfectly solid, and they carry admirably. At the same time, while advocating barrels, I would have them with as little bilge as possible. There is a barrel that I tried myself some years ago that is a great idea; it has large quarter hoops, and when you roll the barrel upon these hoops the bilge never touches the ground at all in the rolling. So far as we examined them there was very little in the way of bruising; they carried admirably. Perhaps something of that sort might be made.

The SECRETARY.—What do you think of the barrel without any bilge?

The PRESIDENT.—I don't know; that barrel rolls on the top and bottom hoop. I did try a few Tomlinson barrels; I think they were made out of whole timber.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—What is the objection to boxes?

The PRESIDENT.—The fruit was not packed tightly, and consequently they shook about and were bruised more than in the barrel; there seemed so be a difficulty in getting them in.

A MEMBER.—In regard to the time apples should be picked—I think we pick our apples altogether too late.

The PRESIDENT.—Do you refer to winter or summer apples?

The MEMBER.—Any apples.

The PRESIDENT.—There is a season of the year we must pick winter apples. You may leave them as late as you can without danger of frost, but in such a section as this they must be picked in the late fall. All I have to say is that they are sufficiently matured for shipping purposes when the apple has reached its normal size and colour. A great many people, I have found, pick their apples and pack them at once. I handled some apples from a man last year who said he made a specialty of that, and if he did I hope he never will again, for certainly his apples arrived in the worst possible condition—all wet and rotten. I believe strongly in what I have always practised myself—leaving the apples on the ground several days, and always packing in perfectly dry weather. Rain or any thing of that sort will not hurt them, and there is also this advantage, that an apple which has naturally colour, but which from being on the inside of the tree or in the shade has not attained it, will gain the natural colour by being allowed to remain on the ground for a few days.

Mr. BEALL.—Are summer apples the same as winter apples in that respect?

The PRESIDENT.—If you ship to a distance you will have to pick them before the time of ripening. The Duchess of Oldenberg will ship, but you have to pick it before it is thoroughly matured. Of course, for the local market, I would leave them till thoroughly matured.

Mr. ROSS.—In this county last year we were a month earlier than usual. On the 20th of September, the date of the Provincial Exhibition, fruits were thoroughly ripe, while those of other sections were green. Probably last summer was the hottest we have ever experienced, and the apples taken down from the trees blistered from the heat. The Ribston Pippins fell before they were entirely ripe, and the heat was so intense that the fruit did not keep on account of being too ripe in the barrel. Although in England it is one of the best and longest keepers; in this county it is not. It is matured in September, and will not keep very long. I think we should be governed by the season.

Dr. MCCULLY.—I had some experience in picking apples too early, and they all puckered down under the skin and shrunk. I am of opinion that there is no invariable date for apples to ripen. A man will have to exercise his common sense and be a sort of expert in the business. With us on the Lake Shore it is left a good deal to the buyers; when they are ready we are willing to pick them, and therefore they are sometimes picked too soon, and sometimes a little late. We generally do better to take them a little on the green side, because we escape the equinoctial winds. Occasionally these winds come along and knock down thousands of barrels. I know some of the best orchards where Baldwins were left to get colour, and a big wind came along and they were all shaken onto the ground, and hundreds of barrels of them were lost. I think we cannot tell exactly, but it is a good plan to pick winter apples quite early.

The PRESIDENT.—But, as you say, if you pick them a little too much on the early side they will shrivel.

Mr. ROSS.—Yes, a man must be an expert. I think the most approved plan of picking with us is to pick them into the barrels, with the barrel on a sort of sleigh or stone boat, and then to draw them into the stable, or shed, and allow them to stand with the heads open for a week or so. Keep them dry and cool, and away from the sun. We sometimes find when we pick our apples, especially Greenings,—and I leave them in piles under the trees—that if there is the least spot and the skin is broken they will commence at that spot, and in not more than three or four days it will have spread all over them; a ferment of some kind seems to have taken place. If the apple is kept in a dry place, it is not probable that this would happen in that way. And then there are some particular seasons when atmospheric conditions affect apples in that way, which makes lying out of doors bad, and sometimes occasions a great deal of loss. In the hot falls, when the apples

are left a good while on the trees, we always find more destruction from rot than when the weather is cold and the apples are not so ripe.

Mr. Lyon.—You send a good deal of fruit across the water, I understand, and I have heard the opinion expressed, that it would be good policy to send good fruit packed one by one, each wrapped in paper; that that course would be profitable. Has that been done?

The President.—Well, packing in paper has been tried, but I don't know that I would recommend it. We only tried it on a small scale. I don't know that it is necessary; but as to packing one by one, I believe, no matter what it costs the shipper to pack, it is better to pay it than to pack imperfectly. It is better to pick them up one by one, and be sure there is nothing wrong about an apple—no spot, wrinkle or worm hole, and to see that the barrel from top to bottom contains nothing but perfect apples. People on the other side don't begrudge the price; they make no question about that. What they want is to be sure they have a good article, and they don't want a medium or poor article at any price. I don't think it would pay to pack even fine specimens in tissue paper on an extended scale. It might pay for a few barrels for Covent Garden market, but for other markets I don't think it would. Packing in paper might have some effect in preventing the spread of disease in a barrel if any of the apples happened to be affected, but I don't think there is anything to be gained in general shipping.

Mr. Dempsey.—In regard to packing in boxes, I think I would rather risk tender varieties in boxes, not square boxes as we make them, two half-bushel boxes in one, but a bushel box made in one, square or as near as you can get it. I recommend picking them carefully, as you suggest. Every apple that has a spot or worm hole should be left out, and if there is a vacancy in the box which might be filled by a smaller apple, don't put it in; it is better to stuff in a piece of paper than fill the vacancy with a medium or inferior apple. Never send a poor apple, whatever may be the temptation; try to have every specimen perfect. I have seen some varieties of apples sold in England, and so has the President, from 19s. and from that to 21s. In the ordinary market here, I don't think people would make a shilling difference in these apples for their own use, but the English are so particular that they will pay any price for a perfect thing. They have plenty of money, and don't want our poor fruit; they have plenty of that sort of their own. They can buy their own green fruit for about two shillings a bushel in the market this year, so you can easily see what nonsense it would be for us to send our poor fruit there to compete with theirs at such prices as that. Some will say at once, "what shall we do with our culls?" One of the largest fruit growers that we have in our county—one who takes the greatest trouble to select his fruit—has all these culled winter apples, Ben Davis, Russets and Spys put carefully away to keep till the winter. He is now engaged in grinding them up into cider, which he is selling at twenty-five cents per gallon. A barrel of apples will make six gallons. How much more, I ask you, do you get for good apples than he is getting for his culls? He is actually receiving more for his culled apples to-day than we generally get for our best apples in the fall, so it is utter nonsense for us to think of packing for exportation poor apples when we can make as much by manufacturing them into cider; that is winter apples.

Mr. Wilson.—What do you do with the cider?

Mr. Dempsey.—Sell it at twenty-five cents per gallon by the barrel.

Mr. Wilson.—I had thousands of gallons for ten cents last year, and it was often as low as three cents.

SALT AS A FERTILIZER FOR ONIONS AND STRAWBERRIES.

Question.—Should salt be sown before or after planting onions; is it useful for strawberries, and when should it be applied?

Prof. Panton.—I should be inclined to sow it just immediately after the onion. I believe it would have some effect on onions, as it has a good effect on asparagus, celery and mangolds. Regarding its application, I say just immediately after sowing, not a long time before, because it is a soluble compound, and would leach the soil. I don't know that there have been any great results. Regarding strawberries, I could not say from experi-

ence. I hear a great deal about salt as a fertilizer, and from what I can gather from the United States, it seems to be popular on loamy soil; on clay it is of little or no service. One of the chief functions claimed for it is attracting moisture, but it seems also to have a salutary effect in breaking up compounds in the soil; alkalies and the phosphate of lime seem to be acted upon to a certain extent. I have heard that good results have been noticed a year afterwards. It is generally believed that you get the results the first year, but latterly very practical men who have discussed this matter, claim that as good results have been produced the second year as the year previous. It is claimed for it, and no doubt there is a good deal of evidence in its favour, that it brings what might be termed a vigourous growth in vegetation, and it has a tendency, in a soil where you are afraid of a luxuriant growth, to make the plant take a firmer and better hold. This is particularly apparent in the case of low-lying soils, where the sowing of salt seems invariably to bring about a healthy condition in the plant. A great many have also spoken in its favour this winter as assisting in resisting rust and fungoid growths, and these things may also be applicable to the strawberry.

Mr. Wilson.—How much salt should be put on mangolds and asparagus, it is not generally known?

Prof. Panton.—I heard a person remark that he had actually put as much as twenty hundred weight to the acre; that is a ton.

Mr. Wilson.—Not for asparagus?

Prof. Panton.—No. I think the application should be from two to four hundred weight. I would never say a ton; this person I speak of had done it accidentally. Some one said he thought six hundred weight was beyond the mark, and this person said he had seen a ton put on, and it did not entirely kill the vegetation. For a garden I would recommend about the same quantity, two to four hundred weight per acre.

Mr. Beall.—I have used for the past twelve or fifteen years half a barrel on 400 square feet. I think it is better now than fifteen years ago.

Prof. Saunders.—Did you try one part and let the other go without?

Mr. Beall.—No.

Prof. Saunders.—I have been taught that wild asparagus grows in brackish water or water impregnated with salt on the sea shores of Europe. I was surprised to find wild asparagus growing in the Alps, thousands of feet above the level of salt water, and thriving remarkably well, and I thought we had not reached the bottom facts yet, and that possibly salt was not so essential as we have been in the habit of thinking.

Mr. Ross.—I have a large bit of asparagus, planted fifteen years ago, and I used to give it a liberal supply of salt, but lately I have not given it any at all, and I think I have better asparagus now. I use very little salt, and I think it is just as good asparagus as any I see in the country; I doubt if we require salt for it at all. What you want for asparagus is plenty of manure. They used to dig a trench three feet deep, and put in lots of old shoes and rubbish, and then put a lot of manure on top of that. I am under the impression that there is nothing like having your land thoroughly pulverized and rich, then put in your plant and give it plenty of manuring, once a year if possible, before the winter sets in. It is a very hardy plant, and as Prof. Saunders has said it is a plant that grows in Europe as well as in the wild west. I doubt very much the necessity of salt for it at all. It is just an old woman's notion.

Prof. Saunders.—Mr. Ross is carrying the idea further than I intended to go. I did not intend to repudiate salt Some years ago, when running a farm, I planted pease on land, and ran some furrows down and planted asparagus in the furrows the same way as corn, and with only a top dressing of manure I had asparagus on that as fine as any I ever saw growing in any beds prepared with all the paraphernalia that has been referred to. I think as far as that is concerned it is unnecessary.

Mr. MacDonald.—Salt has another action that has not been mentioned. A liberal dressing of manure on the surface will, if it is applied too thickly, do more injury than good. Salt has the same action as plaster, it dissolves some of the soluble constituents and carries them down to the roots of the plant, it acts on deep rooted and shallow rooted plants in different ways, it is beneficial to both clover and grass, but on different principles.

In clover it carries the soluble constituents down to the roots, and with grass the chloride of lime formed from the salt does not injure the grass as much as many other plants. There are many conditions of climate, cultivation and so on to be taken into consideration before salt can be intelligently applied, and I think it should never be applied in a greater quantity than 450 pounds to the acre.

Dr. McCULLY.—I have had great success in salting beds of Canada thistles. If you get right at them you will never be disappointed. I don't limit the quantity, I am very liberal in the matter, and I tell you it is good for Canada thistles.

EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS WANTED.

QUESTION.—Ought not fruit growers to ask the Dominion and Ontario Governments to establish one or more stations for testing fruits and experimental purposes?

Prof. SAUNDERS.—The whole system of experimental agriculture is at present in its infancy. I am doing my best to work order out of chaos, and have not reached any definite conclusions on the point mentioned, and would therefore rather be excused from answering.

Mr. ROSS.—I think the County of Kent might show something to them if a station were established in it, because the climate is congenial to fruit.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—It is the intention to make the central experimental station fall in with the work carried on at the different farm stations by distributing plants and seeds which it seems desirable under the circumstances to test in the different sections of the various Provinces, and thus far it will meet the want indicated in the query; it is impossible at the present time to go any further into the particulars than that.

The meeting was then adjourned till the next morning at nine o'clock.

CANADA AT THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

In the evening a banquet tendered to the association by the County Council of Kent was held in the Garner House, and after the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been disposed of that of "Canada at the Colonial" was proposed, coupled with the names of President A. McD. Allan and P. C. Dempsey.

Mr. ALLAN.—The subject with which you have so kindly coupled the names of Mr. Dempsey and myself is indeed a very comprehensive one, for during the three months we were over in the old country we saw a great deal. Speaking for myself, it was the first time I had crossed the Atlantic, and the first opportunity, therefore, I had had of seeing or personally knowing much about our parent nation. To do full justice to "Canada at the Colonial" would be a task of many hours, but as the audience present is a mixed one, consisting mainly of gentlemen interested in agriculture and horticulture, it may, perhaps, be well to touch only upon a few of the features of that great exhibition, in which they will be specially interested. To begin with cattle, as we have many farmers here, I had an opportunity at the great Smithfield Cattle Show, considered the great fat stock show of England, of judging, as far as my judgment goes in such matters, of the quality of the stock, taking it for granted that at that show I saw the best specimens of the particular grades of stock in that country. It was acknowledged there that they never had a finer exhibition of fat stock, especially hogs. I must say that according to my judgment our own stock breeders could hold their own with those of Great Britain in all points but one. Our roots and vegetables attracted much attention on the part of the farming community in England, and they were fain to acknowledge that even with their high state of cultivation they could not grow better or even as good roots as those produced in Canada. At the Smithfield show the roots were beautifully trimmed up, but compared with ours they were not the average size, and there was not as much feed to the acre of grain there as with us, although they manure and cultivate their soil to a far higher degree than our farmers do

here. Mr. Dempsey and I felt proud of our roots and vegetables. Then, as to our fruits. There has been heretofore a very wrong impression prevalent in Britain regarding our country. The general impression, even among the better educated class of people there, is that "this Canada of ours" is a land of snow and ice, where polar bears and Indians may be encountered almost everywhere. I have often been asked if I wasn't afraid of the Indians, and on such occasions would sometimes refer them to my head as a specimen of the Indian's prowess with the scalping knife. I do not think our Dominion Government could have devised anything more effectual in dispelling that idea of Canada than was the display of fruits grown in the Dominion made at the Colonial Exhibition. At the beginning of the season there was nothing but the fruit in jars, preserved in acid, which were admired very greatly; but the British public were suspicious of them, and entertained in many instances serious doubts of their being genuine fruits. The remark was often made, "Oh, yes, it is all very well; it looks very pretty, but for all we know it may be wax." I have often heard them when exchanging opinions with each other, express a doubt as to whether they were really specimens or waxen imitations of fruit. When the unpreserved fruit came to hand we had often to allow them to taste and see for themselves in order to dispel the allusion, and certainly our display astonished them very much indeed. The display was arranged in such a way as to attract the greatest amount of popular attention. The building in which it was exhibited was a large conservatory, running from east to west, and we laid out the fruits, commencing at the eastern end with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the eastern part of the Dominion, province by province, finishing up with British Columbia at the western extremity, showing the fruit of Canada from ocean to ocean. They were arranged in groups of provinces, not societies, showing the province the fruit was grown in and the particular society by which it was sent, or, if an individual, the name of the person. As far as we could we had the name of the grower on each plate, giving the name of the fruit and its particular variety, and of such a display as we had I assure you we felt very proud. I did expect at the time the fruit was being collected here that our exhibit would be something grand, but in my most sanguine anticipations I fell far short of the reality; I never expected it would be so perfectly grand as it turned out to be. As I said to Mr. Dempsey, after working all night to get it in order, I felt like going to Oxford street and investing in the highest plug hat to be found in all England. I don't know how any Canadian could feel otherwise than proud of such a magnificent display. We did our best to give all the information we could to the people, and to keep our exhibit before them. Wherever you would look your eye would be attracted by a label with "Canada" conspicuously marked in gold leaf letters; we wanted to keep their attention upon our country as much as possible. Other labels showed the particular part of the Dominion from which they came, and we had also an attractive yellow label with black letters, on which was printed, "All Grown in the Open Air by Ordinary Field Culture," which attracted much attention, and the thousands of people looking at that and seeing the brilliancy of the colouring of our fruit as compared with their own, could hardly believe that ours had been grown in the open air, the impression, even of the fruit growers being, that we must have employed some species of hot-house culture to produce such brilliant colouring and colossal dimensions. Now, from my experience there I have come to the conclusion—and being a shipper myself I feel privileged to make the statement—that our system of purchasing fruit from the grower and paying the grower has been a wrong one. I suppose the practice this year has been the same as in former years, the buyer paying as a rule an average of one dollar per barrel for winter fruit; that has been the general rule. Now, I believe the way we ought to buy the fruit is according to its variety. I have made a calculation upon some few varieties according to the prices obtained in the British market. The King of Tompkins County is worth per barrel in the orchard $1.50; Fallawater, $1.30; Baldwin, $1; American Golden Russet, $1.15; Mann, $1.15. The Northern Spy, spotted as we have had it this year, is worth about 90 cents, but if you can get a first-class quality without spot, it is worth $1.40. If I take the Swayzie Pomme Grise according to the best prices obtained, it is worth a great deal more—$2; but I don't think I would be justified in putting it at that. I am quite satisfied, at all events, that it would be to the interest of shippers in buying hereafter to purchase fruit in that way, if not upon that

scale, upon one something like it, paying for each variety as it grows. If you find a particular variety grown to perfection, pay the growers for it, and in that way there will be encouragement for them to grow to perfection the kinds which will obtain the highest price. We did not have much opportunity of testing Grimes' Golden on the British market, because we got so little. Rhode Island Greenings would give $1 this year, and, by-the-by, I think it is going to excel the Baldwin in the British market for price. This year Greenings came up wonderfully, and I found that the prejudice in the British market against green fruit is dying out. They are looking more now to quality, and for that reason I believe that before very long the Rhode Island Greening will bring a higher price than the Baldwin. I don't know that it is necessary for me to say much in regard to packing, except that it will pay a shipper, no matter what it costs him, to cull them out thoroughly, and secure nothing but the most choice specimens, perfectly clean, and without spot or wrinkle. Then they should be sized and coloured—that is, all the apples of one size and colour put together in one barrel, and marked according to what they are. Be honest with the man at the other side and the consumer, and let your apples always be fully up to the standard of the brand marked on the barrel, and you will find the British buyers will pay the highest price for them, and in that way you will realize better prices than you can by mixing different fruits in one barrel. I would advocate having three classes or brands, and you will realize better prices for the large and highly coloured apples, whereas if you mixed smaller ones with the larger ones, and green fruit with that which is highly coloured, you will only get prices below the medium, not the average at all. If you cull them out you will get three different prices, and for the poorest brand of the three you will get nearly as much as you would have done for the mixed ones, while for the highest quality you will receive the highest price going. The buyers in England are on the lookout, and when you have adopted a brand and they find that the apples are good, they will be on the alert for it, and if a barrel of a certain brand is found to contain apples inferior to what is represented, they will avoid that brand; so it is a point on which shippers cannot be too careful. If in shipping one year your apples did not turn out to be as good as represented, your next year's shipments, even though they might consist of the finest apples that could be obtained, would be injured by it. Many shippers this year took advantage of the Colonial Exhibition to ship to the London market in preference to others, and doing so, shipped direct by water. From my own experience, I would warn them against doing this, for I found that the experience of every man there who had received fruit from this side direct to London by water was disastrous. The fruit was injured on the passage up the Thames, and arrived in the market fully a week later than if landed at Liverpool and forwarded on to London by rail, thus entailing a double loss—the loss of a week's time, and the damage and pilfering consequent of their having to pass through so many hands. For this pilfering, the steamship companies blame the dock hands, and they in turn blame the custom house officials, and you can get no satisfaction at all; and we found that much better prices were always realized by shipping *via* Liverpool by rail to London. Besides that, coming up the River Thames is expensive. The dock companies' fees were something enormous,—eightpence per barrel landed on the dock, and then fees to the Duke of Bedford and goodness knows who not. The railways do charge too high a rate, however, from Liverpool to London at present, but they are going to pull the rates down. I have talked that matter over pretty thoroughly with the officials there, and I also suggested that the railway companies should provide accommodation at their stations centrally located in the city, where buyers could in a reasonable time buy, and the fruit be disposed of without expense, no rent being charged if the fruit is disposed of, instead of dealing at Covent Garden market, where the ubiquitous Duke of Bedford has to be paid a fee of three half-pence on every barrel. The railways took that up pretty well, the Midland so heartily that they had bought out half a block and started a new depot expressly for this purpose before I left, so that next year they will compete strongly for all the Canadian fruit going to London, and there will be no rent or charge to the shipper, and the fruit can be sold right in their own depot or kept for a reasonable length of time without charge, a point which will be of great value to our shippers. Then there is another point. All the last part of the season, through December, I cabled shippers sending me fruit to ship to London *via* Liverpool,

and I made an arrangement at London that if the Liverpool prices were better than the London prices, to stop it at Liverpool and sell there. If it would pay the difference in freight we allowed it to come on to London straight and sold there. Some of the gentlemen I dealt with in London also did business in Liverpool, and in that way I had the advantage of two markets; then, again, in other markets. Liverpool, of course, is the distributing point; they handle more than London or Glasgow. I found the markets varied a good deal with the supply and demand. I had one cargo, I remember, of 14,000 barrels, of which I had advice. The moment the steamer was in the Mersey, I thought to sell in Liverpool, but prices went up in Glasgow and I sent it on there; but before the vessel had arrived at Glasgow I had sold the 14,000 barrels in Copenhagen, Denmark. I took the night train to Glasgow, had them transhipped, and got my money in Glasgow. That is the best sale I made—32s. That, however, was delivered free in Copenhagen, but after paying all the expenses there was a very handsome profit left for the shippers, several of whom were concerned. Speaking of that, I believe that Copenhagen is going to be a valuable market for this country. Apples from this country have been received in Sweden, Norway and Denmark before, but I think this year they know them pretty thoroughly and appreciate them, as we were able to send them a very fine sample of fruit. At the same time, I am sorry to say that we got some brands in England that were not up to the mark. The packing generally was good. I find that the packers generally have got into a systematic method of working and generally pack well, if they would only cull out properly, and stop the miserable practice of putting in small and wormy fruit in the centre of the barrel, thinking the buyers will never find them. The buyers are very particular, and open up one end of the barrel and go down a little way, then turn it over after closing the barrel and investigate the other end, and if there is any suspicious appearance they will shake it out to see what it contains. They go through it here and there until they learn thoroughly the kind of fruit they are receiving from that particular shipper. Even if they have received several consignments of number one fruit from a shipper, they will turn over a barrel of his shipments here and there, so a shipper can never expect to escape if he establishes a reputation and then tries to trade on that with inferior fruit. I tested the matter of shipping in half barrels. I took out a number of small barrels that are used for shipping Virginia Newton Pippins in; it would take about two and a quarter of them to make a barrel of the size of ours. I lined these with paper and filled them with choice Swayzie Pomme Grise apples, and then went round to some of the best buyers and handed them a few apples to taste, telling them I was going to offer a few for the Christmas trade. They were offered there and started at 20 shillings, running up to 27 shillings the half barrel, the highest price ever known there except for Virginia Newton Pippins, for which very high prices are paid. That was better than 54 shillings for our barrel, but I do not think a large trade could be done in that way. There is a certain fancy trade which can be done in Covent Garden market for Christmas, but the trade would be very limited, of course. There are many other markets opening out for us, an important one of which is India. I look for the time when the Canadian Pacific Railway will have a first-class steamship line running across the Pacific, and we can do a good trade with India in apples. I understand that at the present time the price there is equal to sixteen cents per apple for Canadian apples. It seems that some American and Canadian apples have found their way to India in vessels carrying ice, and the prices realized have been sixteen cents per apple. I have been told by officers of the Indian service I have met, that although the market there would not be a very large one —because the class of people who could afford to pay for a luxury of that kind are not numerous—still it would pay, and that some of our varieties that will carry long distances would find a market there. As far as the distance is concerned, I don't apprehend any trouble in that respect myself. With a first-class line of steamers, such as the Canadian Pacific intend running, I do not think there will be any more risk in shipping there than to Liverpool. Then we tried France and Germany, and although the prices were not very extra, they being fruit growing countries and their people knowing little or nothing in regard to our apples, we got prices that under the circumstances rather astonished us; that paid expenses at all events, and in some cases a little over. From all that we have done and seen, I feel confident that there is market room enough for all the apples we

can possibly grow, and I am more satisfied than ever that in this Province of Ontario, or, "this Canada of ours," we can grow apples equal, nay, superior to any country in the world, not even excepting our good friends across the line; for, taking the average of the market during the last year, our apples sold for an average of three shillings a barrel more than theirs did. I am under the mark when I say that. On regular market days, when lots of fruit are being offered, you will see the buyers there in hundreds waiting around for something to suit them. If any European fruits are offered they are very indifferent, and don't seem to care at all. Then when the American fruit is offered the bids begin to come in, but when the seller announces from his stand that he is about to dispose of a few thousand barrels of Canadian apples, you will see them crowding right up to the desk to see what he has to offer, and the bids come in lively then, I assure you. It is the liveliest business I have seen for some time, to see our fruits sold in Covent Garden and other markets of Britain. I think I am not far astray when I say that the effects of this Colonial Exhibition in all our departments will be something grand for our country. From the conversation we had with farmers and others having sons and friends desiring to emigrate, we found that they were all anxious to gain a little more information of our Dominion, about the state of agriculture and horticulture, and they were all much interested when they came to see our display of fruits and vegetables. Every day we were told of relatives who were going to emigrate, for they are over-populated there in every direction, and all had made up their minds to come to Canada. We did our very best to give them reliable information, to let them know what the country is without overshooting the mark, and explained to them carefully our climate and other matters of interest. We did not want them to come here with the idea they were going to land in a perfect paradise at once, but told them the kind of people we are, and, indeed, from their remarks, I believe they thought we were about the liveliest people they had ever met; our methods were quite different from theirs. That is one point I noticed in Great Britain. You see the spirit of progress in Canada in all departments of agriculture, horticulture and everything else which is lacking in Britain. People there seem to have the idea that everything in that country is done and finished, and certainly many things there are brought to a much more perfect state than they are here. The buildings look as if they were built to last forever, and the farms and lanes and gardens are very beautiful. But the people have settled down to that idea, and they are loth to adopt any new improvement. That is a point in which we have a great advantage in this country. I don't think I could give our Government too high a word of praise in speaking of that Colonial Exhibition, and of everything I observed there of the conduct of our Canadian affairs. I think everything was done there that could be done to advance the interests of the country in every department, and I believe that the result will be reaped at no distant day. I believe that when the spring opens we shall see a tide of immigration of a better class than we have ever had before. I am receiving by every mail letters from England and Scotland containing inquiries as to the prospect here, many of them being something like this:—A young man writes to say that he has eight hundred pounds to invest, and wants to go into farming or fruit growing, but would like first to engage with some farmer or fruit grower for the purpose of becoming acquainted with our methods, and in the meantime look around for an opening to invest his money to the best advantage. Many inquire in that way, young men who say they are not afraid of work. They say they were brought up on a farm, but cannot make anything at home. We have invited them in the warmest possible way, winding up by telling them that in coming to Canada they will still be under the old flag always dear to them, and are coming to live with one of the children of the mother country.

REPORT ON THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

At a subsequent stage the following report on the Indian and Colonial Exhibition was read by the President:

GENTLEMEN,—Presuming that a short report of our visit to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, held in London, England, during the past season will be of some interest to

you, especially in so far as it relates to fruits and vegetables, we beg to submit the following :

When assisting at home in the work of collecting specimens for the display we looked forward with much interest to the time when such display would be arranged upon the tables at the "Colindries," as we anticipated that it would be both large and fine in samples. But although our anticipations were large we were actually astonished at the result, both as regards the number of specimens and their general fine appearance when laid upon the tables. It is only repeating the expression of a number of newspapers as well as many thousands of visitors, when we say that the fruit display of Canada at that Exhibition, was the largest and finest ever seen together in Europe. The immense conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society was filled completely, and still we had five hundred plates of apples to exhibit at the Edinburgh Exhibition.

The conservatory in which these fruits were exhibited we took to represent Canada, and our display was laid out in provinces beginning with British Columbia on the west andcontinuing eastwards until it closed with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, thus shewing fruits representing the vast stretch of country from ocean to ocean. Each section was designated by a large printed card shewing to what province it belonged, and this surmounted by another on coloured cardboard stating that "these specimens were grown in open air by ordinary culture." Besides these large coloured cards were to be seen in every point to catch the eye bearing the important inscription, "Canada." Thus laid out it was a grand picture, shewing as it did most conclusively that our country is not, as had been thought by many thousands in Britain a land of eternal ice and snow, wild Indians and polar bears, but a land possessed of a variation of climates, and scarcely any too severe to grow some variety of fruit, and most of it capable of producing the finest samples. It was a living picture that did not appeal in vain to the thousands who looked upon it so admiringly, it was a picture that eloquently and truthfully told of the beauties and goodness of our country and its climates, and it was a picture that took a firm grasp upon the hearts of the people and made an indellible impression upon their minds.

To give an idea of the extent of this display we give each collection as follows :—

British Columbia, apples, 180 plates ; pears 54 plates; making a total from that province of 234 plates.

Provincial Exhibition, Guelph, apples, 356 plates ; pears, 84 ; peaches, 23 ; quinces, 24 ; plums, 19 ; grapes, 138 ; making from that exhibition a total of 644.

Bay of Quinté Agricultural Society, apples, 288 plates ; pears, 68 ; quinces, 2, grapes, 80 ; making a total from that society of 438 plates.

West Riding of Huron Agricultural Society, apples, 234 plates ; pears, 66 ; quinces, 4 ; grapes, 51 ; and plums, 13 ; making a total from that society of 368 plates.

Besides exhibits from Ontario from individual growers of apples, 49 plates ; pears, 22 ; plums, 7 ; and grapes, 13. In all 84 plates.

Or by the Province of Ontario, a total of 1,534 plates.

The Montreal Horticultural Society had apples, 198 plates ; pears, 4 ; cranberries, 1; 203 plates.

Abbotsford Horticultural Society had apples, 47 plates, and pears 11 plates—58.

Dominion Exhibition at Sherbrooke had apples, 76 plates ; pears, 9 ; and grapes, 16 plates—101 ; making for Quebec province a total of 362.

Nova Scotia province had of apples, 334 plates ; and pears, 3 ; or a total of 337 plates.

New Brunswick province had of apples, 144 plates ; and pears 5 ; or a total of 149 plates ; making a total for the Dominion of 2,616 plates.

Besides this display, earlier in the season there was laid upon the tables a small display consisting of 140 plates of apples, 10 of pears and 4 of plums from the Province of Quebec ; 134 of apples, 37 of pears and 11 of plums from Ontario ; and 82 of apples and 7 of pears from Nova Scotia. There was also exhibited at the Edinburgh Exhibition a surplus, being fruit sent from London, Ontario, and the Niagara district, that could not be got on the tables at the Colonial of 419 plates of apples and 9 of pears ; 63 of apples from Quebec, 10 of apples from Nova Scotia and 8 from New Brunswick. Thus making in all exhibited during the season, from Ontario, 2,144 plates ; from Quebec, 579 plates ; Nova Scotia, 436 plates ; British Columbia, 234 plates, and New Brunswick, 157 plates. Making for the Dominion during the season a grand total of 3,550 plates.

When the Exhibition closed we selected from the tables the best specimens for the Industrial Exhibition at Glasgow, making fully 500 selected plates of apples. Besides which a collection sent from Prince Edward Island which arrived too late to be displayed at the Colonial was forwarded also to Glasgow. All the remaining specimens were distributed amongst leading citizens, charitable institutions, and wherever we considered that the most credit as well as benefit would result to our country. In a number of instancee, both in England and Scotland, we placed small collections of choice long-keeping kinds in the windows of leading fruiterers with a display card showing that they were of Canadian growth.

Of the fruit sent over by the Government to test commercial values, we found that plums sent in bushel boxes did not carry well, indeed there was not enough to make up one box out of all that was sent over. But while we feel satisfied that had these been sent in cold storage they would have carried well ; we would recommend that plums should be sent in smaller packages, and in any case they should be shipped only when not perfectly ripe. The early pears also were too ripe when shipped to carry by ordinary freight. But apples carried fairly well and realized good prices for fine samples, Duchess of Oldenburg and St. Lawrence brought seven shillings per box. We believe that in these cases also if all had been in cold storage they would have arrived in perfect condition. But grapes whether in or out of cold storage did not as a rule carry well. Of the varieties specially observed the following carried perfectly, Prentiss, Clinton, Telegraph, Rogers 44, Arnold's hybrids. The following were fair:—Vergennes, Rogers 36, 22, 9, Burnet, Allen's hybrid. We could get some fairly good bunches in each box of the following, Delaware, Iona, Diana, and the rest of Rogers grapes not already mentioned. But Lady Washington, Concord, Hartford Prolific, Champion and Niagara were so shelled off that it was only possible to get enough to make a plate or two for the tables. Prof. Saunders' new grapes "Kensington" and "Emerald" which were packed in a box with other fruits carried perfectly. But we believe a large share of the loss (probably most of it) was due to the roughness in handling the packages in transit, and if the grapes had been packed in handle baskets we believe they would all have carried fairly well. The express companies deserve the utmost censure for the way such things are handled by them, indeed the fruits could not have been worse off in this respect had the Government sent all by ordinary freight. If we were to endeavour to find a market in Britain for our grapes it would be difficult to introduce them for dessert, as their quality is not as good as that of the home grown hot-house grapes and those imported from France. Besides cultivating a taste for them we would require to sell at a low enough price to enable those to eat grapes who cannot afford to pay high prices for hot-house varieties. But sufficient has been seen and tested by manufacturers to assure us that they will become decidedly popular for wine making, and if the provisions of our liquor Act will permit of it there will be no difficulty in establishing large manufactories in grape growing districts for the purpose of wine making. Already one firm has signified its intention of establishing such a factory provided the law does not interfere. Their intention is to manufacture wines from grapes and also clarified cider from apples. The tests that have been made have been eminently satisfactory. One gentleman who used some of our refuse apples in cider making said that the quality of the juice extracted was so strong that it would bear twenty per cent. of water added, and then be as good as the juice of English apples. It was instructive to observe the difference between the British fruits in the market and the samples shown on exhibition tables, the former being wretchedly small and spotted,

while the latter were simply magnificent in size, but fineness of form and colour were wanting. The samples shown at the Crystal Palace show, as well as those exhibited in the conservatory at the annual exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society were all wall grown fruits, and besides many of the growers admitted that they required high cultivation and manuring in order to produce such specimens. Indeed it was most evident from the spreading eyes and knotted and ribbed forms of the apples, especially that such was the case. In point of flavour from all the tests we could get, such fruit is very insipid compared with our naturally grown specimens, and there is a wonderful want of tenderness in flesh in all English apples and pears. An English Duchess of D'Angoulême is scarcely better than a sweet turnip, indeed they do not pretend to eat it at all, and many growers who tasted some of our specimens were astonished at their richness.

We hope our steamship lines will be induced to place in all their vessels a cold storage compartment for shipping our early and soft fruits. Our early apples especially can all be shipped to Britain successfully, and we believe prices will rule high for them, as local early varieties as well as those from the Channel Islands and Belgium are inferior to ours both in colour and flavour.

The Royal Horticultural Society very kindly met and examined a number of seedlings and hybrids in our fruit list and their report will be forthcoming. They also examined many of our regular varieties and will no doubt give their views in their report. Besides the silver medal awarded to our exhibit last spring that society also granted us a special medal for our general display of fresh fruits.

But our fruit tables did not claim all the attention of the public when we placed the roots and vegetables on one large table. Farmers and their sons were continually examining that table, and certainly it did look most attractive when arranged in three large pyramids, one on each end of the table and another in the centre with specimens covering the space between. People seemed quite dazed at the sight and but one opinion was expressed by all, namely, that England could not produce such fine specimens. We never before in our experience gave much thought on the question of raising large pumpkins and squashes, but gentlemen, you should hear us waxing eloquent over a 200 pound squash, or a rich coloured mammoth pumpkin. Daily when in conversation with people, farmers and their sons would express their determination to come to our country. Many of the vegetables were strange to most of the visitors of course, and it was amusing to hear the questions asked regarding them. But there was intense interest evident in every visitor. Our green corn attracted very general attention and the enquiry of thousands who had been either in Canada or the United States and had tasted corn in the ear, was "why don't you send corn over to this country?" We believe there is a very large market in England for our table sweet corn, and if cold storage on our steamships be adopted this is another article that can be successfully shipped. Tomatoes also are wanted in large quantities, especially the smooth varieties, and we believe high prices will be obtained, as those in the markets from the Channel Islands do not average so large as ours, nor are they so bright in colour.

It was remarkable, and to us most interesting, to see that the object of our display was so universally accomplished in the fact, that everyone spoke out and in their wonder at the sight before them, remarked that Canada must have a finer climate than had been thought when such fruits, roots and vegetables would grow to such perfection. People in Britain were brought up to think of our country as little better than a polar region, but now that they are convinced by staring at actual facts and handling the specimens before them that such is not the case, we look for an increased emigration to our country; and we will not be disappointed for the people we met and conversed with are evidently in earnest, desiring to improve their condition in life by changing from an over-populated country and high taxation to a rising country where there is room for every honest industrious man.

At the close of the exhibition we divided the roots and vegetables among those who will exhibit them in their shop windows as long as they remain in condition.

We believe it would pay our Government to send over fruits and vegetables to some of the exhibitions in inland cities in England, where the population is largely agricultural I would have the effect of drawing thousands of young farmers to our country who are

now either going into other pursuits or emigrating to the United States or Australia; for they know more about these countries than they do about ours because they have seen more of their produce exhibited in such a way as we now recommend:

To advertise a country by showing its products is the most convincing, most truthful and by far the cheapest method.

ALEX. McD. ALLAN.
P. C. DEMPSEY.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—I think the thanks of this association are due to the President and his associate, Mr. Dempsey, for this very full report of the Colonial Exhibition. I am much pleased to find that the views of those gentlemen are so fully in accord with my own in this matter, with regard to the exhibit of grapes. That exhibit, even from a commercial standpoint, was got up more to illustrate the character of our climate than with a hope of introducing our grapes for actual sale as a source of profit to this country. When in England, in the spring, we had grapes in bottles only, and people would often congregate around the stand and wish for an opportunity of handling and tasting these grapes, and could scarcely believe they could have been grown in the open air in a country so cold as this, when they in England could not do it. It required a great deal of argument and persuasion to convince them these things were genuine, and I was so strongly impressed by this that I thought it would be one of the wisest things we could do to send over a quantity of these grapes, which could be handed round and tasted by the hundreds of thousands of people daily visiting the exhibition, and thus demonstrate to them that these things were solid, substantial realities, and that we could grow these grapes in the open air. I think the delegation have stated the results very correctly, and pointed to the fact that it is highly probable that this exhibit will have more direct influence on immigration for years to come than anything the government has ever done in this way. I found on inquiry that a large proportion of immigration from Great Britain went to Australia, and was told that they did not like to go to a climate where they would have to suffer so much cold as in Canada. The average Englishman does not take any special pains to make his house warm, and when the thermometer goes down to zero there is much suffering among those who live in such houses, and they reach the conclusion that if they suffer so much at home, what must it be in Canada where it is frequently twenty and thirty below zero. They know nothing of our system of keeping comfortable and warm, and, in fact, we do not suffer half as much from cold here as people in England do.

THE QUESTION DRAWER.

Business was resumed on Thursday morning at 10.30, when the following questions were read and discussed:

APPLE BARRELS.

QUESTION.—I would like to ask the President if he noticed when in England whether the Nova Scotia apple barrels were the same size or smaller than ours?

The PRESIDENT.—They were smaller than ours. The same barrel has been used for a great many years there, one containing two bushels and three pecks, I believe. They were observably smaller than ours in all the markets.

Mr. EVERETTS.—The same size as the American?

The PRESIDENT.—I found that the American barrels there varied in size. I think the Nova Scotia barrel was the size of most of the American barrels. The standard for apples is three bushels, the same size as a flour barrel.

BLACK KNOT.

QUESTION.—Can black knot be sufficiently controlled to make plum growing profitable?

Prof. SAUNDERS.—There is so much in the character of the season to influence black knot, that that is a very difficult question to answer without some preliminary explanation. Some seasons it prevails to such an extent that it would be exceedingly difficult to keep it under anything like reasonable control. I think as a rule there is no difficulty in keeping it under control if plum growers are careful to watch for the first indications, and to remove them and burn the knot, so as to destroy the spores of the fungus which are forming in that knot. If taken in its inception in that way and watched carefully, there will be little difficulty as a rule in keeping this class of disease under. There are exceptional seasons, however, when it is exceedingly difficult. Forty-five years ago now, almost all of you will remember, not only plum trees, but cherries almost all over Ontario became so affected with it, especially the common red cherry, that in many districts whole orchards had to be cut down and destroyed. There are sections of the country where formerly many cherries were yielded in which none are now grown on account of that and the following seasons. Since that time it has become comparatively scarce and less troublesome. When it abounds like that it is most difficult to deal with, because it requires a great deal of labour in the way of cutting off the affected branches. Still, even under those circumstances, I think a little more industry and energy in the work would avail to keep it under control. There is no patent way, however, of getting over the trouble; the old-fashioned way of cutting off the branches and cutting out the knots seems to be the only feasible plan yet. I think a solution of carbolic acid, perhaps, is as good as anything to apply for the purpose of destroying the spores that may be left in the branches of trees where the knot has been troublesome, and arresting their power of germination.

A MEMBER.—Is there any perceptible indication of the disease before the bark opens?

Prof. SAUNDERS.—I don't know of any way of detecting the presence of the disease until the bark opens, so that the knot has got a firm root on the tissues of the wood. Unless it would be possible to indicate in advance where the black knot will break out, I do not know any feasible method of prevention.

The MEMBER.—Is there any danger of it spreading? I have seen lately, on the cherry trees of a man five miles back of me, swarms of them; the trees were literally covered with them. Some have told me there is a danger of it spreading to the apple trees.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—It has never been known to affect any trees other than the plum and cherry, and there is no probability of its spreading to the apple. The plum has been most affected by it until within the last few years; in fact, formerly it was regarded as distinct on the cherry, but closer investigation showed that the same form of fungus affected both varieties, and was capable of being transferred from one to the other. Why it has taken a particular liking to the cherry more than the plum is difficult to account for, but we know in many districts the trees are completely covered with black knot, especially the sour cherries. The only wise course to pursue when trees are past redemption is to cut them down and burn them, and plant fresh the next season.

Mr. DENTON.—Does black knot attack the nectarine and peach and stone fruit generally?

Prof. SAUNDERS.—I think there is no case on record of either the peach, apricot or nectarine being attacked.

The PRESIDENT.—Have you heard of black knot in the wild hickory tree? I have seen it.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—It is a distinct form, I think.

Mr. DENTON.—I had a nectarine growing in my garden, and after black knot had attacked the plums it took the nectarine, and I lost the nectarine; not that I claim it died with black knot, but still I found that the black knot had taken it.

Prof. PANTON.—In travelling through the country I have been astonished at finding so many trees completely covered with black knot. People don't try this plan of cutting

down, and some I have found who did cut away the affected limbs, threw them in the fence corners, which is simply a means of scattering it. There are no less than five different kinds of spores, three of which have been conclusively proved to produce black knot. It is a fungus which spreads with tremendous rapidity, and the best treatment is to cut it off. People don't do that; they ask for specific remedies for it, but will not apply what they are told to it. The best plan is to cut it off and burn it, because if you don't burn it you are scattering spores by the million into the orchard.

THE COLUMBIA PEAR.

QUESTION.—What do you think of the Columbia pear? I think it ought to be more extensively grown. It keeps with less care than any other variety, and longer after being ripe. I have thirty-six varieties on my place, and have a good chance to judge. I think the Columbia is as good as any variety I have, and more valuable on account of its coming in ripe at this season of the year.

Mr. DEMPSEY.—I do not think it is much approved of in our section. It is very subject to blight, and I lost a quantity of them, though I am not prepared to say that it is more subject to it than other varieties. I have lost a large number of varieties. One of the pears I prefer is the Josephine de Malines; I am willing to stop right there for a winter pear. Perhaps just at this point I had better tell you something of the way in which we enjoy it. We have them yet, and have had since the 1st of December. We take a small quantity of them for about two weeks in our living room, where the thermometer is from sixty to seventy, and they ripen up beautifully; all that one could desire in a winter pear.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—My experience is very limited. There is one feature in regard to it generally understood—it is very slow in coming into bearing; it requires many years growth before you get any fruit.

Mr. DEMPSEY.—That is correct.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—It is very good and useful when sufficiently far advanced.

The PRESIDENT.—We are all anxious to get returns as soon as possible, but the fact that a tree is somewhat tardy in bearing is not against it in the ultimate result. In spite of that defect it is assuming quite a prominent position as a market variety, because when it does bear, it is good. One defect it has is that it is not large and somewhat inclined to drop off, especially in windy localities; but even then, specimens two-thirds grown will ripen up and make very nice market fruit. I think as we have so few desirable satisfactory winter pears it would be well to plant this, at least moderately for market, as well as for other purposes.

BEST MEANS OF DESTROYING THE CURCULIO.

The best means of destroying the curculio, and the question, "Are any varieties of plum curculio proof?" was next taken up for discussion.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—The old method of destroying them by jarring the tree and collecting the insects has been largely superseded in many districts by the use of Paris Green in the proportion of a teaspoonful of the poison to a pailful of water, kept in a constant state of agitation and sprayed on the foliage of the trees; in the first place, about the time when the blossoms are falling or the young fruit shooting, and then again in the course of two weeks, and sometimes making a third application. Most people, however, find two applications sufficient to overcome the difficulty. How the result is brought about I am not prepared to say, but it is said that curculio will not attack trees so treated to any material extent, and by this method as a rule, a crop of plums may be secured. Experiments have been tried—I think the President can tell you more about it than I can—by

taking alternate rows of trees, and treating one and leaving the other without. The results pointed very conclusively to the importance and practical usefulness of this method of treatment for curculio. In reference to varieties being curculio proof, there are certainly some varieties which seem to have in the texture of their integuments or the character of their pulp, some qualities which make it difficult for the curculio to deposit eggs, or if they are deposited, for the larva to feed on the fruit, and these varieties are more or less exempt; but they do not as a rule constitute the better class of plums and the most desirable varieties to grow. I think there are gentlemen here who know more about that than I do.

The SECRETARY.—Do you think that the plan which has been tried by a certain writer would be at all likely to succeed? He says he has wound cotton batting around the trees for about a foot up from the ground, tied with pack thread, and as the curculio very seldom flies but climbs the tree, it finds great difficulty in climbing over this cotton. He says that trees so treated were exempt.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—I think the gentleman must be astray in his conclusions. The curculio flies quite readily; I have seen them fly at night as well as in the day time. I would like to know what means of locomotion from one orchard to another the curculio has if it does not fly? If you plant a tree five miles from any other they will find their way to it, and unless they had some appliance for flying they would be a long time in walking the distance. I do not think that would give any greater security for the plum against curculio than it would to a cherry against robins. I do not think that remedy has any practical value.

The PRESIDENT.—Quite early in the history of peach planting on the west shore of the State of Michigan, one of our early planters set out quite an extensive orchard, with a natural growth of timber between that and another orchard quite a distance away. He found he had no trouble in the spring, when they first commenced, until there was a wind from the direction of the other orchard, and then he had plenty of curculio. The idea must be that in some way a knowledge of the existence of this orchard had been conveyed through the atmosphere and they made a break in that direction, and I am quite sure they did it by flying. A neighbour of mine thought he had made a discovery—perhaps he had—of a process for driving them away by smoking the trees with coal tar and a little sulphur, doing it very thoroughly. The curculios left him, but when they found themselves getting short of pasture, that process did not answer the purpose; they could stand a little of it. I doubt if all these experiments are not liable to that objection.

Mr. EVERETTS.—Will Paris green injure the trees? A neighbour of mine, who is now dead, thought it hurt the trees.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—I think there is no danger in using Paris green of the strength indicated, if the liquid is kept well agitated while being sprayed on the trees. Being a heavy powder, it will settle in the vessel if not constantly stirred. I knew a gentleman who put a quarter of a pound to a barrel, and he complained to me that it had injured his trees very seriously, but on inquiry I found that he had used the water on the top, and when he came to the bottom had turned the whole quarter pound on a very few trees, which were very seriously damaged, of course. That, however, arose from his not having kept the mixture in a constant state of agitation. The trees upon which he had sprayed the water—the top of the barrel—were not affected in any way, not even the effect he expected of killing off the curculio, because the poison was not properly distributed, but all settled in the bottom.

The PRESIDENT.—Our district was for many years noted as a plum-growing district, but the plum growers became discouraged by the ravages of curculio and black knot, and for many years the plum crop was comparatively small. Now, however, they are going into plums again, and our crop the last two years has been enormous; plums last year were actually a drug on the market. So far as black knot is concerned, we do not fear it much; we merely cut it off. The curculio does not appear to have the same effect now; it is either weakening or leaving us altogether. We have made use of Paris green for the destruction of the curculio for many years and find it very effectual, using it in the proportions indicated by Professor Saunders. We never found any difficulty in using it in those quantities, but if used stronger there is a danger of killing the tree.

Take a patent pailful of water to a teaspoonful of Paris green, mixing it with a cup in the water till it is a perfect liquid; keep it constantly stirred, and apply to the trees with a fine rose syringe. On full-grown trees, a pail will spray from six to ten trees. The first application should be made immediately after the blossom drops, when the young plum is formed, and the second about ten days afterwards. Even if the Paris green did destroy some of the fruit, it would have been of benefit to our trees this last year, for they were laden down so heavily that in many instances they were broken down completely with their crop of fruit. I do not believe, like many, that the Paris green kills the insect, but I incline to think there is something in the odor of it that drives them away. I have examined very closely for the purpose of finding that out, but never could, though examining for that very purpose. So far as curculio proof plums are concerned, I do not think there is a plum at all that we can call actually curculio proof. There are varieties that seem to be so perfectly hard at the season of the year the curculio seeks them, that it does not seem to be able to insert its proboscis into the plum, or, if he can, the egg does not come to maturity. Such varieties as Yellow Egg, Coe's Golden Drop and Moore's Arctic, I have never found any trouble with at all, simply on account of the extreme hardness of the plum at the time of year the curculio carries on his operations.

Mr. Ross.—I had the Arctic bearing last year, and it was full of curculio.

Mr. Denton.—I have found that smoking has a good effect; that making a fire of rubbish, especially old rags and a little tobacco, forces the curculio to leave the tree. Whether it kills it or not I am not able to say, but they will leave that bough and fly to some other. I have found curculio in the city in sugar barrels; whether attracted by the sugar or not, I don't know. I have made up my mind that they fly from place to place.

Mr. Ross.—I was unfortunate in not being present when black knot was being discussed, and there is something in that connection that I would like to know. Last year I was invited to Dr. Riddell's garden with a gentleman by the name of Everetts, I think. There were a great many nice trees affected, and we cut off one of the affected limbs and opened the part, and we found in it a grub. We then went through about a dozen, and found the same in all of them. Perhaps Prof. Saunders could tell us the insect that deposited that grub.

Prof. Saunders.—The larva found in the black knot is that of the curculio, which frequently deposits its eggs on the knot, on which the larva appears to have the faculty of feeding and thriving as perfectly as on the plum itself. This has given rise to the impression that the black knot was caused by this insect, whereas it has merely taken up the knot as a place of residence. In regard to what Mr. Denton has said, anything that imparts a foreign odour to the plum tree seems to throw the curculio off his track. No doubt insects have some sense of smell, by which they detect particular trees which bear the fruits they are looking for—something analagous to our own sense of smell, but far more acute. I know in many instances the insertion of elder branches, which have a strong odour, among the branches of the plum has protected the crop from curculio, which can only be explained by the insect having been thrown off its scent; it has come to the conclusion that it cannot be a plum tree on account of the odour. The different plans of smoking the tree seem to be explainable in the same way, and all have their value; but you can understand that where one has an orchard of five hundred or a thousand trees, to kindle a fire and smoke each one thoroughly would be a rather tedious undertaking, and in that case Paris green would be a much more practicable remedy. Anyone who has only a few trees may adopt any of these methods with a certain amount of success.

A Member.—Would the introduction of wild plums into the orchard be of any benefit, on account of their superior attractiveness, to curculio?

A. M. Smith.—They would be very liable to introduce black knot, which is worse.

Prof. Saunders.—I do not think it would be of any avail. The number of curculio in any district is something not easily determined, and if you offer special attractions for them they will no doubt come to the entertainment. I don't think it would be wise to plant wild plum trees with that object; I don't think the insects would confine themselves to the wild trees.

THE SPOT ON THE APPLE.

The following paper was contributed by S. P. Morse, of Milton:

The following observations are local, mainly confined to one orchard. An apple so diseased as not to be fit for shipping is put down as a total loss, for no man can make a living at growing culls.

Early Harvest, Fameuse, Rambo and Dominie, 100 per cent. or total loss; Yellow Bellflower, 50 per cent.; Northern Spy, 30 per cent.; Rhode Island Greening, Ladies' Sweet, Twenty-Ounce and Fall Pippin, 20 per cent.; Tallman Sweet, Spitzenberg and Sweet Bough, 10 per cent. Some other slightly affected varieties exempt from spot, were: Duchess Oldenberg, Baldwin, Fall Orange, Maiden's Blush, Fallawater, Grimes' Golden, King of Tomkins County, Ribston Pippin, Red Canada and all the Russets, as also all the Crabs and some seedlings on trial.

I observed that wherever the fruit was attacked the leaf blight was present, though not always in equal degree; that shade, cold and damp seemed to encourage the growth of fungus; and, that thin-skinned fruits appeared more liable to its attacks than the thick-skinned. The influence of sun and shade respectively was very clearly proved in the case of the Fameuse, where closely planted or crowded. Taking my stand on the south or south-east side, the fruit appeared well coloured and fair, though small. Go to the opposite side, and a mass of withered, black and frowning faces looked complainingly down. A Fameuse that happened to stand by itself on a bold shoulder of a high hill looking square in the face of Boreas, was loaded with small, clean fruit. Yet the leaf was somewhat injured, the probable cause of the small size of the fruit. The Spy and Bellflower were most affected at the calyx, so likewise the Twenty-Ounce. These varieties hang pendent from twigs, which averts the calyx from the light and retains any wet that may gather on the apple about it. Some varieties, such as the Westfield Seek-no-further and Swaar dropped nearly all thin fruit, but did not spot. Such varieties as did this exhibited most damage to the foliage, as a rule. I have not the means of proving whether this is a new or old enemy, as A. J. Downing fifty years ago mentioned the "spot" on the Fall Pippin. It is certain that the clearing of the country of forests and some cosmical changes have caused considerable climatic changes, sufficient it may be to render our present climate unfriendly to many of our old, and till late, hardy kinds. Some time ago I called the attention of the *Horticulturist* to the fact that in this region all the black ash on high and low lands alike,—trees of second growth as well as those a hundred years old,—are dead; they died almost in a day, in the last of May, 1885. A little to the north and west of this locality, hundreds of apple trees and nearly all the better class of plums and cherries of all kinds have yielded to the destroyer or the changes the diseases produce by the changes and the sudden vicissitudes so trying to all living things. Every variety may be said to have its habitat in which it attains its highest possible development. Whatever changes the conditions which go to create this habitat, if destroyed, destroys the adaptation, produces a retrograde movement and decay. Some other facts and suggestions present themselves, but I have already made this paper longer than I intended. At some future time, when I shall have further verified my observations, I may submit the results, if desired.

A paper on the same subject by John Croil, of Aultsville, was also read, as follows:

The above being one of the subjects for discussion at our winter meeting, which I will be unable to attend, I venture a few remarks, as the disease seems to be worse in our district than in most places.

I speak rather feelingly on the subject, as my orchard (which my neighbours were pleased to call one of the best, if not the best in these counties) is entirely ruined. The trees are the picture of health. The fruit, mostly Fameuse, I had no difficulty in selling a few years ago at a dollar a bushel; this year and last, it failed to repay the expense of gathering.

No doubt the spot is, as you say, a species of fungus, but we have failed to find either the cause or the cure. Some seem to think the disease will run itself out. The

chances of that seem to be very few. A disease which has gone on increasing for a quarter of a century or more, and which is reported from all quarters to be worse now than ever it was, is a stubborn one.

In the annual report of our association for 1869, p. 71, is the following, being a report of the fruit crop in the County of Lincoln :—The "black spot," as it is called, is worse than ever known before, especially on the Early Joe, Early Harvest and Golden Sweet, which are nearly worthless. Almost all varieties are more or less affected by it. The Red Astracan, Rambo, Jersey Sweet, White Juneating, Dutch Mignonne, Duchess of Oldenberg, Gravenstein, Baldwin, Spitzenberg, Northern Spy, Swaar and Seek-no-further are slightly touched by it; whilst the Ribston Pippin, Newtown Pippin, King of Tompkins County, Roxbury and Golden Russet, especially the latter, are good.

Of the above apples the same thing might be said to-day. The workings of the disease have been very puzzling. If it is in the soil or the atmosphere, what change has come over these to produce and continue it? Orchards we have here, within a few miles of us, grafted fruit, with soil and situation seemingly very similar to ours, all of them like ours close to the St. Lawrence, bearing fruit very little spotted, of kinds the same and alike cultivated. Within the distance named and under similar circumstances, a neighbour of mine has a large orchard planted the same year as mine (1869.) This year his Fameuse, like mine, were badly spotted; his Tallmans were free from spot. Mine, which were not affected till now, were this year as badly spotted as the Fameuse. In rare cases we come across trees of Fameuse very lightly affected; these almost invariably are on sandy soil. Ours is a clay loam.

At one of our meetings I showed Mr. Dempsey a sample of my Wealthy apples, and to my inquiry what apple it was, he replied, if it was not spotted he would say it was the Wealthy. It was the Wealthy, and from reports I gave you in the December number of the *Horticulturist*, you will see that it does not sustain its character of being entirely free from spot. I hope I may be wrong when I say I fear it will not remain on the spot free-list. The American Golden Russet has never been known to spot in our district. I might almost club the Duchess with it, but would have trouble to name a third.

I never saw a tree subject to the spot recover, and as apples spotted to any extent will not pay the expense of growing, barely of gathering, I believe in the advice given us in the January *Horticulturist*. Cut them down and burn them is sound, and just such as I have given to others, but to me it's like drawing teeth, very unpalatable. I hope the discussion on the subject may bring good results.

The Secretary.—I was somewhat surprised to find the Newtown Pippin classed as almost free, and that the Golden Sweet was subject to spot in the County of Lincoln. I have known the latter for a number of years, and it is almost entirely free. I feel so much interest in this question that I must ask you to allow me to make a few remarks also. We begin to feel that this is one of the most serious questions in regard to the future of our apple culture that can be brought up. I am very hopeful that discussions on this matter may be helpful to us, because I am certain that unless we can either find varieties proof against this spot, or some remedy for the spot itself, we shall have to give up apple culture. Its course with us has been somewhat as follows. It began in the Snow apple, in which I think I noticed the first signs about 1870, and in our section of the country it is now utterly useless. The apples are becoming smaller every year and we are cutting down our trees or else top-grafting them. The Fall Pippin is another of the same kind, and its history is the same, but with it, instead of getting smaller, the apples are fewer in number; we do not get a crop on more than half our trees. Some years ago, in 1874, we shipped a car load of them at a time in one season, but now we never get more than twenty or thirty barrels of apples off the same trees. I am sorry to say it is also coming on the Greening, which has been referred to by our President as one of the apples now gaining favour in the markets of the old country. They have been worthless, especially in the older orchards, for the last three or four years, and not only worthless but the crop has been very much decreased.

The Rambo is one of the worst, it is as bad as the Snow, and another apple that I am very sorry to see beginning to be affected is the Northern Spy. There are a few on the table, just put there to show you how the spot is beginning to affect them; at the calyx end you will see how it affects them. I have planted a large orchard of these apples, and it disappoints me very much. The Spitzenberg does not show so plainly, but it has ceased to bear a profitable crop. The Early Harvest is another of the very worst; almost as bad as the Snow. The Baldwin has not been a good cropper for the last three or four years, and I am inclined to attribute it to the same cause, although it does not show this scab to the same extent. The new apple, the Wallbridge, I have not fruited, but I noticed in the last Montreal report that it is subject to the spot. Altogether only a few varieties are free with us. The American Golden Russett is clear and beautiful, and the Gravenstein might be classed on the free list. The Red Astrachan is clean and the Duchess of Oldenburg is one of the very finest. The King apple is scarcely affected at all, and the Mann is clear. The Alexander also I think might be put upon the free list. The Wealthy has the reputation of being free, and the Ribston Pippin is one of the very best —perfectly free from spot.

President Lyon.—Has anyone had any experience or made any investigation with reference to the time when this disease originates. I think very little is generally known on the subject, and I think it is very important that this should be learned if we are to devise any means of arresting it. I suspect from the little observation I have made on the subject that it appears very early after the fruit begins to swell, if not early after the blossom.

Prof. Panton.—It is said to be from a very early period of the apple's existence, from the time it is as small as a pea.

President Lyon.—I might add that there seems to be seasons when the disease disappears entirely, even on the varieties most affected; that is, the Snows sometimes come out perfectly bright and clear, while most seasons they are entirely ruined.

Prof. Saunders.—I have observed the spot on very small apples, before they are the size of a hickory nut, and there is no doubt it attacks the fruit very soon after it is formed. President Lyon has pointed to a very important matter, and that is the character of the season and its influence on the spot. This last year, in the Province of Quebec, spot has prevailed to an extent never before known, and that may perhaps account for the adverse account of the Wallbridge, to which the Secretary has just referred. Heretofore there has been no difficulty in obtaining large quantities of Fameuse apples near Montreal, almost if not entirely free from spot, but this last year I had the greatest difficulty in getting a few bushels to send to the Colonial Exhibition. Every grower told me that he had never had such an experience before, it resulted in the almost entire destruction of their crops, as far as the markets were concerned. It is to be hoped the thing will pass away there as readily as it has come to them, although it is to be feared they may be troubled in this matter for some years to come.

The Secretary.—It rather increases than diminishes with us, and never entirely disappears.

Prof. Saunders.—It seems to be worse some years than others; this last season has been much worse than any ever known before.

Prof. Panton.—What kind of a season has it been?

Prof. Saunders.—I have been away most of it, and have had no opportunity of judging. At a late meeting of the vine growers in France the subject of mildew on grapes was investigated by scientific men, and some very useful information was conveyed to the public on the use of a mixture of sulphate of copper and lime as a deterrent for mildew, and it might possibly be worth testing in regard to the fungus on the apple. A paper was read at the meeting of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Association on this subject, in which was given the proportions used. I took them down, but I don't happen to have it with me, and cannot give the proportions from memory, but the sulphate of copper is dissolved in water, in the smallest possible quantity, and the lime is taken and slacked, and exposed to the air in a fine powder, and the solution of sulphate of copper added to the lime, and the whole mixture dried in the sun. It was tested on the grapes and they have had wonderful results. I think it is a thing well worth trying. It not

only kept the vine free from mildew, but had the effect of invigorating the plant so that it has held its foliage very late in the season, and retained its dark green colour.

The SECRETARY.—Some of you, will remember, perhaps, Professor Saunders recommending us to experiment on the apple spot by spraying with a solution of sulphur and water, and also, I believe, among other remedies, the use of a solution of hypo-sulphite of soda. I tried the sulphur very faithfully, but could not find the slightest difference in the trees that were sprayed. I am sorry I did not try the other, as I believe others have met with a measure of success in using it, and in the last report of the New York experimental station, Professor Arthur, of Geneva, gives his experiences in its use. The quantity he used was one pound to ten gallons of water, and he syringed half of each tree with it, making applications on the 6th of May, the 9th of May, and the 15th of May, with the following result. The proportion of uninjured fruit on the syringed part of the trees was greater than on the other, and the fruit was also superior in size, and he adds, which makes it very practicable for us, it may be applied at the same time the spraying with Paris green is done; it can be mixed with the Paris green and water when spraying the trees for codlin moth. I would suggest that fruit growers should make the experiment this summer. I am going to try it, for I think it is a very important thing. I hope science will come to our aid, and rid us of this very serious disease.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—Some chemicals are very expensive, but this happens to be a very cheap one.

Mr. DEMPSEY.—We had very few first-class apples this year on account of the spot, but if the same remedy will destroy apple spot that will destroy mildew, I am satisfied it can be quite easily accomplished. We find that a simple application of sulphur on grape vines when they are beginning to start their growth is quite sufficient to make a nice, clean crop. Throw the sulphur on the ground, or so it scatters on the ground, and we find that we have no mildew, even in the varieties most prone to it. We have also found it very efficacious to apply sulphate of iron sown broad-cast over the soil. When this was done we found no difficulty with our grapes. I don't know whether this will agree with the scientific developments of Professors Saunders and Panton, but it occurs to me that there is a possibility of destroying apple spot by an application of either sulphate of iron or sulphate of copper.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—In this paper to which I have referred the effect of the different substances was indicated by black lines, showing what proportion of success had attended these different methods by illustrating the relative good done. Sulphate of iron made a very short line indeed on this scale. In these experiments in France sulphur also failed to come up to the expectations formed, but this mixture of sulphate of copper and lime filled up the scale, indicating that they were almost entirely successful in stemming the virulence of this disease. I think at the same time that we should test everything likely to prove of service. The action of sulphate of iron may not be the same on the apple as on the grape, and therefore both should be experimented with.

Mr. DEMPSEY.—Could the sulphate of copper not be safely used mixed with Paris green in spring for the codlin moth and syringed on the tree at the same time, as soon as we discover fruit on the apple trees?

Prof. SAUNDERS.—I have had no personal experience; I am merely reporting what I have heard second-hand, and in these experiments the sulphate of copper when used alone did not give half as good results as it did when lime was associated with it, and the opinion of the French chemists was that there was some combination between the lime and sulphate of copper which made them more effective when used in combination than where sulphate of copper was used in solution by itself.

Prof. PANTON.—Of the three mixtures spoken of, sulphur, sulphate of iron and the sulphate of copper and lime, the latter, as has been said by Prof. Saunders, gave the most favourable results in the experiments made by the French chemists. Mr. Dempsey tells us that where he scattered sulphur on the plant and the soil he has found satisfactory results. If that is an established fact it is worth following up by others, so as to make it still more definite. I can imagine that the fumes arising from the formation of sulphurous acid as the sulphur is acted upon by the sun and atmosphere, would be death to these mildews. I would not have so much faith on the subject of iron, but of course all of these things

have to be judged by the results. I could understand better and be more in favour of the sulphate of copper and lime, because there the lime may take hold of the oxide and a certain amount of acid be evolved. I am inclined to favour this mixture of sulphate of copper and lime more than pure sulphate of iron. I don't doubt sulphate of iron and lime might be tried.

The PRESIDENT.—I can corroborate Mr. Dempsey in regard to sulphur on grapes. I used it for several varieties of my grapes that were affected by mildew. I was in the habit of sprinkling the sulphur upon the vine, but for the last three or four years I have practised scattering the sulphur—which, as I think Mr. Dempsey said, is a very cheap substance—all over the soil under the vinery, and I find no difficulty in any of the varieties we have; no mildew at all. I have a perfectly clean crop of Concords, and even of the Burnet, which used to mildew all over. So far as mildew in the grape is concerned we have got fairly rid of it, and I believe with Mr. Dempsey that by following this up in the same way with other substances, we may attain the end we have in view.

Mr. ROSS.—I have two hundred grape vines, and I never saw mildew on one of them.

The PRESIDENT.—This is the County of Kent, you must remember.

Mr. DEMPSEY.—I know a recipe for destroying mildew on the grape. Put a certain quantity of lime in a bottle, and when syringing the vines put in a certain quantity of this liquid. I have known that remedy to clear them perfectly in a vinery. It is a theory I got from an English person.

A MEMBER.—It is a good, practical remedy. Throw some lime and sulphur in the same pot. We used to have proportions to mix it, but that is not necessary; nearly equal parts, or a little more lime or sulphur, it does not matter. After boiling for a few hours the liquid is put away in a jug to be used in small quantities.

The PRESIDENT.—These remedies sometimes fail when applied by simple spraying without force, and succeed under other circumstances. We can hardly judge of the preparations spoken of unless we know the circumstances under which they are applied. I have known cases in which preparations intended to destroy insects have failed when applied without much force, but succeeded admirably when sufficient force was given to thoroughly permeate the whole surface.

The SECRETARY.—A question was handed in which I reserved, to be dealt with under this head: "Will it pay to spray apple trees with Paris green for codlin moth?" I suppose I may answer that from experience. It certainly does pay, and pay well. Formerly, when we did not use it, we were becoming discouraged, as we now are with the spot, and began to feel that if things went on like that we should find apple culture unprofitable. I am sure that some years I have had to throw out fully one-third of my apples on account of codlin moth, and that is a serious consideration. But since we have used Paris green I don't think there is one barrel in ten, perhaps in twenty; so it pays very well indeed, and the labour is not very great.

The PRESIDENT.—What is your proportion, and how is it used?

The SECRETARY.—My plan is to use one horse and a market waggon. Some use two horses, but I find one answers as well. At first horses are very much afraid when you begin to use the pump; it is rather terrifying to them. I use a pump similar to Field's force pump, made at Oakville. I use a coal-oil barrel, which answers the purpose very well indeed, to which I attach the pump and screw it down fast in the head, in which also a little opening is left through which to pour in the water, the whole arrangement being securely tied to the waggon by four ropes, one at each corner. I first mix up the Paris green well with a smaller quantity of water and put this in the barrel, and then pouring in the rest, pail after pail, will mix it most thoroughly. Of course I have a stick for stirring it up every little while and keeping it well in suspension. Two men will go over a large area of ground in a day with this arrangement, By having it mounted in a waggon you can reach pretty high trees. I have tried it in a truck or stone-boat, which answers for young trees, but in a waggon you can reach the top of quite large trees, and the spray is distributed beautifully fine all over them.

Prof. PANTON.—How many ordinary trees could be syringed with one barrel?

The SECRETARY.—Twenty-five or thirty.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—How much Paris green to the barrel?

The SECRETARY.—Three ounces to fifty gallons of water. I was rather careful, because I found that injurious results followed sometimes from using as much as four ounces to the barrel.

A MEMBER.—How often did you go over them?

The SECRETARY.—Sometimes not more than once. unless there happened to be a heavy rain shortly after using it.

The PRESIDENT.—At what time do you apply it?

The SECRETARY.—Almost as soon as the apples are formed, while they are still standing upright.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—Did you find it cleared away the canker worm as well?

The SECRETARY.—I did; we have been a good deal troubled with canker worm, and at one time it was a question how to get rid of it; but I find the Paris green quite effectual in that way. I may state also that I have tried London purple and found it quite as effective as Paris green as far as I have noticed of it. It certainly mixes with the water better, but I found that injury resulted also from the use of it too strong, and have not used as strong a solution as is recommended by some. I found one-third of a pound to forty or fifty gallons to be sufficient.

A MEMBER.—Is there any brand we can be sure of?

Prof. SAUNDERS.—Owing to the demand for a cheap article Paris green is often adulterated. Paris green will dissolve entirely in ammonia, and if you have any sample of doubtful purity take as much as will lie on a five cent piece and put it in a bottle of ammonia. If it leaves a white powder at the bottom you may be sure it is not Paris green. When Paris green is pure it is uniform in its action, and always contains about the same proportion of arsenic. London purple is quite a different thing, it is a waste powder that arose in the manufacture of aniline dyes, in which arsenic is one of the important constituents; and formerly the manufacturers were obliged to send it out into mid-ocean and dump it to prevent any danger of bad effects upon the community. There is no uniformity or stability about it; it is a mixture of arsenic and lime in variable proportions, some times twice as strong as at others, and for that reason I never recommend its use. You may get good results in two or three instances, and on using the same quantity next time you will find the foliage of your trees or plants injured. I think when you know of a remedy that is safe, and uniform in its action, it is not wise to change for one less uniform in its results.

Mr. DEMPSEY.—With respect to the use of a nozzle for spraying trees, I believe I use one a little cheaper than any other I have ever seen used. It requires a little practice to use it properly, but I find it much more satisfactory than anything else I have met with. We simply unscrew the patent nozzle and throw it away, and by clapping a finger over the ring of the nozzle I can arrange the spray just as I like; it only requires a little practice. You can arrange to increase the force of your pump by throwing a smaller spray, or throw it larger and spread it further if you wish, just to suit the circumstances. And just here is another point, perhaps I use a more powerful pump than most people do, a three inch cylinder pump, which will throw water thirty feet high quite easily. When the poison is thrown up so that it descends like rain it generally strikes about all the fruit that is standing erect, and I find it has the best effects upon the fruit.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—While on my feet I intended to have referred to one more of the exact experiments that had been tried in regard to the effect of Paris green upon the codlin moth and cut worm. Professor Forbes, of Champagne, Illinois, two years ago instituted a series of careful experiments, taking alternate trees of the same varieties of fruits and spraying one end leaving the other unsprayed; keeping a record of the number of times they were sprayed and all particulars, and submitting each apple from each tree to a careful examination. The results, as far as I can give them from memory, were that about three-quarters of the crop was preserved by the use of Paris green on alternate trees. It is the only very exact experiment I know of that has been carried on. They may be repeated in another county with better results.

The SECRETARY.—I noticed the result of an experiment at the New York station. They used Paris green on the 3rd, 5th and 17th of June, and the result was that of the

trees sprayed thirteen per cent. were wormy, and of those not sprayed thirty-five per cent. I would like to bring up the question of kerosene emulsion, to see if any light can be thrown on that. I tried it last year on some apples and cherry trees, but without much success, perhaps because I did not use the correct proportions. I only used one gallon of kerosene to half a pound of soap and forty gallons of water, I find that Prof. Riley recommends two gallons of kerosene for the same amount. Of course I mixed it hot, got the soap and water boiling and put the kerosene in afterwards, and churned it up thoroughly in barrels. I suppose my lack of success must have been owing to my not having used enough kerosene.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—Did you churn the kerosene with the whole quantity of water?

The SECRETARY.—Afterwards; I mixed it first in the pot. I used one gallon of kerosene, half a pound of soap, and forty gallons of water.

Mr. EVERETTS.—In regard to nozzles, I have done a good deal of spraying, and the best nozzle I have ever had yet is one in which the water comes out with a twist, and you can gauge it in spraying by turning a thumbscrew. I have seen it advertised in the *American Agriculturist*, and they keep them in the hardware stores. You can arrange to spray the whole side of the tree almost. I do not remember the name of it.

The SECRETARY.—Is not there a half moon?

Mr. EVERETTS.—No, it is just like a shut-off tap. As you turn one way it shuts off the water entirely. and the other way a straight stream.

The SECRETARY.—The cyclone nozzle is arranged with both a round and a half moon aperture, and by these you can regulate the stream of spray to any size you please.

THE APHIS ON CHERRY LEAVES.

The next subject taken up for discussion was, "The Aphis on Cherry Leaves; Extent of the Plague, and best means of checking it."

The SECRETARY.—I have had some experience, but I am afraid it is not worth anything, because it was unsuccessful. It was the application I have just been describing, a kerosene emulsion, which I tried upon ths cherry trees. It did not remove the aphis and we suffered very badly with it; indeed our trees were covered with them last season, and the cherries were largely unfit for shipping. The leaves were just black with them, and although in former years we have had the same plague we never had it so terribly bad as last season. I was very anxious to destroy the aphis, but I suppose owing to the fact that I did not put in enough kerosene to make it thoroughly effective I failed. I shall try it again, however.

The PRESIDENT.—Did you try carbolic acid?

The SECRETARY.—No, sir.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—I cannot throw very much light on this question. My opportunities of testing remedies have not been very great in that line, as the few trees I have grown have not been badly affected, and the birds which feed on them have made a point of getting ahead of the aphis. The evidence which has been accumulating, however, in regard to kerosene emulsions, points to their being useful, to put it very mildly, for the aphis. They have been tried for the apple aphis and in many instances found beneficial, and would probably be so also for the cherry.

The PRESIDENT.—I have tried carbolic acid. I was just going from home when it appeared, and the trees were perfectly covered with it when I heard of it. I told the man in charge to make a mild solution of carbolic acid and apply it with a syringe, and one application of it cleared the trees most completely. I don't know what the strength was; I told him to have it mild enough so it would not injure the trees. It did not injure the trees, but it cleaned off the aphides and we saw nothing more of them.

Mr. EVERETTS.—In 1885 they were very thick in my district; and not only they, but another insect which eat away the fleshy part of the under side of the leaf of my Richmond cherry trees.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—That is a slug, a slimy-looking thing—the pear tree or cherry tree slug. Hellebore or Paris green will get rid of that entirely.

The SECRETARY.—What would be the proper amount of carbolic acid to use in water?

Prof. SAUNDERS.—The proportion of about an ounce to a quart.

The PRESIDENT.—I don't think my man used so much as that.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—It varies so much in its strength in commerce; it depends upon whether you get the higher grades or the crude acid, which is a different chemical. You would have to know what grade of the acid was used before you could advise as to the proportions.

The SECRETARY.—I have used it for the aphis on the rose.

Mr. BEALL.—I was going to ask if you used crystals. Of course I am not a chemist, but, as I understand it, it is in a crystal state, and there is crude carbolic acid, which is a heavy fluid. I used that, and I could not use a quarter of an ounce in a gallon but what it would burn up the foliage.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—My remarks apply to the higher grades, in the crystal state.

Mr. BEALL.—You would not recommend the crude acid?

Prof. SAUNDERS.—No, not for purposes such as we are now discussing. The clear acid—or sometimes it is a little pink—is the most convenient form to use, and should be used. It is ordinarily sold for chemical purposes.

The PRESIDENT.—I fancy that would be the kind my man used.

President LYON.—I had a row of forty or fifty young cherry trees attacked by the slug, and after a day or two found two hundred upon them. Being in haste I applied road dust right then, and on returning next day found only half a dozen, or perhaps a dozen left on the whole row. I tried it a second time, and that was the last of them. They certainly did not get away in any other way than being destroyed by the sand in each case. There is no doubt of the success of the Professor's plan, but sometimes it is troublesome to go to the expense and labour of preparing chemical solutions, and the road dust or sand will actually effect the object. We have found no necessity for more than one or two applications.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—Your experience does not correspond with that I had. I used to have an abiding faith in this road dust remedy, but after several applications I found it did not give the result expected. I thought I would try an experiment, and I took the branch of a pear tree that was badly affected by slugs, counted the number of slugs, and kept a record of them. I then took some road dust and was very careful to pepper each one all over with the dust, and then tied up the branch so that the birds could not get at it to pick off the slugs. On going back the next day, or two days after, I forget which, I found that the slugs had crawled out of this covering of sand and dirt and were feeding away as before on the leaves of the trees. I am not quite sure whether the number was at all diminished or not, but certainly not to any extent that would warrant me in including this as a remedy. I tried a second application on the same insects, and on visiting them again found they had crawled out a second time, and I thought if they could do that it was not worth while to pursue the experiment any further, as far as the practical outcome was concerned. These insects went on and completed their growth as if nothing had happened. I came to the conclusion that road dust acts mechanically by covering the slimy coats of the insects with a heavy weight, which causes them to roll off the tree. When it is thrown on with considerable force a large proportion of them would be dislodged, but while I would not like to be understood as disapproving the remedy, I do not think it is one which can be relied upon to succeed every time. I think it depends very largely upon the way in which it is applied.

A MEMBER.—Have you seen air-slacked lime applied?

Prof. SAUNDERS.—No, but I understand it has been used very effectually; but it is an unpleasant thing to use.

Mr. SMITH.—I effectually rid my trees of a large quantity by sprinkling with unleached ashes and hellebore, in the proportion of a handful of hellebore to a peck of ashes.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—The hellebore alone would have done it.

Mr. BEALL.—I have used air-slacked lime on cherry trees. I did it for two years, and it only required one application each year to perfectly effect my object, but on applying

it the third year I found it almost worthless. I began to think over the matter the next day. I could not make it out how it was, and then I remembered I had made a mistake in the time of putting it on. On the third occasion I had put it on early in the morning, when there was a heavy dew, and it had little effect. After this third time I applied it in the middle of the day, when it was hot and dry, and the next day after that application there was not a slug to be seen. It requires to be put on during the heat of the day, when everything but the slug itself is dry.

Mr. HUGGARD.—About six years ago I found it affecting not only the cherry and pear trees, but also the mountain ash as well. Lime was the only available thing I could get at the time, and I tried it in the morning with no satisfactory results, but in the middle of the day, or any time when the foliage is quite dry, it kills them every time in a couple or three hours. We have applied it for the last three or four years. It is easily applied; anyone can sprinkle it on, and I will guarantee it a good cure.

Mr. BEALL.—I might say that people think the application is objectionable if there is much wind, but by getting on the windward side of the tree and throwing it high, no unpleasant results will follow.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—Supposing there is no wind?

Mr. BEALL.—I throw it up.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—Do you run away then?

Mr. BEALL.—Oh, no; there is always wind enough if you keep on the windward side.

Mr. HUGGARD.—If you make a little trowel out of a shingle and throw it up into the tree it will spread it quite effectually.

President LYON.—There is a little experience I had with pear trees which may be useful. Some years ago I had thirty or forty varieties of pear trees planted, two or three of each kind, planted in a row adjacent to each other. Some of these had very glossy foliage and the others quite the reverse. I had occasion to pass through them three times a day during the period at which the slug makes its appearance, and I made it my busines to look out for them. During the whole season I failed to discover a single slug on any of the glossy foliaged trees, while the others were invariably attacked. I applied the remedy of which I have already spoken every time I passed through, and I had no difficulty in keeping them almost entirely under subjection. They always appeared upon the varieties with the rough foliage.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—What varieties?

President LYON.—An old variety, called the Louise Bonne de Jersey.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—We suffered very much in the vicinity of London. I know my pear orchard was as if a fire had passed through it when I came back, I was astonished; nearly the entire foliage of the orchard was gone. Out of something like a 100 varieties I could not observe any difference in their liability to its attack.

President LYON.—I guess if they had been driven to it they might have attacked the smooth trees with me, but they had plenty of pasture in the others.

The PRESIDENT.—My experience in regard to road dust tallies with that of President Lyon. I have used road dust, and find it very effectual in dry weather when the slug is to be found in large numbers on the trees. I have once in a while thrown in a little dry wood ashes with the dust, but generally have taken just the road dust alone.

POINTS TO BE OBSERVED IN JUDGING FRUIT.

Mr. BEALL.—The question I propose is, by what standard shall we judge fruit or apples. My reason for taking this question up was because of the difficulty which exists at our township and county fairs in judging, or rather the evil results of the judgments given there. I have seen so much of this at different places that I have come to the conclusion that it is almost like a lottery; no man can have any idea before hand of what the results will be, no matter how good his fruit may be he is never certain of receiving

a prize, simply because the taste of one or more of the judges differs from his own, and for the same reason the prize often goes to inferior fruit. I am speaking more particularly, of course, of the small societies, the township societies, where only a few prizes are offered. For instance, a prize is offered for the best variety of winter apples, the best plate of winter apples. Well, I remember one instance in which there was an excellent plate of Russets on the table, and another of Talman Sweets, which got the prize as being the best winter apple on the table, and I have seen other cases just as erroneous in my judgment. I saw two of the judges in that case afterwards, and asked them their reasons for giving such a judgment. They said the Talman Sweet was just as large and better, and in their judgment they thought nothing was equal to the Talman Sweet. If there was a standard established by this association or some other body having authority morally, to which they could refer and see that one must be judged by a higher standard than another, I think it would have a better effect. We know that at large fairs the numerical system has been almost altogether adopted, but at small places people don't know anything about that. I think every apple should have a numerical value, for different purposes. For instance, an apple might be valued at say ten for a dessert apple, but for market purposes only five or six, and so on. I think it would prove of great advantage if a standard were established by this association, and the judges in small places would be greatly aided by it in the performance of their duties.

Mr. Wellington.—I don't think any standard would be of much service to judges who would make such a judgment as that described by Mr. Beall. The only effectual standard in that case would be to turn them out and appoint better men. As to our establishing a standard as to numbering, I don't see how it is to operate. In the case say of winter apples, there might be a plate of what we would consider inferior winter apples that would be graded as two, and a very much superior plate very much less, and in that way you could not give justice to one which might be graded for a particular purpose. I think the judging of fruit depends a good deal upon the men who are selected as judges, who should be men having a practical knowledge of fruit; then they will not run to the largest apple, but will have some knowledge of an apple's value as a shipper or keeper or dessert apple, or whatever purpose it may be used for, and will look to colouring and average size, and not monstrosity. That is my idea of judging; I don't think we could benefit a judge by setting up any numerical standard.

The President.—I have had considerable experience in regard to this matter, both here and across the line, in judging fruits, and I have always adopted as one particular point in judging any fruits, to take into consideration the commercial value of each variety presented. I think that is a point which should never be forgotten in judging apples or any other fruit. In coming to a conclusion, take into consideration in the first place, the correct or incorrect naming of the varieties. The judge is supposed to be a practical man who knows the most possible about each variety, and what a perfect sample of each variety should be. He takes up an apple off a plate, and looks at it to see if, in his judgment, it is a perfect sample of its variety; or, if it is not, how far below that does it fall, judging all points ranging from one to five, or one to ten, if you please. Give the proper number of points to each variety, and, adding up the whole, give the prize to the collection receiving the largest number of points. In awarding these points, the general points that each apple should have, in order to be a perfect variety or sample, should be taken into consideration. Then take into consideration the commercial value. For instance, those varieties having the highest commercial value will have a chance of the prize, even if the samples themselves are not quite up to the mark as some other collection consisting of varieties not so valuable in the general markets. The collection having a large number of winter apples stands a better chance, as a rule, of the prize, than one made up largely of summer and fall apples, which are not commercially so valuable as the others for general cultivation.

Mr. Everetts.—I think it would give judges a better chance if one were for packing, another shipping, another cooking, and so on.

THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF GRAPE GROWING.

At the opening of the afternoon session the following paper was read by A. M. Smith, of St. Catharines:

The cultivation of grapes, if not practised by the antediluvians, was one of the first industries of which we have any record after the flood, and from that time to the present it has been in many parts of the world one of the most important, and it has furnished one of the most healthful articles of sustenance known to civilized man, and though many, like Noah who planted the first vineyard, have imbibed too freely of the fermented juice of the vine, and like him have shamefully exposed themselves, it still remains, when properly used, the most beautiful, lucious and healthful fruit that God has given us. Though, by the way, I have heard it argued by a distinguished divine, that Noah did not get drunk because his wine was fermented, but his grandson, Canaan, wanted to have a little fun and drugged the old gentleman, hence the curse that he pronounced upon Canaan. Be that as it may, we know that the proper use of the grape always brings health and enjoyment, while the improper use brings worse curses upon the human race than were ever pronounced upon Canaan.

I have often thought it would be interesting to know more of the methods of propagation, culture and varieties of the grapes grown by the ancients; whether Noah raised his vineyard from seeds or cuttings preserved from the flood, the distance apart he planted, and whether he trained to stakes or trellis, and whether they were all one variety or not. There can be no doubt of the superior size and productiveness of ancient grapes when we read of the famous grapes of Eshcol, and from what we know of the climate there and the varieties at present produced, we have no doubt about their superior qualities; but I doubt if as many named and distinct varieties were shown at their provincial and horticultural shows, as were exhibited at Toronto, Guelph, London and Hamilton last fall.

Although the grape is indigenous to America and was found in nearly all parts of the country by the first settlers, and was utilized for wine making in Florida as early as 1564, the varieties were so inferior to those of Europe that the importation of foreign varieties began at an early date.

The first attempt to establish a vineyard in the British North American colonies was made by a London company in Virginia prior to 1620, and though in a measure successful, the varieties did not do as well as in their native soil and climate. In 1683 William Penn attempted to start a vineyard near Philadelphia, without success, and in 1793 another vineyard on a large scale was planted near there by a company which only lasted a few years, and it was abandoned. Other vineyards were planted in various parts of the States, both of native and foreign varieties, and considerable wine was made, though as a general rule they were not successful until the Catawba was introduced by Major Adlum, of Georgetown, D. C., when a new era began in grape culture. The Major claimed that he had conferred a greater benefit upon the American people than he would have done by paying off the national debt, and, I presume, no one in the grape producing regions of the United States would now dispute him. This variety and the Isabella, introduced from South Carolina, were the two varieties first planted on Cayuga Lake, in the year 1854, which is now known as one of the most famous grape-growing regions in the United States. On an area of five by twenty five miles on the shores of this lake, there is from eight to ten thousand acres of vineyard yielding an annual income of nearly half a million dollars, and although many other varieties have been introduced, a large proportion of Catawbas are still grown there.

My experience in Canada in grape growing began with these same two varieties about the same time, at Grimsby. I then knew of no other varieties excepting a native wine grape, as it was called, something like the Clinton which grew there, and from which—with the aid of pie-plant juice, sugar and water, with, perhaps, sometimes something stronger—was made what was called a "pure native wine." The Isabella flourished and ripened well at Grimsby; the Catawba was too late, not ripening oftener than once in five or six years, which is too long to wait for a crop even of grapes. But soon other varieties began to multiply—the Concord, Delaware, Hartford, Diana and numerous short-lived ones, such as Perkins, Hyde's Eliza, Northern Muscadine and the

famous Ontario, which were preceded by the Adirondac, Walter, Allen's Hybrid, Martha and others; and finally Rogers' Hybrids, Moore's Early and so on, down to the present list of Brighton, Pocklington, Niagara, Vergennes and hundreds of others (more or less) that are now clamouring for public favour.

With the introduction of new varieties the cultivation began to extend, till from a few scattered vines along the Niagara peninsula, there are now several hundred acres in the same territory, and small vineyards are scattered all over the country from Windsor to Montreal, the product of which is no small addition to the health and wealth of the country. Foremost in value to the producer, if not to the consumer, in varieties stands the Concord. Though not the earliest or best in quality, it is good enough for the masses and it will ripen in most parts of Ontario, and its healthy and vigourous growth and exemption from rot and mildew, its great producing and shipping qualities, make it unsurpassed among the black grapes for market. But the Worden, one of its offsprings, is fast gaining on it in reputation on account of its earliness, it being about a week earlier than the Concord. Moore's Early is earlier still, of about the same quality, though not quite as productive, and would be more valuable to localities subject to early frosts. Some of Rogers' black grapes are valuable in some localities and seasons, but there is too much foreign blood in them to stand our rigorous and variable climate. The same may be said of his red ones, as they are even more subject to mildew and rot, though in some seasons his Nos. 3, 9, 15 and 22 do well in some sections. The Delaware, among red grapes, holds its own as well as any, though I think the Vergennes for hardiness, productiveness and long keeping is going to advance to the front as a market grape, though of inferior quality to the Delaware. The Brighton, where it escapes the mildew, is a profitable grape and unsurpassed in quality. In white grapes for market, I think it will be conceded by all who have tried it, that the Niagara stands where the Concord does among black for vigour, productiveness, shipping and keeping qualities—head and shoulders above every other variety, though for earliness and quality, others such as the Jessica and Lady may surpass it; and what shall I say of hundreds of other new claimants of public favour? No doubt some of them have come to stay, but the majority will not be heard of in a few years outside of the catalogues of the enterprising originators who are pushing their sale, or from some of their customers who are lamenting over a waste of time and money in buying them. I would not be understood as condemning the testing and disseminating of new varieties, but I would make it a criminal offence for a man to sell or recommend tender or late varieties to plant in a section where he knows they will not grow, or ripen if they do grow. The great reason why grape culture has not advanced more in Canada, particularly in the colder parts, is because so many have tried tender, late and worthless varieties recommended by tree agents and nurserymen, and because these failed, have come to the conclusion that grapes will not succeed in their climate. I believe if a careful and judicious selection of varieties from the kinds we now have were made, that there are but few places in Ontario, where, with proper care and protection, they would not succeed. Further than this, I believe the time is coming when we shall have good grapes that will grow and ripen as far north as our wild grapes grow. Our late President, Prof. Saunders, tells us that he found wild grapes growing on the Assiniboine River, in the far north-west. What is there to hinder the selecting of seeds from the best of these, and crossing and re-crossing them with our best hardy and early varieties, until we produce something good that will stand the winters even in that climate? Cherries and apricots are grown in as cold a climate in Russia, and if apricots and cherries, why not grapes? I believe when the plans are matured which Prof. Saunders is inaugurating in connection with our experimental farms throughout the Dominion, we shall not only grow grapes but other fruits, in sections that we do not even dream of growing them in now, and that a majority at least of the inhabitants of the whole Dominion will actually sit under their own vines, if not fig trees.

But it is even now being asked, "will it pay to grow grapes?" "Is there no danger of overstocking the market?" In answer to the first question I would say, yes; at a cent a pound in the Niagara district, it will pay. Grapes can be grown as cheaply one year with another as potatoes. Four tons to the acre is about an average yield of Concords or Niagaras, which at one cent per pound would be eighty dollars per acre. What crops do

you raise on your farms that pay better than that? But aside from their value in dollars and cents, it pays to have such luxuries around your homes for your children and friends. There is no fruit more healthful, and there is very little trouble or expense in growing a few vines, and the enjoyment of having lucious grapes from September till February—as you can easily have—will well repay you for a few dollars outlay. In regard to the second question,—"is there danger of overstocking the market?"—I answer, no. I recently attended the meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, and learned something of the amount of grapes grown there. One county alone shipped 3,800 tons last fall, at an average price of two and a half cents per pound; and this was not the largest yield, two other counties combined producing 16,000 tons, and I wondered where they all went to, till one dealer from Philadelphia stated that the house he represented had from the 3rd of September to the 23rd of December sold 332 tons, and then when I knew there were ten more such dealers in the same city and as many more in twenty or thirty other cities, I could see through it.

The people in this country are only beginning to appreciate grapes. A few years ago a ton of grapes would have supplied all the cities in the Dominion, and now there are dozens of dealers in our cities who sell more than a ton a day, and some five or six tons of table and cooking grapes, to say nothing of the large amount made into wine. It is only a short time since our wives began to cook grapes, and perhaps all of them have not begun yet. But my wife would not think her winter stock of fruits complete if she had not plenty of canned grapes, besides jellies and unfermented wine; and, by the way, I think there is a chance for some enterprising man to make a fortune in some of these Scott Act counties in the manufacture of this article, and the keeping of grapes for winter use is but little understood. You can just as well have good grapes on your table from September to February as apples, with about as little trouble. I have specimens here on the table that were kept by simply wrapping the clusters in paper and putting them in open boxes and baskets in my cellar. But I will not tire your patience any longer, but simply advise you to plant grapes if you have land enough. If you do not wish to grow for market, grow enough for your own families and a few to give to the poor, and take the juice in its natural state without running it through a barrel, and you and your families will be the healthier and happier for it.

President Lyon.—In regard to this canning grapes, man is a cooking animal and woman preeminently so, and the tendency is to cook what they ought to keep and use fresh. I would give more for one pound of fresh grapes than for ten pounds canned or cooked, for my own use.

A Member.—Is the Empire State one of the best varieties, or how does it compare with the Niagara?

A. M. Smith.—It is a comparatively new grape, and has not been fruited in Canada to any extent. Mr. Woolverton and I saw the fruit this winter at the Rochester meeting, and I was very agreeably impressed with it. It is very good in quality, but I was a little disappointed in regard to its earliness. We here in Canada don't want anything later than the Concord. The Empire State has been represented by agents to be considerably earlier than that. I took the liberty of inquiring particularly of the introducer in regard to that—how much earlier they claimed them to be. He said they did not claim it was any earlier.

Mr. Wellington.—We have fruited it two years, and as far as that test can be depended upon I am very favourably impressed with it. I think myself the quality is the best of the out-door white grapes; that is my opinion after eating the fruit of a number of varieties.

President Lyon.—Do you grow Allen's Hybrid?

Mr. Wellington.—Not extensively; only for amateurs in this country. I would not call the Empire State better than the Hybrid. I am speaking of out-door grapes,

and I think the Empire State will come within that scope. As far as earliness is concerned, it is not earlier than the Concord. It was claimed that it was, but then it was ripened under peculiarly favourable circumstances. It is going to ripen about the same time as the Concord, as far as I can judge. The bunch is large and elongated; the berries are not quite as large as the Niagara, I think, but it is going to be a good keeper. I did not see the specimens exhibited at Rochester by the Horticultural Society. I think it is a grape which will take its place amongst our best varieties. As to the hardiness of the vine, we have tested that pretty thoroughly. We consider that the Pocklington is as hardy as necessary, but three years ago it stood in the same row with both the Pocklington and Concord, and was the least injured of the three. I think that was a pretty fair test, and wherever I have seen it grown it has stood the winter remarkably well. It is a better grower than the Pocklington, which will be a consideration of some weight with a great many.

Mr. HUGGARD.—In regard to the over producing, I am prepared to believe that there are ten times as many grapes used in Canada to-day as ten years ago. I know in the vicinity I lived twelve years ago (east of Toronto) there were only three or four parties in the town had any grapes at all. It was then generally believed that you could not succeed in ripening grapes there. Now, however, you can hardly find a garden without plums or grapes, or both of them, especially the earlier varieties; and a finer exhibit of grapes than that made at the County Fair at Whitby a year ago last fall I have not seen for years—all grown in the immediate vicinity, white, red and black, and a great many varieties of them. People are inquiring after them much more now than at any previous time, and showing an inclination to use them if they can get them.

Mr. DEMPSEY.—I don't know that I could add anything to what has been said by Mr. Smith. I can see no danger of overstocking the markets, because lately the markets have been steadily increasing with us. The demand seems to increase faster than the supply, and I am therefore quite encouraged in grape culture, and shall certainly have no hesitation in increasing my plantation.

Mr. PETTIT.—With regard to this Empire State about which so much has been said, I have not fruited it yet, but I can see no object in going in for it very largely until we are more fully convinced that it is a grape that will be productive and healthy and will stand our climate. We have already a grape second to none, the Niagara, a grape that has been thoroughly tested and has proved itself all that can be desired. If it has a fault, it is that it is a little liable to winter kill at the roots when young; but aside from that, in our section, it is everything that can be desired. I do not just agree with those who have spoken in regard to overstocking the market. In other countries wine-making has for many years been a great outlet for a large number of grapes, and if we have that cut off from us here to a great extent, with the territory there is in Ontario suitable for grape culture, I am inclined to think our markets will be pretty well shut. At any rate, we will see the newer varieties selling at very low prices. I am free to admit that the demand has increased very rapidly since I began to ship grapes some ten or twelve years ago, but at the same time the supply is increasing very rapidly too. I have tested a good many new varieties, but as my experience has turned out, I cannot say very much for some of those mentioned in the paper. The Worden is growing in favour. Of course we cannot call it a very new variety, as is Moore's Early, and of course the old Concord is being largely planted yet. Among the whites, I would say that the Niagara is far ahead of any other for profit. I find it the most profitable by far of ten or twelve varieties I had some years ago. I am better pleased with the Pocklington now than I was when it was young; it took a long time to get any fruit, but now the vines are growing older, it produces much better. A grape that among the whites is what the Champion is among the blacks is the Noah, which, except the Niagara, is the most profitable I have. I always ship it to Montreal, and it generally gives me good returns. Coe's Giant is a new kind I have fruited a few years. It has lately shown signs of tenderness and winter killing, whether from being overloaded the season before or not, I could not say. It is of fine flavour, and a very large grape. I have the Early Victor, which is another fine-flavoured grape, but the clusters are very small indeed, and it is not an attractive grape, nor is it early enough to be profitable where you can grow the Worden or Moore's Early. The Jefferson I have

fruited for some years, but I could not recommend it on account of it being so late. The Duchess I have found rather tender in the wood of the roots, not like the Niagara. The root seems to stand any amount of frost, but the wood kills; and then it spots too much with a small black spot, which spoils its appearance. The Prentiss I should not plant at all for market; it is too much like the old Isabella. The Lady Washington is a very productive white grape, but rather late and not good enough in flavour.

Mr. HUGGARD.—Speaking of new grapes, there is one that I have not heard mentioned, which I consider second to none: it is the earliest of a lot of twenty that I have. I mean the Janesville. It is about as large as the Concord and very compact, and it is as good for sale as any grape I ever saw. To my taste the quality is ahead of the Concord, and those who have had the privilege of tasting both of them prefer to pay me two cents more for the Janesville than the Concord, although the Concord is rather larger. I quite agree with Mr. Pettit's statement about the Prentiss. I consider it useless in our section, and the Duchess also has proved nearly so, being too small, too late and too tender for general cultivation. We have the Champion growing in all its glory, but I do not set much value on it as to quality; it is inferior. The Pocklington has fruited with me for a few years, and this year I was rather disgusted with it, but last season I had a few clusters of the finest fruit I ever saw. The Rogers grapes do well if covered, but it is absolutely necessary to protect them during the winter; if you do not they will freeze like to the ground, and in some instances die out altogether. The Delaware is a standard variety of great excellence and highly esteemed, and brings the highest price, but the Janesville is the hardiest, and stands unprotected.

A MEMBER.—What is the best method of preparing the land, and which are the best kinds of grapes to plant for general purposes?

Mr. PETTIT.—Well, I would prepare the ground about the same as I would for a crop of corn or potatoes. Lay out the vinery so the rows will be a good length. If you have only an acre or two make the rows fully twice as long as the vinery is wide, which saves time in cultivation. I would plant the ordinary plants of grapes about eleven feet apart; I work my vineries with a gang-plough, and eleven feet is just right for two rounds on the row. I use nothing else in the way of a plough but that, and that is one object I have in planting them at that distance, which I think is a fair one. If the ground required it I would underdrain it, and if in low soil would subsoil it. It pays well to prepare the ground thoroughly in the first place. In regard to the kinds of grapes suitable, that varies a great deal with different localities. In my own section, in black grapes, I think fully one-half, or even more, are planting Concords. We will say half Concords, and the other half equally divided between Moore's Early and the Worden. Of course, there are a good many No. 4 planted, and some of the other black Rogers, but they are not as reliable as the three I have mentioned. In red grapes I would plant the Delaware, Brighton and Lindley, and there are some other of the red Rogers very promising. Coming to white grapes, for profit I would stop right at the Niagara, although in some sections not as genial as ours, perhaps some of the more hardy varieties would be more profitable.

Mr. EVERETTS.—How many wires on the trellis?

Mr. PETTIT.—I use three; some are only using two.

Mr. EVERETTS.—How far apart are the posts?

Mr. PETTIT.—A post for every two vines.

A MEMBER.—How high?

Mr. PETTIT.—About seven feet.

A MEMBER.—How do you like the Kniffen system?

Mr. PETTIT.—With some varieties it takes better than others. I do not think you could grow Delawares for any length of time successfully on the Kniffen system. The Niagara succeeds better with that system than any other.

Mr. LANGFORD.—I would like to ask Mr. Pettit and those who go in for raising grapes extensively, if it is possible to raise them successfully without a trellis. I have been in a country where they raise grapes extensively and do not use a trellis, but raise them on shrubs—what they call a bush.

Mr. PETTIT.—There are vineries in our section that have been conducted on that system for a long time, quite near us. I don't think, however, it has been a success, and I am sure it would not be for dessert grapes.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—How far apart are the rows?

Mr. PETTIT.—I think they would be about eight feet, if not more, perhaps. A great many of the grapes I have seen are sandy and poor, and don't come up like those raised on a trellis.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS TO FRUIT GROWERS.

Prof. SAUNDERS then addressed the meeting on the relationship of the Experimental Stations to be established by the Dominion Government to fruit growers. He said: I shall not detain you for any length of time on this subject, but I think it well on this occasion to bring to your notice what is intended to be done at the Experimental Farms to be established by the Dominion Government, by way of feeding and encouraging fruit growing throughout the Dominion. It would be much pleasanter for me to speak of work that had been accomplished than of that which it is proposed to do, for, unfortunately, we all make plans that are not carried out, and one item of actual experience is worth two or three proposed experiments. In the present instance I cannot point to any work that has been actually accomplished, further than that in the fruit way we have been successful in securing a large number of varieties of hardy Russian trees, part of which have been obtained from Prof. Budd, of Iowa, and others from nurserymen who have introduced from Russia a large number of varieties. Others have been secured, and it is the intention—in fact, negotiations in that direction are now being carried on—to secure standard varieties of fruits to be planted out in an orchard; both large and small fruits. It is proposed to proceed on the assumption that we do not yet know what is hardy and what is not in the neighbourhood of Ottawa, where the central station is located, practically ignoring the experience we have already gained, and for this reason, that I have found that the experience of all those with whom I have talked has been more or less mixed up with elements of uncertainty. A man will tell me that he has tried such and such a variety, and found that it is not hardy. He thinks he got the variety, but will admit that it came to hand in bad order, and as it did not grow he has jumped to the conclusion that the variety of fruit is not adapted for his district. That experience may be valuable or it may not, but I do not think it would be safe for a public institution to rest upon it. I think that every variety that it is at all within the reasonable range of probability will succeed, should be tried and a record made of the conditions under which the test is made, before we can be absolutely sure that it will not succeed. Then, it is not intended to limit the test to one tree, but to have three in every case, and five in most instances; and some means will be adopted to protect the trunks of these trees. Most of you have had a large experience and know that young trees, pears especially, are very often killed by the action of the sun on their trunks in spring time, after severe weather in the winter. You find a discoloration and disease in the bark which is communicated to the tree, which often dies from exposure to these variable conditions of temperature. It will be interesting, I think, to work out the problem of how far some protection—if nothing more than a piece of board tacked up to shade the tree—will be successful in preserving it from the bad results of exposure of that sort. Some claim that wrapping with straw in such a way as not to exclude the air would perhaps tide a tree over the first two or three years, until the bark thickens and it becomes covered with integumens better calculated to resist the extreme temperature and trying conditions to which it is submitted on first coming from the nursery. I mention this as one of the lines in which we propose to make thorough tests, with a view to determining whether some of these supposed tender varieties cannot be tided over the period of their infancy, until sufficiently established to be grown successfully. Then this large collection of trees and vines and shrubs of a fruit-growing character will have added to them annually such varieties of newer kinds as can be obtained, which will be tested and a report of their comparative merits given to those interested in bulletins, which will be issued from time to time, giv-

ing details of the work done. Another point upon which tests are desirable is the effect of hardy stocks upon scions. Some die, though we cannot see any reason why they should; it is just a question if it does not arise from the roots being killed by the action of winter, and the stocks being tender. Most of our stocks are grown in France, where conditions of temperature very different from ours prevail. In the North-west we find the wild plum growing in great profusion, and yet I am told that plums cannot be grown there—they are too tender. I claim that where there is a wild fruit it is possible to take it and improve and crop it, and in that way obtain fruit desirable for cultivation and use. Now, how far our hardier varieties of plums would prove hardy in the North-west territory, grafted on to the native stocks, would be an interesting question to work out, and is one that will claim our early attention. I have found in the eastern part of Manitoba wild grapes, and was surprised at the size some of them grow to—large trees. It is not supposed that grapes can be grown in the North-west, but, with that as a starting point, I do not see why they cannot be improved as in Ontario and the eastern states, and made the equal of what they are in the latter localities. Forty years ago we had nothing but the Isabella, and before that nothing but European kinds, which would not succeed at all in western New York. Now we have almost countless varieties, some early, some late; some adapted to one district, and some to another, but all the outcome of the practical experiments of fruit growers themselves. It is proposed in these institutions to help fruit growers, and to take up lines of experiments not so easily carried on by individuals, which involve the sacrifice of more time and pains than they can devote to such pursuits, and to endeavour to originate in this country new varieties adapted not only to Ontario, but to extend the area of fruit culture to more northern regions in the older provinces, and to Manitoba and the territory further to the west. Another point which I think will be exceedingly interesting, is the getting together of the wild fruits of the different provinces of the Dominion, so as to have them grown side by side and test their relative merits. I found on inquiry that on the Selkirk range of mountains, at a high elevation, they are growing gooseberries, and the fruit is represented to me as being as large as the English gooseberry. That is a single instance, and it is likely that by taking that gooseberry and cross-fertilizing it, its objectionable features—which is a peculiar skin which reminds one of turpentine—may be eliminated, and we may obtain gooseberries from that source which will prove of great service throughout the Dominion. Things of this sort are being continually suggested to me, and we hope to get them together and make the most of the wild fruits we have, and to originate new varieties adapted to the provinces in which these grow by improving on these native wild fruits. Then it is proposed to test the value of the different fertilizers on these different fruits, growing them under varying conditions; to test the value of wood ashes, for instance. We know that they are valuable, but no experiments have been made to test their relative value by having one piece of ground fertilized by them, and an adjoining piece left without them. It does seem to me a matter of regret that our wood ashes should be sent hundreds of miles to the United States and sold at double the price we are willing to pay for them, and yet at which they are considered cheap as fertilizers by those who buy them. I think this altogether wrong. If a bushel of ashes is worth twenty cents in Michigan, it surely should be worth ten cents in Chatham. There is no reason why they should be carried away from us and sold at double the price when they might so profitably be made use of at home. The same remarks apply to our phosphates, thousands of tons of which are shipped away across the water and manufactured into valuable fertilizers, and used by farmers with good results. If they are so valuable abroad, there is no reason why they should not be equally so at home. Then, this association is interested not only in fruit, but in vegetables and the important matter of forestry. It is proposed that this should be taken up as opportunity offers, and that associated with the experiments of forestry tests will be made, not only of trees having an economical value, but of trees for ornamental purposes. As has been remarked both here and at our gathering last night, the cultivation of ornamental varieties of trees and shrubs and flowers has an elevating tendency, and induces in people's minds a degree of refinement and culture not easily attainable by any other means. So, while practical experiments will claim the first and greatest share of attention, I hope the more æsthetic, and, as some people would call it,

high-toned portion of the work will not be neglected. If we can ascertain not only the relative economic value of our trees for commercial purposes, but the value also of certain varieties for their ornamental effects on the landscape, adding charms to the surroundings of our homes, it will be a great gain. Sufficient attention has never been given to this important matter by our farmers, who, if they made the surroundings of their homes more attractive, would find their sons less prone to desert home and farm for the allurements of a city life. It is one of the greatest mistakes to imagine that the occupation of farming is not as respectable as any professional pursuit. There is no higher or more ennobling occupation in the world than that of farming. The farmer who tills the soil, bringing forth from it those crops, which, by a beneficent arrangement of temperatures and seasons a wise Providence has ordained it shall afford, furnishes a foundation upon which all the civilizations of the world rest, and it is from the products of the soil that we derive the foundations of all our arts and manufactures; in short, the most essential pursuit in every community in every age has been that of agriculture. We know that all other departments of arts, industries and sciences have received aid from government, but the actual work done in the interest of the farming community has been comparatively small. I think this new departure is one in the right direction, and it is my hope that the results will be such in the course of time as to convince you of that fact. We are undertaking to do for the farmers and fruit growers of Canada that which they cannot do for themselves. That is, carrying on a series of exact experiments, the results of which will be reported faithfully and honestly, and which will afford opportunities for the judgment of the different varieties of fruit which do not at present exist. The nurseryman who places his products before us may be honest in his opinion, but when a man has money in a thing he is liable to be biased, and may fail to see imperfections which are visible to others who have not any interest at stake. It will be to your interest to have these things tested at an institution where there will be no monetary bias; no interest to be served but that of truth and the good of the community; and I think the results of the tests and trials thus conducted cannot fail to save the fruit growers of Canada the loss of a great deal of money which in the past has been spent on worthless things, and to materially aid and further their interests and impart a valuable stimulus on the progress of fruit culture. I think a great work has been done this year at the Colonial Exhibition in opening up the markets for our apples. The excellent report submitted by the President to-day shows that markets are opening up to an extent never before known. In connection with the important question of apples, we know very little about what our Dominion can do. I was surprised when visiting Nova Scotia to find what was being done there. It is estimated that from Annapolis alone there were shipped to Britain and the United States 300,000 barrels, and the Nova Scotia Gravensteins are considered the finest dessert apples to be had. The same state of affairs should prevail in British Columbia, where pears will grow in the greatest abundance and free from blight, spot or other disease; and the most extraordinary grapes grow there that I have ever seen. If, as suggested by our President, we are to have a line of steamers connecting with India, Australia and New Zealand, there is a large field for work in this Dominion in carrying on such experiments as I have been describing. The object will be to consider the interests not only of Ontario and Quebec, but those of the Maritime and Western Provinces and British Columbia, and to do all that is possible to be done towards advancing the interests of fruit growers in all parts of the Dominion. One thing I particularly request you all to do, and that is to be good enough to send your names to the Experimental Station at Ottawa for entry on the list of those to whom are to be sent the Bulletins of the association, the first of which will be issued in a short time. There is one point I have omitted which is, perhaps, the most important of any in regard to fruit growing; that is, the getting together of all the seedling fruits which can be found in the Dominion and testing them side by side. I know you have in this district seedling apples and pears, some of which may be of value. By all, I do not mean all varieties of seedling apples and those that are worthless, but everything giving promise of sufficient value to be worth testing elsewhere, either on account of hardiness or other good qualities. We would like to get scions, or if possible young trees of such varieties, so that they may be grafted on fruits and put out in nursery rows until large enough to plant in orchards

to be tested side by side. I was pleased to find in Nova Scotia seedlings of plums and cherries which I think will be of great service to us in the west, and the only way in which we can arrive at accurate conclusions in regard to them is by the methods I have endeavoured to detail to you—of growing them side by side in an experimental orchard, where from year to year their value as croppers and that of the fruit itself can be tested by careful and accurate notes, made by persons qualified to judge.

THE LATE MARSHAL P. WILDER.

The following resolution referring to the decease of Marshal P. Wilder, was read and adopted:

Whereas, on the 16th December, 1886, occurred the death of M. P. Wilder, President of the American Pomological Society, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years; and whereas, we in Canada, as well as our friends in the United States, have shared in the beneficent results of his life, devoted as it has been with the most untiring zeal and in the most unselfish manner to the advancement of horticultural science.

Therefore *Resolved*, That we do receive the intelligence of his death with the deepest regret, recognizing his loss as not merely a local or even a national one, but as a continental one; and that we extend to his family our sincere sympathy, and order that a copy of this resolution be sent to them by the Secretary of this association.

Mr. Dempsey.—I had the pleasure of being for several years acquainted with the late President Wilder, and a more sociable gentleman I never had the privilege of meeting. An enthusiast in fruit culture; he was always ready to try new varieties offered to the public, and his reliability in pointing out the results of his tests caused his opinions to be largely sought for and placed implicit confidence in Although at such a ripe old age we could hardly be surprised at his removal from our midst, yet we cannot but mourn his decease. The gap caused by the loss of such a man from our ranks cannot but be hard to fill; yet, being a believer in the theory that where the workman is removed another will be raised to take his place, I believe that it will be filled, and look to President Barry, of New York, as the man who will fill it.

Prof. Saunders.—I, too, had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with President Wilder. The last occasion upon which I met him was a year ago last December, at which time I spent a very pleasant afternoon at his house near Boston. He then, in the course of his conversation, took occasion to impress on me the deep interest he felt in our Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, and the subject of fruit culture all over our Dominion, as well as in the United States. He conversed freely about Ontario and Nova Scotia, and the general progress made in fruit culture during the past quarter of a century. He desired me at all times to convey to our people here the sentiments of warm friendship he entertained towards Canadian fruit growers, and his desire to render them every assistance consistent with his advanced age. He was expecting every year to be his last; yet, while able to do anything, he most unselfishly gave his strength and intel ect to the advancement of the interests of fruit culture and horticulture generally. He spoke to me especially in regard to a subject then attracting much attention, which he brought prominently before the fruit-growing public—the necessity for simplifying the nomenclature of our fruits. He particularly requested me to urge this upon our Canadian fruit growers. We know it has been proposed to drop many of the unnecessary names of fruits, and to bring their nomenclature within reach of the memory of men with ordinary reasonable intelligence. He had also a great horror of obnoxious names, such as "Big Bob," "Captain Jack," "Jumbo," and so on, and thought the substitution of something more euphonious and conveying a more refined impression to the minds of the public was desirable. I concur most heartily in the sentiments expressed in the resolution, and desire to add to it my tribute of sincere regret at the loss of one whose life work was given in so unselfish a manner to the great interest of fruit culture, and whose place it will indeed be exceedingly hard to fill.

President Lyon.—My recollection of the late President Wilder runs back as far as some time in 1860, when I met him at the first meeting of the American Pomological Society ever held in the State of New York. I have often met him since, and had a deal of correspondence with him. I do not know whether it is generally known, but I suppose

it is, that the late Colonel Wilder stood at the back of the Pomological Society, and that if he had not done so it would hardly have occupied the position it does to-day; and it becomes quite a problem, in my estimation, what its future is going to be now he is lost to it. I believe, however, that that is partially provided for by his will. Some time before his death he intimated in his correspondence to me that he had made some provision in that direction, and I have since learned that he left $6,000, the income of which is to be devoted to the benefit of the society. This will do very much to supplement what he had done for it before, during his lifetime. The world seldom produces two such men in succession in any particular sphere, and there is a very serious doubt in the minds of many members of that society if his place can be filled. The name of a very excellent man (Mr. Barry) has been mentioned here in connection with the position, and it is very likely he will assume it, and if he does I am confident that he will do all that President Wilder did in his lifetime. At the same time the society has won a very favourable reputation under the administration of the late President Wilder, and become much stronger to bear any burdens that may be cast upon it. It is to be hoped its friends will stand by it, and that it may continue, at least as long as any of us shall remain, to stand as a monument of the worth of its first President.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

The subject of commercial fertilizers for garden and orchard was next taken up, as follows:

Prof. Panton.—After taking a walk around the suburbs of Chatham, and hearing so much at these meetings of the natural fertility of the soil in the County of Kent, there is a natural inclination to think that this question is not one calling for any consideration here. As there may be some unfortunates at present, however, who do not reside in the cheerful town of Chatham or farm the fertile fields of Kent, a few remarks on the subject of fertilizers may not be altogether out of place. A fertilizer, or manure, may be defined as a substance disposed to increase the fertility or productiveness of the soil, either by supplying food directly or indirectly. Now, it is found that as far as the application of fertilizers or manurial agencies is concerned, there are three elements requiring particular observation; the presence of these elements seems to be necessary for successful plant growth. They are nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid—the N. P. P. I sometimes term them. The other ingredients essential to plant life are likely to be found in the soil itself, our soil being of such a character that its constituents possess more or less of the necessary ingredients, but the nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid are sometimes in small quantities, and it is one or two of these elements we are after in the consideration of fertilizers. Now, at the very outset there seem to be two classes of fertilizers, one of which contains all these things (nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid), and fertilizers of this class are generally known as complete or general manures. Manures of the other class contain only one or two of these elements, and the term special, or specific, is applied to them; that is, they are for special purposes. It is to these commercial fertilizers that we have now to direct our energies for a little time. Well, for the phosphoric acid we look in bones, in the formation of which there is a large quantity of it, and in a mineral substance called "apatite," which, when worked upon by the chemist with sulphuric acid, produces what is known as superphosphate of lime. Just let us look at that superphosphate for a minute. Bones, as I have already said, contain this acid, and I am sure everyone in the room will agree with me that bones are a most excellent fertilizer. This phosphoric acid is very powerful, and holds in combination what we in chemistry term three molecules of lime; that is, if we took three portions of lime, this acid is strong enough to hold them together in chemical combination. When a bone is put into the soil, nature, through the agency of rain or the decomposition of vegetable matter in the soil, supplies an acid, which is carbonic acid. Now, this acid, acting in the soil through the agency of rain or decomposition, lays hold of one of these molecules of lime, and a certain amount of phosphoric acid is freed. The strength necessary to hold three molecules has now only to hold two, and consequently you get a certain amount of phosphoric

acid. The chemist says we will put in a stronger acid, and puts in sulphuric acid, which takes up two of these molecules and leaves the phosphoric acid altogether free; and that is wherein the superphosphate of bones is more fertilizing in a short time than the ordinary bone. Nature is slow and steady in her action on the bone, but the chemist is quick, and the result is that he gets the use of the phosphoric acid in a very short time after it is applied to the soil. Now for the potash side of the question. There are two or three sources from which we seek that element. One is called pottassium chloride, and another potassium sulphide; but by far the best and to be had right at home, is ashes. If Prof. Saunders, through the experiments of which he has given us a sketch, succeeds in impressing the farmers of this country with a sense of their value, he will in that alone have accomplished a valuable work. It is astonishing that a fertilizing material of so much strength as hard wood ashes should be thrown aside here, and yet on being shipped to the other side realize a good price. Ordinary ashes contain a high percentage of potash, and also a certain amount of phosphoric acid. Even when leached a large proportion of potash remains in them, the leaching only taking away twenty or thirty per cent. So that ashes become a most valuable fertilizer in supplying potash, and, to a certain extent, phosphoric acid, and whoever throws them away is wasting a most valuable manurial agent. From calculations made, basing the price of potash on a comparison with other fertilizers, a ton of good wood ashes is put at twenty dollars, taking the cost price of these various manuring constituents. The basis of this calculation I shall refer to further along. So above all things, save your ashes, for it is generally conceded that for orchards there is no fertilizer that produces such satisfactory results. In the application of fertilizers to orchards there is an element requiring consideration, which it is not necessary to consider in farm manuring. In the case of a farm, by the rotation of crops, while you may lose in one constituent you gain in another, which is not the case in orchard cultivation or horticulture, where you have the one crop all the time. If a farmer makes a wrong application the succeeding season's crop will get the benefit of it, but in the orchard, on account of the fixed nature of the crop, it can hardly be looked at in the same way, and the fruit grower has therefore to look more closely to results than the general farmer. The third ingredient I mentioned (nitrogen) we look for in nitrate of soda, something we have already mentioned in the compound of ammonium sulphate and in the dried blood to which I referred, which, if it can be obtained, is a most excellent fertilizer, especially for strawberries. The effect of from three to four hundred pounds per acre, between the rows, is productive of marvellous results, because it gives the equivalent of about fourteen per cent. of ammonia and seven per cent. of phosphoric acid. Now, then, the question presents itself about the purity of these fertilizers, a point which I am anxious to particularly emphasize. At places where large quantities of these artificial fertilizers have been used, it has been found on close examination and actual analysis that a great many of them have been mere farces; that men have been buying things as fertilizers for special purposes at thirty-five and forty dollars per ton, the estimated cost price of which per ton was not more than a dollar and a half or two dollars. How can you estimate the cost per ton of a fertilizer? I will try in a few words to make that clear, so that you will be able to calculate it for yourselves. Hitherto, in the use of fertilizers in Canada, we have been working in the dark, because we had no analysis to work upon; it has not been required. Now, however, the Dominion Government has stepped in and required that all persons selling artificial fertilizers shall produce an analysis of what they are selling, stating the percentage of each ingredient it contains. By making a reasonable estimate of the cost of these to the manufacturer, a fair idea of the value of the fertilizer may be obtained. Nitrogen may be estimated at from fifteen to twenty cents per pound, potash at from five to seven cents, phosphoric acid from four to twelve cents; these are the commercial values, and leave the manufacturer a fair price. There is no regular fixed price, but you will see in the spring of the year, particularly across the lines, printed schedules of what they think the values of these ingredients are, and I have no doubt but our Dominion Government will publish what they consider the estimated value per pound of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Now let us see how the price of the manure is made out. You have the analysis, which tells you that it contains so much per cent. of nitrogen, which means

so many pounds of nitrogen in each hundred pounds of the fertilizer. The analysis also shows you the percentage of potash and phosphoric acid. All you have to do then, is to take this schedule giving you the prices for that year, and if nitrogen is worth twenty-five cents per pound and the fertilizer contains five per cent. of it, it would make one dollar and a quarter for that. If it contains eight per cent. of potash, and potash is valued at eight cents per pound, that will be sixty-four cents. Then if the percentage of phosphoric acid is five per cent., and the value of the acid twelve cents per pound, that will be sixty cents. You will add these three amounts together, which will give you the price per hundred pounds of the fertilizer, and that again multiplied by twenty will be the value per ton. Now, if you find this estimated value per ton of a fertilizer is about ten dollars, and your agent is asking you thirty dollars for it, it shows that there is a tremendous margin, and very likely a great deal of adulteration in it. In places where this system has been carried on, in the earlier stages of this detective business of setting the chemist on the manufacturer, the frauds that were discovered being perpetrated on ignorant purchasers were surprising. As I said before, farmers and fruit growers were paying thirty-five and forty dollars per ton for manures, the estimated cost of which was not more than one dollar and a half, all sorts of tricks being resorted to in order to induce them to purchase. You will find that this system of analysis will bring about a much more satisfactory state of affairs, and inspire people with much greater confidence in this class of fertilizers. In the past men have bought alleged fertilizers from time to time, and on trying them found no appreciable results, and consequently they pooh-pooh all artificial fertilizers now. The other day, down at Carleton, a very energetic gentleman—something like our friend Mr. Mackenzie Ross here—got up to speak, and said to me. "You come from Guelph; I am going to go for you." I said, "Well, what is the trouble?" Well, it was all about a fertilizer manufactured in the vicinity of Guelph some years ago. A great many of the market gardeners around Carleton had bought it, and from their description of it, I believe if an analysis of it had been made it would not have been found worth more than three or four dollars a ton. This gentleman himself was so disgusted with it that he frightened the manufacturer into taking it back and paying the freight on it. Well, we have the means now of avoiding that sort of thing, and if you were not previously aware of it, I tell you know that you ought not to buy any fertilizer without being acquainted with its analysis, and when you know that you can easily calculate its cost by this schedule of prices. If you do not know where to lay hands on that, write to the Agricultural College at Guelph or to the Experimental Station, and any of us will furnish you with the rates. If the estimated cost is less than the selling price, then you are paying too dear for your whistle. We come now to the home manufacture of fertilizers, which I believe is well worth consideration by fruit growers and gardeners. Make your own. You have your wood ashes, and as regards your superphosphate, you can make that too. It is generally conceded by persons who have tried it that a saving of twenty per cent. is effected in doing so, and at the same time you are sure of having the pure thing. I will give you a mixture or two that you will find most excellent for orchards and gardens—first by bulk. Take one part—a barrel, pail or any similar vessel of that kind will do—of bone dust, two parts of ashes, one-third of water (enough to saturate it) and one-sixth of what you ordinarily call plaster; this will make a most excellent superphosphate. You will have a mixture that has phosphoric acid in the bones and potash in the ashes. Of course it will lack nitrogen, but you get that in farm-yard manure, and if you like you can apply that. The phosphoric acid, however, is more likely to be deficient in the soil than the nitrogen, and it is that for which we are looking. Another excellent mixture I can give you by weight—one part of bone, one of ash, about a quarter of slacked lime and about one-eighth of crude carbonate of soda. After that is mixed a little while, if you will add some soil, say one-fifth of the bulk, you will have an excellent mixture for the orchard. Another point I desire to impress on you is that you should know what to believe. I think that horticulturists and fruit growers should be observing men, and I am sure those present here are, otherwise the discussions of the last two days could not have been conducted in the vigourous manner they were. Now, in the application of fertilizers there is a great need of observation, and if I were a fruit grower I would try little experiments of my own in the orchard and field, and see

for myself whether a certain application of ashes or superphosphates brought about good results; nature gives the best answers to all these questions. In the early days of agricultural science there was a rage prevalent in the country for sending a box of the soil of the farm to a chemist for analysis. Now, there can be but little of it in a box, and the ingredients are in such small proportions that a chemist might make a mistake in detecting them, or he might find the quantities there and yet not in the condition. You might take some soil that you knew would produce a very poor crop to a chemist, and after analyzing it he might send you a very fine statement of it. There is more to be learned now from the mechanical condition of the soil than from the chemical. Of course there must be the constituents in the soil, but it is wonderful how we have been favoured by Providence in this part of the country in giving us a sufficiency of these constituents. The trouble is, however, that we do not throw enough skill into their cultivation to make the most of them. High culture, thorough culture, is something the necessity for which those who are trying to wring their sustenance out of the soil must become fully impressed with at the present time. That a market gardener can get as much out of one acre as a farmer does out of ten is only the effect of high culture; they plough thoroughly, dig thoroughly and add plenty of manure. You cannot lay much stress upon an analysis of the soil. The only case in which it is of much benefit is where—as is sometimes the case—there is an ingredient in the soil which may bring about a poisonous effect upon vegetation, and there the detection of that element becomes a vital matter. But taking the soil in general you cannot make much out of a chemical analysis, whereas if you experiment with a fertilizer the result is transparent. You may take a good result as a true reply from nature that she wants some of the constituents contained in that fertilizer. Therefore, I say, be experimentalists; get all the help you can from the College or the Experimental Station at Ottawa, but remember that there are conditions surrounding us that may not affect you, and the best plan of all is to keep your eyes open, and keep them fixed on the soil. I think if you apply some of these fertilizers from time to time you would soon have a pretty rational idea of the condition of your soil, and what fertilizers are likely to bring about favourable results in connection with it.

Mr. Mackenzie Ross.—There is another fertilizer which has not been mentioned—soot. If the soil is well worked and pulverized, then the soot sown, and after that cleaned out and hoed, and a row of wood ashes run between the rows it has a good effect. Then there is another fertilizer. When you go out on a frosty morning you see the heap of manure round in the barn yard smoking. Now, that vapour goes up into the clouds, and comes back to us in the rain, and there is no fertilizer on the earth equal to what we get from the clouds. Is it any thing else than the ammonia which ascends from the manure?

Prof. Panton.—The ammonia that you send up from your manure pile may be blown over to Guelph, where we may get the benefit of it.

Mr. Daniel Wilson.—I am not a gardener, but a plain farmer, and have listened with attention to the remarks of the gentleman—who has been speaking, and who I am told is a professor from the Agricultural College,—out of which I endeavoured to get as much information as I could. He has told us all about the necessary ingredients—the superphosphate and so on, and he has also told us that we are blessed with different kinds of soils. Well, certainly we are blessed with different kinds of soil, from what I have seen of Guelph and the banks of the Thames. In conversation with Professor Brown, at the College, I asked him what it took to put the land in a fair state of cultivation, and he told me fifteen tons of barnyard manure and three hundredweight of phosphate to the acre. Well, I told the professor, and I tell you here, that if you applied that in this county you would not get anything but straw. But take that straw and put it in your barn yard manure, and don't let that grand fertilizer go to waste. I don't think, gentlemen, that you and I would differ about the necessity of superphosphate for the county of Kent, if you had travelled through it as much, or lived in it as long as I have. If you looked at the orchards in the various parts of this county you would find too much fruit; too much vegetation; too much force of sap. What we want here instead of any forced growth is proper pruning of our orchards: the chemical properties

necessary for plant growth are right here. We have from six to ten feet of vegetable soil on the bank of this river, extending through a large portion of the county. If the farmers would apply at the proper time what is going to waste in their barnyards there would be no necessity for telling us what superphosphate is composed of. As an Englishman said, "Muck the field, and it is sure to give you a crop." How much manure do you think there is going to waste in this town? In almost all parts of it horses are kept, and you will find an immense quantity of manure going to waste. If there is any fertilizer needed on the farm remove that and put it where it is needed, and never say a word about chemicals. You would never try to make me believe I wanted chemicals, if you came and walked over my farm. It is necessary that you should have a mixed system of farming—pasture some and till some; you cannot till all nor pasture all. Keep about as much stock as you can, and put the manure out at the proper time, and you will find that good returns will repay you for your labour.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—What time do you put your manure on your fields?

Mr. WILSON.—The best time is to take it out as soon as possible previous to applying it; take it on the land in its raw state, particularly on what is called sandy loam, and plough it in for the spring crop.

Mr. DEMPSEY.—There is manufactured in our neighbourhood a superphosphate made out of fish gathered from the lake, which are submitted to the action of sulphuric acid. What would be the probable value of that as a fertilizer?

Prof. PANTON.—I think it would be a good fertilizer, but the best way is to ask for the analysis. In reply to Mr. Wilson's remarks, I would remind him that I said at the outset that here we were in paradise, and that the question of artificial manures in the county of Kent was not one calling for consideration.

Mr. WELLINGTON.—I just wish to corroborate what has been said by Professor Panton in regard to the value of ashes as a fertilizer for trees. That is as far as I can go. What we learn by experience we know, and for a number of years I have used wood ashes for trees. We have in the same block, barnyard manure and ashes, and the comparison has always been in favour of the wood ashes; you could tell the trees to which they had been applied without the least effort. The ashes are productive of a smooth, clean growth, and we value them so highly as a fertilizer that we keep teams constantly employed scouring the country as far as twenty miles around gathering hardwood ashes. It is a mistake, no doubt, for the people who have them to let them go, but they are certainly extremely valuable to the fruit grower. We usually pay ten cents per bushel for them, but at the present I believe we are paying as high as fifteen cents.

Mr. MACDONALD.—In regard to the application of fertilizers generally, there is a point worthy of observation, which is this: As Professor Panton said the other day in reference to bacteria, the attention of fruit growers is being turned to dealing with the plant itself—to making it hardy and strong. Now, that does not apply to bacteria alone, but to almost everything else. If you make a hardy, thrifty tree, in any manner whatever, it is more able to resist diseases of all kinds—parasites, bacteria, fungoid growths and everything else. Now this is something which can be done by the judicious application of fertilizers, and in no other manner that I know of, and in this respect there are two ideas which ought to be corrected, which were expressed here yesterday. It was proved here yesterday by a man of experience that where barnyard manure had been applied it proved detrimental to his trees, producing blight. Now, that was the effect of creating too much woody growth, something which all nitrogenous fertilizers do; and nitrate of soda—which has been spoken of here—is one of these, and I do not think it would be wise to apply it in any large quantities, especially if you have much barnyard manure with it. I say that the proper way to create a vigorous growth in a tree is by the application of other than nitrogenous fertilizers, and of course these have to be applied according to the condition of the soil. I proved this beyond a doubt myself in several experiments I made with potatoes; where I used an excess of barnyard manure I had always a larger growth of tops, which were not so strong and healthy, and able to resist diseases as much as smaller tops with larger tubers. I have found by accurate weighings where I applied 20 tons to the acre I had forty per cent of rotten potatoes and where I applied other manure I had only fifteen per

cent. I think someone said here that we could not depend on artificial fertilizers to supplant barnyard manure. Perhaps we can't, but by the use of them barnyard manure can be economized. If you have only enough barnyard manure for ten acres apply it to twenty acres, using with it some artificial fertilizer containing elements that the soil, to which it is to be applied, needs. Don't think so much about the plant. Of course, some plants are benefited by certain fertilizers more than others, but as a usual thing it is the soil that must be looked to more than the plant in choosing a fertilizer. Whether it is in fruit or anything else you must ascertain whether the soil is deficient in potash or phosphoric acid. You can easily tell if you have sufficient nitrogen; if the vegetation is profuse you have enough nitrogen. I think three-quarters of this country could be benefited by the application of phosphates in some form or another. It is complained by fruit growers and farmers that these fertilizers are too high in price, and there is a good deal of truth in it. It has long been supposed that phosphate should be dissolved before beneficial effects can be produced. The tendency now, however, is not to have phosphates so soluble as formerly—it is not considered necessary to have them so very soluble. They have machines now for grinding this apatite as fine as flour, and if held up to the wind it flies away like dust. The finer this phosphate can be made the more valuable it is as a fertilizer. I think if experiments were tried in a systematic manner by applying some of this phosphate flour to the trees around the roots when planting, and then watching the results carefully, both where it had been applied and also where it had not, the comparison would be productive of some valuable experience.

Prof. Saunders.—I would like to hear whether barnyard manure is better green or decomposed—a little further light on that point would be valuable. From some inquiries made I find it is used in the green state during the winter, carting it directly on to the fields, and letting the leaching be done there. I think this is one of the most practical points that has come before us, because by the ordinary methods of keeping barnyard manure, where the barnyard is not so situated as to retain the drainage, there is a large loss to the farmer. If that can be avoided by taking the manure out during the winter months, teaming it out to such places as it may be useful in the spring, it is a thing we ought to know. Those who have tried the plan of carting their manure out to the fields every day say that they get better crops in that way than they did when they allowed it to accumulate in the yard and rot. Others, again, urge that it is better to rot it first; there are two sides to the question, and I would like to hear from some of those present their views on the subject.

A Member.—If you want the manure to have its effect quickly it must be applied in the rotten state. Where it is applied green the benefit is not gained till the next year.

F. W. Wilson.—That is not my experience. I never got any good by piling manure. I think I got more immediate benefit with the spring manure than when it was piled. It beats me to know how any good can be derived by piling it, for the good properties are evaporating all the time. I believe in ploughing it in in the spring.

Prof. Panton.—For the orchard I would say look after your ashes, and if you make that mixture you will find it an excellent fertilizer; and in the garden—for that, I think, is what we are talking about—I think well rotted manure would be the best.

Mr. Macdonald.—I have had little experience in rotten manure. I last year tried cow dung without any urine on an onion plot of about a quarter of an acre, at the rate of sixty-two horse loads to the acre. I put part on in the fall and ploughed it down, another part I put on as a top dressing. The manure happened to be full of all sorts of weeds, and I got the benefit of them. Where I ploughed it under I had a tremendous pile of the onion maggot, where it was used as a top dressing there were less, and least of all where there was no manure put at all. I don't know whether that proves anything or not, but it is my experience. There are a great number of conditions to be observed in the application of manure, whether rotted or green. If absorbents are used with the green manure, so that the liquid goes with it, it is very strong, and acts as quickly as fermented manure, but if it is put on in connection with straw without being fermented it must be put on clay soil. Then in some cases it might be beneficial, but in others might have the reverse effect. Its effect is beneficial in this way, that it opens the soil for the absorption of ammonia and moisture from the atmosphere, but you cannot get

any moisture from the loam because moisture will not enter coarse manure on the surface of the soil. So that whether manure is fermented or not depends a good deal upon the circumstances. Never apply green manure on light soil, but fermented manure may be employed on light soil. If you apply manure green you must be careful of weeds, and often, even if fermented at the ordinary temperature, it will not kill them ; it requires a high temperature.

VOTES OF THANKS.

On motion of Mr. F. W. Wilson, seconded by Mr. John Macklin, a vote of thanks was tendered the President and Directors of the Association for having chosen Chatham as the place for the winter meeting.

On motion of Mr. F. W. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie Ross, the thanks of the Association and Meeting were tendered to Mr. President Lyon, of the Michigan State Association, for his presence and valuable aid in carrying on the various discussions.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FRUITS.

The report of the committee on fruits was presented as follows, and taken as read :—

Your committee have carefully examined and find—

E. Tyhurst, of Leamington, shows six varieties, all fine specimens, N. Spy, Baldwin, King, Ben Davis, Golden Russet, and one variety although strongly resembling Fallawater, your committee did not recognize, all very fine.

T. T. Tyhurst, Harwich, shows five varieties, R. I. Greening, Flushing, Spitzenburg, King, Baldwin, N. Spy, all very good.

Joseph Ripley, Kent Bridge, shows excellent specimens of Fallawater, Gloriamundi, R. I. Greening, and fair of Baldwin and Phœnix, which is commonly and erroneously called Red Canada, and the Bradt Seedling, a russet shown by Stone and Wellington, about the size of American G. Russett, but evidently quite distinct. Quality superior. Also Canada Baldwin which was grown in Quebec, hardy and beautiful.

W. McKenzie Ross, shows Nick-a-Jack, a fair large apple, valuable for long-keeping qualities ; a very superior large apple improperly labeled White Winter Pearmain ; excellent specimens of Bellflower, Northern Spy ; good Ben Davis, American Golden Russet, Wagener, Cayuga Red Streak, R. I. Greening and Lady, and fair specimens of Grimes Golden and Mann, and a seedling of no particular merits—13 varieties in all.

Richard Tyhurst, a sweet and large red seedling apple of good appearance.

Thomas Beall, of Lindsay, a large red seedling of no marked quality in appearance. Excellent specimens of Pewaukee and Ontario apples.

T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines, shows the Columbia, a very good winter pear, a little above medium size and of superior quality. The committee are of opinion that this pear should be better known. Also the following specimens in a fair state of preservation :— Oswego Beurre, Vicar of Wakefield, Winter Nelis, Easter Beurre, President Druard, Mount Vernon, and Josephine de Malines, a very well flavoured winter pear.

A. M. Smith, specimens of the Champion Quinces, which show wonderful keeping qualities ; also, Vergennes grapes which were kept wrapped in paper and in an open box in the cellar. The Vergennes cannot receive too high a recommendation for high and excellent keeping qualities. Many bunches were as perfect as when plucked from the vine. Also, Niagara in fair condition, showing it can be called a good keeper.

A. A. Wright, Renfrew, shows very good specimens of celery of the White Plume variety. While the specimens are well grown, to our mind this variety lacks quality. The appearance is good, but the stocks lack that crispness so necessary to good celery. They are pretty, but tough.

L. Wolverton, of Grimsby, shows some perfect specimens of Spanish chestnuts and pecan nuts.

(Signed,) A. M. Smith,
F. W. Wilson,
W. E. Wellington, } Committee.

BEST VARIETIES OF PEARS.

The six best varieties of pears, (*a*) for home use, and (*b*) for market, was then discussed.

The Secretary.—Not including the newer kinds which have not been tested, I would name the following six, given in the order of ripening, for home use:—Rostiezer, a small but delicious pear, the Bartlett, Clapp's Favourite, Sheldon, Angouleme and Anjou. For the market, the Rostiezer, Bartlett, Clapp's Favourite, Anjou, and the Howell, not a pear of very excellent quality, but large in size and an abundant bearer, which has produced very large crops with me, and which I think is a very desirable market pear. The Anjou is a most beautiful pear. At Rochester, at the meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society, President Barry exhibited some of the best specimens I ever saw. That was on the 26th of January last, and they were preserved in the most excellent condition. They were equal in size to our Duchess, and they were surpassingly beautiful in appearance. The sight of them made me ambitious to plant largely of the Anjou pear. President Barry said there was nothing extraordinary in the method of culture, just ordinary good care had produced the results.

Mr. Mackenzie Ross.—There is a pear called the Elliot, not usually called early, which is one of the loveliest we possess. It comes in at the same season with the Doyenne D'Ete. Clapp's Favourite is perhaps one of the finest pears we possess, both for market and home use. We have about twenty-five trees of them, and our practice is to place the fruit on a floor between woollen cloths, leaving them for thirteen days. At the end of that time one would not think they were the same pears, they are just as yellow as you please. The Bartlett, as the Secretary has said, is a delicious pear, and will give satisfaction in almost any place, but it is a little tender. We prefer in our section, or even further north, Doyenne Boussock, which will produce twice as many pears as the Bartlett. With the Anjou we find some fault, it is rather a shy bearer; I might say very shy indeed. I have a tree that has been twenty or more years planted, and which never produced me a bushel of pears but one year—a large tree too. The pear itself is all I could ask in a pear. I would substitute for it as a winter pear the Josephine De Malines, and allow me to say here that in winter pears I recommend the same for market as for home use. We get more satisfaction from our winter pears since we have learned how to handle them. After gathering them we keep them as cool as we can safely until near the time they are wanted for use, and then bring them up into a warm room and force the maturity as fast as possible. A winter pear ripened in a temperature of 70 is very much superior in flavour to one ripened in a lower temperature. The Doyenne Boussock did not give satisfaction for several years; it seemed as if we could not mature the fruit at all. Now, however, since we have learned how to handle them, we find they are a very nice pear indeed, but they want to be ripened so you would almost think they were rotten, and when in this state their flavor is delicious. This is also the case with the Clairgeau.

President Lyon.—There is a pear which I am surprised has not attracted more attention as a market variety. I refer to the Sterling. It has never had anyone to push it. Mr. Downing spoke of it as suiting him very well, and it is of better quality

than the average market pear. It is a very clear, brilliant yellow, with red crimson cheeks. It would ripen here about the 1st of September. The flesh is clear and white, and very sweet, and the taste to those who like a sweet pear is very pleasant. It is one of the most attractive pears that can be put on a market stand, and brings a very high price. The tree is a strong, handsome, upright grower, and in sixty years acquaintance with it I have never known a case of blight; when all others were blighted it was all right. I know trees that were planted in 1825 which were perfect the last time I saw them. The only case of blight or anything approaching it which has ever come under my notice was caused by a stock which was grafted on it, but even then there was no blight as far as I could see in the variety itself. Anyone trying it will find it a profitable tree, and desirable as well for their own use.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

SUMMER MEETING.

The summer meeting of the Association was held in the town hall, Collingwood, commencing on Wednesday, June 29th; the President, A. McD. Allan, in the chair.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. William Saunders, Director of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, expressing regret at his inability to be present at the meeting, he being engaged in locating the Experimental Farm in Nova Scotia; and conveying kindest regards to the president, directors and members of the Association.

A GENERAL DISCUSSION ON ORCHARDS.

The first subject on the programme for discussion was "The Apple; varieties adapted to the counties of Simcoe and Grey." The President called on Mr. W. W. Cox, of Collingwood Township, to lead the discussion.

Mr. Cox.—I live on the mountain in Collingwood township, where the soil is a red clay loam. In regard to the varieties of apples which may be grown in these counties. I might say that almost any of the known varieties can be successfully grown, and they will produce splendid specimens of fruit; the main trouble is that we cannot get people to pick and ship them right. I will mention a few of the summer apples I have seen here, though of course there may be a great many more. They are the Early Harvest, Keswick Codlin, Red Astrachan, Sweet Bough and several others, of all of which I have seen very fine specimens.

The Secretary.—What about the Early Harvest? Doesn't it spot here?

Mr. Cox.—Now I remember, I believe I did see some spotted at Clarksburg. In autumn varieties, there are the Alexander, Colvert, Gravenstein, Duchess of Oldenburg and Fall Pippin, which all do well; I never saw the like of what we had at the show here.

The President.—Do you consider the Duchess of Oldenburg a fall apple here?

Mr. Cox.—Yes, we call it a fall apple here. Then there is the Maiden's Blush—I have seen some of the most beautiful specimens of this apple here I ever saw in my life,—and the St. Lawrence and the Twenty-ounce Pippin.

The President.—Does the St. Lawrence spot?

Mr. Cox.—I never knew it to spot at all. In winter varieties, we have the Baldwin, King of Tompkins County, Roxbury Russet, Talman Sweet, Kentish Fill Basket, Mackintosh Red, Ribston Pippin, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Wagener

and the Mann apple, all of which do well and produce very fine specimens. Of course the soils vary a good deal about here: go a mile and you will perhaps find it very different, and some of the soils just around the town here will not grow what we can out on the clay.

The PRESIDENT.—Do you find a variation in the fruit on these different soils?

Mr. COX.—Yes. We find that they succeed far better on the clay soil, where we have a strong natural drainage.

The SECRETARY.—Did you say you had the King of Tompkins?

Mr. COX.—Yes. It does splendidly, it is hardy and bears well—that is over the mountain, I could not say for those down here.

Mr. BEADLE.—Any trouble with them dropping off immaturely?

Mr. COX.—They have not found any fault with them in this respect.

The PRESIDENT.—Do you find any trouble in regard to hardiness further inland?

Mr. COX.—There used to be, but I think it is being overcome now that the country is getting more cleared up. A friend of mine who has seven hundred acres of land there says his trees are doing better now than they did a few years ago. Take a range across the rear, over the mountain, a few miles from Owen Sound back from the bay, and I never saw anything finer in my life than the apples are. One of the judges of the Provincial Show told me he had never seen finer fruit; he could hardly believe that the Baldwin could be grown as we grow it here, and when he came to look at the other varieties he said, "Well, I never saw such fruit in my life before." The great trouble has been to get people to take care of their trees; they don't take any care of them, and then if they don't do well they blame the agent or the nurseryman.

The PRESIDENT.—You think any of the known varieties can be grown in these counties?

Mr. COX.—Yes.

The SECRETARY.—In our Report for 1884 a list was given of varieties suitable for Simcoe and Grey, in which two or three were mentioned as not being hardy—the King and the Baldwin were spoken of as being tender. Now, it seems from what we have heard to-day, that they are not at all tender; the Report is scarcely correct in that?

Mr. COX.—Well, there might be some places back in Melancthon and Osprey where the soil is very mucky—sort of swampy, and in such places certain apples will not do. But all around here, for a radius of twenty miles, I think there is no difficulty with the apples mentioned; except, as I have already said, that people don't take care enough of them.

Dr. AYLESWORTH, Jr., of Collingwood.—The counties of Grey and Simcoe are very large, and the soil in Grey is very different from that of Simcoe. If you go east or west of this town for a few miles you will find this clay which has been spoken of, but go east and you will find sand for miles, and the northern part of Simcoe is like Muskoka and that region, where you cannot grow anything at all to speak of. But along this lake shore, on this clay ground, anything may be grown—any kind of fruit of medium hardiness. In this sand around the town, however, you can grow neither apples or pears. When you get above the mountain, away from the lake four or five miles, most of the apples mentioned will not be found hardy, but anywhere along the lake they can be grown.

Mr. T. B. WHITE. (Collingwood township).—I live in the Beaver River valley, where the soil is a clay loam, though at the back of that there is more sand. My land, however, is mostly clay loam with a hard pan bottom, not in every respect first class, but good land. As regards apples, I find that I can grow the Northern Spy, Russets, Snow Apples, Astrachans, and some others, the names of which I don't just remember, all of which do well with me. I had one—I think it was a Rhode Island Greening—which I tried twice, but did not succeed with it.

The PRESIDENT.—For an early variety what do you prefer?

Mr. WHITE.—The Red Astrachan.

The PRESIDENT.—Does it spot?

Mr. WHITE.—No.

The PRESIDENT.—Do you have any small apples? Is the crop generally of good size?

Mr. WHITE.—Yes. Last year they had the appearance as if they were going to be

very small, but there came on a tremendous rain, and they all turned to be a good size; the whole orchard. Speaking of localities, Dr. Aylesworth, I think, said two or three miles from the lake, certain kinds would not be hardy; I think we might say six or seven, or eight miles.

The PRESIDENT.—You think they are subject to winter killing further inland?

Mr. WHITE.—Oh, yes; I think so. South of us, in Osprey, they have poor success. Men there have planted year after year, and still have no orchards; though they think they have done better of late years with selected kinds.

Mr. BRILLINGER, of Collingwood.—I have seen a good deal of fruit tested, though I don't grow any myself. Mr. Cox is a mountaineer; he can only speak of the mountain. When you come down here on to this light land it is very different. At Stayner, about nine miles south of this, the King is not hardy enough; two years ago a great many of them were killed. A man who had a very large orchard there told me he lost a great number of them by winter killing.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Renfrew.—How low does the thermometer generally register here?

Mr. BRILLINGER.—I think as low as 32 below zero.

Mr. A. M. SMITH, of St. Catharines.—A little too cold for the Baldwin.

Mr. BRILLINGER.—It is very seldom so low as that, but I have seen it that low.

Mr. CARPENTER.—I think 32 below is exceptional weather; we do not often get it below 20.

Mr. CONN, of Collingwood township.—The only thing I have ever noticed wrong with my apple trees is that the last few years they have spotted; some trees that I had in an old garden were nearly all spotted.

The SECRETARY.—Were the Greenings spotted with you?

Mr. CONN.—Yes, very badly.

The SECRETARY.—The Snow Apple?

Mr. CONN.—Yes. The closer they are placed together the worse they are; if you get out in the open they are not so bad. Spitzenbergs have done pretty well, and Wageners don't spot very much.

Mr. BEALL, of Lindsay.—Is the Spitzenberg healthy with you?

Mr. CONN.—Yes, it produces a good crop. The Baldwin does not winter kill with me.

Mr. BEALL.—How old are your Spitzenberg trees?

Mr. CONN.—About twelve years; we planted the first about fifteen years ago.

Mr. HICKLING, of Barrie.—I have been growing apples now for between thirty and forty years, and I find that while some do well for a time, others totally fail. I have just made a note of those which I consider the most choice, and which can be the most easily produced, for market purposes. For summer apples I would notice the Early Harvest, which has done very well for a time, but for the last few years has been badly subject to spot, and in some instances the trees have failed. The next on the list is the Red Astrachan, a very popular apple, and good for marketing; I think it is spotted a little, but not so bad as some others. Then there is another apple which is not very generally known around here—the Williams' Favorite, a red summer apple. Then there is another called the Porter, a very good serviceable apple, which answers either for dessert or cooking. The Early Joe is too small for market, though the trees are very prolific, and strong, and healthy. It comes in for cooking on account of its growing faster than the others; it answers as a green apple.

The PRESIDENT.—Don't you find the Duchess of Oldenburg desirable?

Mr. HICKLING.—I have not come to that yet. There is the Summer Pearmain, a very nice apple. Of course some of these apples might almost be called fall apples in this part of the country. The Duchess of Oldenburg, taken on every point, I think is the apple for market and for domestic use, though it does not ripen so early as some others, but it comes into bearing very early. For fall apples there is the Alexander, a very showy apple, but I think a little tender. The St. Clair is very good, although the last few years it has taken the spot. Then there is the Fall Pippin and the Colvert, though I don't think I need occupy your time with a description of them. I have an apple in my orchard—the name of which I do not know,—but from the picture in the

Horticulturist, I think it resembles the Yellow Transparent—a clear yellow, tinged on one side with crimson. It is a very showy, pretty apple, and comes in, I think, in the latter end of September.

The SECRETARY.—Then it would not be the Yellow Transparent, that is too late for it.

Mr. HICKLING.—It resembles it very much, but I do not know the name of it. For winter apples I should include the Golden Russet, Northern Spy, Fameuse, the Ontario, —which is a new apple that is doing very well.

The SECRETARY.—Does it pay you to grow the Snow apple?

Mr. HICKLING.—Yes, it is not so bad the last year or so as formerly; it seems to me that this year I have not seen any spot whatever on them; other years I noticed it almost as soon as the apple was formed. Whether it is going to be free or not I cannot say, but I hope it is. The Swayzie Pomme Grise is a very good winter apple, and the Seek-no-further does remarkably well; it bears heavy crops, and is very good for the market. The Rox-bury Russet is a good apple, and the Yellow Bellflower, and the Rhode Island Greening.

The PRESIDENT.—Do you find these varieties all sufficiently hardy in your section?

Mr. HICKLING.—I think so, take them on the whole.

The PRESIDENT.—You are close into Barrie?

Mr. HICKLING.—Yes.

The PRESIDENT.—Is there any difficulty further inland?

Mr. HICKLING.—It was a general complaint two years ago all over that the Baldwin was badly affected by winter killing, but this last winter it does not seem to have suffered; the trees seemed to stand it very well. Of course there are many varieties which I have not mentioned, but I think those I have included are the principal ones.

The SECRETARY.—Is not the King apple tender with you?

Mr. HICKLING.—I don't know that it is, though perhaps it is not as hardy as some others.

Mr. BROKOVSKI.—I live in the township of Medonte. I think the hardiness of apples is influenced to a great extent by the kind of land they are grown on. We have planted a number of trees, and have a very inferior orchard at the present time, but I think we will try again.

The PRESIDENT.—Have you underdrained your orchard?

Mr. BROKOVSKI.—There is no necessity for doing so; it is perfectly dry without The Northern Spy does not succeed at all there; it grows up six or seven years and then winter-kills—dies out in a year or two. I don't think there is one in that part of the country. The St. Lawrence used to do well at one time, but it is failing now. The Duchess of Oldenburg succeeds admirably. There is another variety, the Brockville Beauty, not a very large apple, high colored, and having a fine flavour, which does very well In fall apples I think the Haas (or the Fall Queen) succeeds best. Fallawater also succeeds moderately well. We have tried the Mann apple, but it is not a success; but our only experience with it was in an unfavourable locality, and it would hardly be fair under the circumstances to condemn it.

The PRESIDENT.—You say your section does not require drainage?

Mr. BROKOVSKI.—It does not; it is rolling land.

The PRESIDENT.—Have you ever tried draining?

Mr. BROKOVSKI.—No.

The PRESIDENT.—Then I should recommend you to do so.

A Mr. SMITH.—You say you have a hard clay bottom?

Mr. BROKOVSKI.—Yes, in some places. The strata varies, some places there is a clay bottom, and in some sandy—when you get up high—and then clay beneath, and then when you get down lower again a kind of fine sand. We are introducing the Wealthy as a winter apple, and it seems to do very well. The Baldwin does not seem to succeed. There is another winter apple called the Red Pound, which is grown there considerably. It is a good deal like the Pearmain in shape, very large and red, with brown spots showing through it.

The PRESIDENT.—I think it is one of the Pearmains. I know they call it the Red Pound.

The PRESIDENT.—I think the Baldwin should succeed there. They grow it away east in Mr. Croil's district and Mr. Beall's.

Mr. BEALL.—I found it, but not just in our neighbourhood.

Mr. CROIL.—How low did you have the thermometer last winter?

Mr. BROKOVSKI.—I think about thirty was the lowest. I think that is what tried the trees very much when it went down so low. The afternoon before it had been up in the thirties above, and at nine o'clock the next morning it was down to thirty below.

The PRESIDENT.—You say that in your district there is a rock formation. Is it limestone?

Mr. BROKOVSKI.—No. Granite, I think.

The PRESIDENT.—In that district, you say, they can grow fruit?

Mr. BROKOVSKI.—Yes. That is about twelve or thirteen miles from me, but in the same township. There is no apparent difference in the soil in just looking at it. The trees stand the winter very well there, too.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Renfrew.—Is it near the shore?

Mr. BROKOVSKI.—No. There is no apparent difference in the situation, slope, or anything else. That is the most remarkable part of it. I think the Snow apple is beginning to spot very badly, and in the winter the bark seems to break down near the ground, worse than any other variety. The Mackintosh Red seems to run out a little, and the bark cracks. There is a tree called the Gideon, which I got a couple of years ago, and it seems to give great promise.

Dr. AYLESWORTH, Sr., of Collingwood.—My experience is varied, and not over successful. Mr. Cox's statement that all kinds of apples in a general way succeed here is correct—that is under suitable circumstances, but in my experience I have found both the Baldwin and the Greening a failure through the black heart.

The PRESIDENT.—Have you any special varieties you like?

Dr. AYLESWORTH.—I have a variety of seedlings that I value very highly, and one of which Dr. Hoskins, who I had hopes of seeing here, has a very high opinion. Some six years ago he stated in the *Rural New Yorker* that he had a seedling which he esteemed very highly, grafts of which he would send to any one sending him the postage. I sent a shinplaster, as we call it, to him, and he sent me about a dozen. I succeeded with two, one of which is still alive, and which I value very highly. It is an early apple, ripening in the latter end of the month of August. It is semi-transparent, and the first apple, or the largest of the first apples I got from it, was eleven inches in circumference, and weighed, I think, eight and a half ounces, and people who tasted it considered it almost equal to a peach. I have also this seedling of my own which I think just as much of; Dr. Stevens and some others have tasted the fruit and think very highly of it. I am grafting from both of these, and intend to propagate them if possible.

Mr. GILFOYLE, of Collingwood.—Although I am not a fruit grower, I handle a good many apples, and my choice for good keeping varieties is the Northern Spy, which I find a very satisfactory apple to handle.

The PRESIDENT.—Do you find they are grown in large quantities around here?

Mr. GILFOYLE.—Not a great many in this immediate neighbourhood, but between here and Meaford, say within ten or twelve miles, they seem to be a greater success.

The PRESIDENT.—Do you find there is a belt of country in which it succeeds better than in other places?

Mr. GILFOYLE.—I cannot speak as to that; I have not been in the localities, and only know that it is from that vicinity they come to this market. I do not know anything at all about the culture of apples.

Mr. STEWART, of Dunedin.—Where I live we can grow any kind of tree almost, and two miles from us they cannot grow any tree at all. Our soil is a mixture—heavy and light, and for drainage it is splendid. I think the King of Tompkins is the best apple there; we find it hardy. The Alexander and the Wagener also do very well, the latter will bear the second year and continue on. The Red Astrachan is a very good apple,

and the Baldwin does very well with us; mine is only just commencing, but with my neighbours it does splendidly. I think the difference between our section and the other I have spoken of is occasioned altogether by the soil; the other is high and level, ours high and rolling. Colverts stand there all right.

The PRESIDENT.—Do you grow the Snow Apple?

Mr. STEWART.—Yes, but last year it spotted badly. I find other varieties also spot, but the Talman Sweet did not spot last year. The Baldwin, I believe, is a hard apple to grow in some places, but it is a good regular bearer and a good keeper. It is not hardy enough for our section unless top-grafted on some hardy stock. I have a neighbour who says the King of Tompkins County is a little tender, but I say it is not, and we only live 120 rods apart, so you see it takes a man to judge for himself, and not to listen to all he hears.

Dr. AYLESWORTH, Sr.—"Prove all things." (Laughter.)

Mr. STEWART.—If a man listens to everything he hears, he will never have an orchard.

Mr. MOBERLY, of Collingwood.—I cannot call myself either an apple grower or an apple exporter, though I take a great interest in fruit generally, but I have listened with much interest to what has been said by the different gentlemen regarding the class of apples that can be grown in these counties. One of the early varieties spoken of, the Red Astrachan, is no doubt a fine apple and a prolific grower, but I would not advise anyone to grow more than one or two trees of it, just for home use and local consumption; beyond that it is valueless. When it ripens it is a beautiful apple to eat, but the moment it gets in the slightest degree over ripe it is almost like a sponge, and valueless for any purpose whatever. Another apple mentioned, the Duchess of Oldenburg, is, so far as my experience goes, a most prolific grower. I have a tree that is full of apples every year—beautiful apples. It is slightly later than the Red Astrachan, and it is an apple that keeps a little longer, but it also, you may say, is an apple valuable only for home use and local consumption. It has struck me that in choosing trees for an orchard people are apt instead of taking the experience of others as a guide to what are the best varieties for keeping and exporting, to take the book that is presented to them by the fruit man, and choose what in the illustrations seems to be the handsomest and biggest apple, thinking that when they have got that they will have something no one else has, and be able to make a good deal out of it, instead of looking for an apple of good keeping qualities, suitable for export. I was talking to a gentleman the other day whom I had met at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, who came from Oregon, and among other things he told me that they had at times immense quantities of apples there, that were rotting on the ground. I inquired the reason, and found it was just about what I have stated. These farmers had raised a quantity of apples not fit to export, and although they had an enormous quantity of them they were valueless, because no one would buy them, and all the time and money spent in raising them was lost. It seems to me to be of the greatest importance to find out the apples that are going to be exporting apples, and those which will keep for the winter, and for fruit growers to turn their attention to such varieties. Then there will be a market for the fruit grown in this and other parts of the country where perhaps the market at present is small. If that were done I am satisfied that the apples grown in this section—the townships of Collingwood, Nottawasaga, St. Vincent and probably others—would produce enormous quantities of apples, which would prove a source of wealth to them. The soil is peculiarly adapted for it, the formation being almost entirely limestone, which, I take it, is a good formation for fruits of all kinds. In the town here we of course cannot grow apples to any great extent, the soil being almost altogether sand. In my own garden apples are growing very well, though not to the same extent they would, perhaps, if the soil were a little stronger. We have very little soil over our rock here, six or seven inches in some places, and in others seven or eight feet, but the whole of this country is underlaid with solid rock, which in some places crops out through the surface. We find, however, that trees grow very well. Much of this land which gentlemen have spoken of as not being adapted to apple growing, although apparently dry and sandy on top, may be springy down below—a hard, cold, springy subsoil. Not being a fruit grower myself it would be difficult

for me to give as good an opinion with regard to the influences on fruit that would have to be grown for export as some of the gentlemen of more experience, but I am satisfied that what we have to turn our attention to is growing fruit suitable for export, and I am confident we could produce any quantity of them in this part of the country, and I am also sure that this will have to become to a very great extent an apple or fruit country—that we shall have to turn our attention more and more to that branch of industry. Now, there is an apple grown in New Brunswick, the name of which I forget, which is a very good apple, and which I do not think is grown up here at all. It is exceedingly good for exportation. The Annapolis Valley, of Nova Scotia, sends out an enormous quantity of apples every year, and I do not see why we should not here. We do not export apples to the extent we should, and I think one of the reasons is that we grow a great quantity of apples that are of no use, and, in many cases, a mere loss of time and money to the farmer who raises them. If these were replaced by varieties suitable for export, buyers would come in amongst us and make a business of securing them, instead of, as at present, the farmer marketing a few bushels of his own. If we had a large quantity of fruit of that kind people would come up here and make a business of buying it—perhaps on the trees. I think it is very important for farmers to be apprised of what goes on in these meetings, in order that they may ascertain of their own knowledge, or by the experience of ther neighbours in different sections of the country, the different kinds that succeed under varying circumstances, because it takes a tree a long time to grow—in the case of the Northern Spy you have to wait ten years before you get a crop. Therefore they do not want to plant varieties that are useful only for domestic and local purposes, but such varieties as will have a value for exportation.

The President.—In the course of this discussion one point has been settled in my mind; that is the necessity for thorough underdraining. In all the localities in which the speakers were uncertain on this point it seems to me that it is a necessity. I think it would be pretty hard to find a tract of land where underdrainage would not do some good, and even on the rolling land where you are successful you would be still more successful—your trees would be healthier and the fruit finer if a thorough system of underdrainage were adopted. After a time, when the land has been thoroughly underdrained and cultivated, it may be found that some of the varieties at present considered not hardy enough in this section will prove sufficiently hardy to be successfully grown. However, we have coming into the market a great many varieties of excellent apples which will be quite hardy enough for any of these sections. I think Mr. Moberly has struck the keynote. There is no doubt at all that in other sections of the country as well as this farmers have been planting varieties they ought never to have planted. As a rule one or two early trees for the early summer are quite sufficient for home use, and three or four at the outside would be quite sufficient of fall fruit. What is wanted is winter fruit, not late fall, because we can now ship all winter to the foreign markets. We do not find a sufficient quantity of the long keeping varieties, and I would advise those who have too many trees of the early kinds to top graft them with some well known standard winter variety, such as succeeds best in their particular locality, and commands the best price in the foreign markets. I think by this course they would be encouraged to go much more extensively into fruit growing. Our markets are increasing rapidly year after year, and by planting such varieties as are well known to be successful in your own particular variety,—for which you must rely on your eyes and the evidence of your neighbours—and which are in demand in foreign parts, I think you will find it profitable; bearing in mind always to begin by thoroughly underdraining.

Dr. Aylesworth, Jr.—Some eleven years ago I planted 900 apple trees in a very favourable position on the side of the mountain, thoroughly drained naturally, and facing the east. I planted the Northern Spy, the Golden Russet, the Baldwin, and the Greening. The first two have done exceptionally well. The Baldwin and Greening, I think, from the character of the trees supplied, are largely a failure; but there are some splendid specimens of each kind. I have also planted two or three each of several other varieties: the Snow, Red Astrachan, Talman Sweet, and two or three others, the names of which I do not remember just now, all of which have done well.

The SECRETARY.—There is a variety spoken very highly of in Maine, which I don't think anyone in Canada has tested; it is the McClellan. A gentleman says that of seventy varieties he tried, it was the most successful. I would like to know if anyone has tried it here?

The PRESIDENT.—There is another apple which is not grown here, which, in Maine, is one of their very best—the Nodhead. I have seen apples from some sections here called the Nodhead, but they are not at all like it. Their's is a long-keeping, very fine winter apple, and has a good flavour. The McClellan, too, is a good keeper, and a high coloured apple. It is grown all over the State of Maine, and the eastern part of New Hampshire, in almost every orchard.

Mr. A. M. SMITH.—I would like to know if the Ben Davis is grown here?

Mr. COX.—It is grown here upon the face of the mountain, and it does splendidly.

At one o'clock the meeting adjourned until 2.30 p.m., and on reassembling, the question drawer was opened, and the following queries discussed :—

VALUE OF APPLES FOR FEEDING MILCH COWS.

Q.—Of what value are apples for feeding milch cows?

Mr. CROIL.—I have used apples for that purpose, but my experience is that they are very poor feed. I thought afterwards that a little corn would have done much more good than the apples. I fed them raw, but if cooked and mixed with grain, they might have done better. Some of my neighbours say their cows do not give such a large flow of milk on apples.

The SECRETARY.—Have you tried meal with them?

Mr. CROIL.—No. I think that way it might have been better.

The SECRETARY.—At our last meeting Prof. Panton stated that when mixed with bran, pea meal, or chopped stuff, they made a very good food, and a gentleman who had used them moderately in that way, said their use had been productive of very good results, and believed it would pay any man to grow apples if only for that purpose.

Col. MCGILL.—You would have to cook your apples then to get the full effect of them on the flow of milk. They have a decided influence if you cook the apples and mix them with meal; they are productive of improvement in the flow of milk—that has been my experience.

A MEMBER.—Does it pay for the cost and extra labour of cooking?

Col. MCGILL.—Yes, if you were going to feed apples, and expected to get any benefit from them.

Mr. BEADLE.—If you could market them at a merely nominal price it would pay better to sell them and feed meal.

HOW TO DESTROY CATERPILLARS.

Q.—What is the best way to exterminate caterpillars; I have tried soft soap, but it does not affect those remaining in the web?

Mr. BEALL.—You will remember someone saying some time ago that eternal vigilance was the price of apples; it is certainly so in regard to these caterpillars. I like the plan of looking for them in the early morning, when they are in the web in the fork of the tree. It is only as the day advances and the weather warms, that they begin to travel out and feed. At evening, too, you will find them in the web, and you can take a forked stick and pull web, caterpillar, and all down. Another thing is to look for the cluster of eggs on the twigs early in March, before the leaves are out. If your orchard has been at all infested the year before, it is probable some of the moths have escaped and laid

their eggs on the twigs—I suppose you are all familiar with that fact. They are easily seen as you look through the top of the tree by projecting the limbs of the tree against the sky, and with the scissors on the end of a pole, you can clip them off and bring them down. If they are left on the ground it does not matter much, though I usually make sure of them by gathering them all up—except a few that may escape me in the grass or weeds; they cannot eat grass, however, and soon perish. There is another way of getting at these fellows, of another class,—I am speaking now of the tree tent caterpillar. There is another variety which I may call a tent caterpillar, though it does not make a tent. They were very abundant about London and St. Thomas a few years ago—the country was infested with them. They come from the forest, and go by the name of the forest tent caterpillar. They make a very slight web indeed, but they have the habit of gathering on the trunk of the tree some time during the twenty-four hours, in a great heap—seem to be built on top of one another, and you can easily manage to crush them. I have mentioned these to cover the two varieties of what are known as tent caterpillars. These last do not make a tent, so you cannot get at them always in the manner spoken of, with the forked stick, but the moth lays its eggs in a ring, and the ring of eggs can be cut off early in the spring the same as the tree tent caterpillar.

BEST APPLES FOR FOREIGN MARKETS.

The discussion of the apple was then resumed, having in view "Varieties of foreign markets," as follows :—

The PRESIDENT.—This is a question in regard to which, in different localities, there is room for considerable variation. The subject is one in which I have had some amount of experience for a good many years, and in speaking of the best varieties for foreign markets, I should in the first place include those possessed of good keeping qualities—winter varieties. Take, for instance, the Baldwin, out of which a good deal of money has been made in all the sections in which it has been grown. The Rhode Island Greening, an apple which some years ago was low down in price on the British market, is now rising, owing to its good keeping qualities. A good specimen of the Rhode Island Greening will now stand alongside the Baldwin, in price, in almost any of the British markets. It was formerly objected to on account of being green, the British taste being for a highly coloured apple, but they are now getting over that as an objection, and looking more to the quality, than the appearance. We all know that for keeping purposes, for our own use, most of us would prefer the Greening to the Baldwin. Then there is an apple that is grown pretty largely throughout this Province, and which has been considered, and bought by shippers, as a fall apple—the Twenty-Ounce; it is a valuable apple for the British market where it is well known, and commands a very high price. There was a time when in Britain they wanted a medium sized apple for dessert purposes, but now they want to get as much apple as they possibly can for the price, and large apples are in demand and bring a high price. The Fallawater, for instance, brings a high price, though it has very little colour. The King of Tompkins County, which has not only a very fine appearance, but also excellent qualities, is much sought for at good prices. The Northern Spy, too, is a great favourite there in any of the markets you go to; it is an apple of very high quality, and therefore has held its own. Last year it was spotted pretty badly, but notwithstanding that, it stood pretty well to the front of Canadian apples in the market. The Ben Davis, although not a very large apple, is one that holds the market very well, simply because it is an apple of good average size and colour, and fine appearance. Still I would hardly advise growers to plant very freely of Ben Davis, because the quality is rather low, and I do not think it will continue to hold the market very long. I think in Britain they will, by and by, begin to know and appreciate high quality in an apple, instead of looking merely to colour, as was formerly the case. The Ribston Pippin is an apple I would like to see grown largely wherever it will succeed, and with it I might mention the Blenheim Pippin, or Blenheim Orange, as it is sometimes called. Both these apples command the highest price in the markets of Great Britain; probably they are at

the top of the list for price; and we can grow them much finer here than any they can produce there. I think it is probable that the Ribston Pippin and Blenheim Orange are more extensively grown in the Annapolis Valley, of Nova Scotia, than any other variety, and they make more out of them than any other variety, too. They are apples of such good quality that they are sure to hold the market.

A Member.—Do they compare favourably with ours?

The President.—They do. Then there is the Wagener; it is a little on the small side, and is not sufficiently well known on the markets to be appreciated as it ought, but there is no doubt it will be appreciated as it becomes better known abroad. The American Golden Russet will always hold its own, but it should be stored here and shipped towards the spring of the year in order to realize its proper value. The Roxbury Russet, too, should be held late here, and if shipped then, will command a very high price on the British or other foreign markets. It is an apple which is sold by the Nova Scotians by a different name—the Nonpariel, which, I believe, is one and the same with the Roxbury Russet. The Spitzenberg is an apple that would bring a good price, but there is something about the local Spitzenberg as a shipper, that I do not understand; I found it last year a very poor shipper, arriving in England in very poor condition; barrel after barrel that were opened were in a state of decay. It is an apple of the very highest quality as a dessert apple, but it is one that growers of experience do not care very much for growing, being a slow grower and a poor bearer. The Swayzie Promme Grise I tested last year in the London market for the Christmas trade—I put some of them on the market on the 15th of December for the Christmas holidays; I packed them in small barrels known as half-barrels. After explaining them pretty well to buyers on the market, they sold for twenty-seven shillings per half-barrel, that is fifty-four shillings per barrel—the ordinary fruit barrrel. I gave the people there to understand that to grow that particular kind of apple we would have to get at least thirty shillings per half-barrel. It is a very small apple, and it takes a great many to fill a barrel, and in growing a large orchard I think the grower would run a great risk in order to make any money. It is an apple which I suppose most of you know, and is possessed of the highest quality known in an apple. A good many confound it with the Pomme Grise, or Montreal Pomme Grise, which is quite a different apple, though of very high quality, too, and which should bring a high price on the foreign markets. There is no demand for sweet apples, and I would not advise anyone to ship the Talman Sweet to the British market; they don't want it there. We have other varieties of apples,—our early apples—the Duchess of Oldenburg, for instance, out of which, if some of the steamship companies would start a line of cold storage, as much money could be made as out of any other variety grown in Canada. You would have to pick them a little ahead of time, but the Duchess will keep very well when picked a little on the early side, and colour nicely on the way; I believe there would be money in shipping in that way at that season of the year. At that season in England they handle principally German and Belgian apples, which would not at all compare with the Duchess. I tested them in small quantities and realized good prices: twenty-four shillings per barrel in small packages. Then the Fameuse, if grown clean and clear from spot, would be appreciated in the British market; they would be willing to pay a figure that would pay the grower here. If grown clean, the Fameuse can be shipped in the ordinary way, without cold storage, and will arrive there very well—that is the Snow apple. The Colvert also arrived in very good condition, and brought fair prices. The Wealthy would ship there very well, indeed, and would also realize a paying figure. The Cranberry Pippin would ship there very well, and sell well. I also saw some Mackintosh Reds there which were brought from the vicinity of Oshawa, and which, I think, were sold very well. The Mann apple sold very well, indeed; it is a long keeper, and should not be shipped until spring, when it would bring a high price. I sold the Ontario at a general average of twenty-two shillings per barrel for what I did sell. The King of Tompkins always sells high, with the Ribston Pippin and the Blenheim.

The Secretary.—What about these hardy varieties, Cellini and Fall Queen?

The President.—They have not been tried there—at all events I have never met them in the market. Nor the Wallbridge, I think, at present.

The SECRETARY.—I don't think there has been very much money in growing the Baldwin for shipping, of late at all events, if we may judge by its conduct with us in the Niagara District. We cannot get any apples off our trees any more; they do not produce any fruit of any consequence at all, and what there has been is not at all up to its former size or appearance. I have a neighbour who has a large orchard almost entirely Baldwins, who feels almost ruined by them. It is a fine, big orchard, trees twenty-five or thirty years old, and beautiful trees too; but he gets no fruit in it, and what he does get is not fit to ship; he has been selling it at fifteen cents a bushel to the canning factory, which is very discouraging in an apple of which we have been planting very largely. This year we hoped to have had a large crop, but instead of that the promise is of a small crop again. The Greening is giving us better satisfaction, and it shows up splendidly for this year—the fruit looks beautifully clear, and the trees are well loaded The Greening yields more fruit than any other variety, and if, as you say, it is going to be in demand in the old country, it will be very profitable for us. We have one old tree of Greenings that has given us fifteen or sixteen barrels several times, and on one occasion we picked twenty barrels off it. It is about eighty years old. In regard to the King, I have quite a large number of trees of good size, and if it would only bear well I would think it was one of the best, it is such a beautiful apple, and when you open up a barrel has a most agreeable aroma. In shipping it always returns the highest prices of any, but we fail to get enough fruit to make us think very highly of it. The Ribston does well in our section; always clear and beautiful, and bears well. The Spitzenberg, however, which has been spoken of, is a perfect failure, worse, far worse than the Baldwin. I do not remember that you mentioned the American Golden Russet, of which we think very highly; it is beautifully clear and has borne most abundantly, especially after the tree reaches its age it does remarkably well.

The PRESIDENT.—There is a gentleman here from Glasgow, Mr. Cecil, who can tell us that the feeling of the British markets is strongly in favour of Canadian over all other apples.

Mr. CECIL.—I am not a practical apple grower. My business is selling apples, in which there is a large business done during three months of the year, and I may say that the prospect of profit this year is exceedingly good. A good many of the varieties which have been mentioned here to-day are not known on the Glasgow market, and I think the people there want to be educated up to a higher taste. About the only varieties that are known there are the Colvert, Baldwin, Russet, King of Tompkins and Northern Spy. I believe that in the course of time people will begin to appreciate Canadian apples even more than they do now, especially if they are picked very carefully, which in Belguim, or even the United States of America, is not usually done. I think the Canadians have a better name for packing than any people from whom we get apples.

Mr. BEALL.—The President has named sixteen varieties. Does he recommend anyone who is setting out an orchard of two or three hundred trees to set out all these varieties?

The PRESIDENT.—By no means. If they could adopt and plant two varieties it would be better than sixteen. What they require to do is to plant only those which in their own particular locality succeed best, and confine themselves principally to winter fruit.

Mr. A. M. SMITH.—Suppose all the varieties you mentioned would succeed well?

The PRESIDENT.—Then I would select from the sixteen those out of which I thought the most money could be realized.

Dr. AYLESWORTH, Sr., of Collingwood.—I should be inclined, if going largely into apple growing, to confine myself to one variety—the Russet. It is an early bearer, and what is more important, its keeping qualities are great. A great fruit exporter who was here a few years ago advised me to confine myself to Russets. I don't think it would pay me at 75 years of age to go into it, but if I were young I should go largely into apple growing in this part of the country. I planted some Russets six years ago in my garden here, and last year, five years after planting, I had some fruit, and here (producing specimens) is some of last year's crop off those little trees. And now, while

I am on my feet, here is my seedling that I was speaking of this morning. (Showing seedling).

Col. McGILL.—There is a very large orchard of American Golden Russets about a mile and a half or two miles from my place—some six or seven acres set out entirely with them, and although it has been there twelve or fourteen years I don't think they have gathered one bushel of apples per tree in that orchard since it was set out. The trees are healthy and grow well, but it is very seldom in our section (Oshawa) that you can get such specimens as this—not one year out of ten. I have grown them for the last forty years.

The PRESIDENT.—The moral in that case is not to grow American Golden Russets in that section.

Col. McGILL.—Yes, there is no money in it, They are good keepers and high flavoured, but we cannot fill the barrels.

A MEMBER (referring to Dr. Aylesworth's specimens).—Were these grown in Collingwood?

Dr. AYLESWORTH, Sr.—Right in my garden.

The SECRETARY.—I think the orchard of which Col. McGill speaks has not had time yet. I have had a good many trees of the same variety planted twenty-five years, and it is only for the last five years they have been actually paying. They are now bearing excellently.

Col. McGILL.—My trees have been out forty years, and they have not paid me yet.

BEST MODES OF GATHERING APPLES.

Mr. BEADLE.—The easiest way is to shake them down.

The PRESIDENT.—I am sorry to hear you say that in the presence of a Glasgow merchant.

The SECRETARY.—The Americans suspend canvas under the tree, and shake the apples into that—they have a patent on it.

Col. McGILL.—We sell our orchard by the barrel, and gather our own apples. We gather them with a ladder, into a basket holding about half a bushel, and put them into the barrel carefully as we gather them, always taking care to gather them when dry. I generally pack them myself, and my sons and the hired man gather them. Then we turn them over on their side, and store them, if they are to be shipped before the heavy frost, in a shed, where they are kept from the rain. We used at one time to gather in bags, and sometimes we would get them jammed or shaken—they come out best in baskets.

The SECRETARY.—I suppose we all follow very much the same plan Col. McGill has described, using a ladder and a basket. I have found it a very good idea to have spikes in the bottom of the ladder, which is a great help in raising it, and will give it a good hold in the ground. A long ladder is apt at times to slide, and I have found these spikes a great convenience. I have tried several modes of gathering my crop: sometimes we have gathered them into a number of baskets and carried them indoors where we had lots of room, and packed them there on the floor, but of late I have practised gathering them immediately into the barrels in the orchard. I have also tried leaving them in piles, but that I found productive of a good deal of trouble. Lately, as I have said, I have tried this picking them immediately into the barrel, and heading them up, taking them into a cool place and leaving them there on their sides. Then when the packing time comes, late in the season, I empty them out two barrels at a time upon a packing table or upon straw on the floor. I have been using a packing table about twelve feet long with sides all round it, and an inclination so that the apples will be disposed to roll towards me. Two persons can very easily empty out a couple of barrels on this table and throw out the poor specimens, and so, quickly cull them over, separating them into the different classes, and putting them into the barrels and marking them according to their grade. I think that, generally speaking, is one of the most

satisfactory methods I have tried. The only difficulty is that if the weather is very close in the place where they are stored—if it is not cool enough—they are apt to ripen a little faster than if left in heaps on the grass or same other such place. With summer apples, the course is a little different. I ship them away in baskets. The Red Astrachan trees I go over a good many times because they ripen so unevenly, and by picking them off early they sell remarkably well. It pays to gather the early apples as they ripen. I think that a picker, such as was shown in the *Horticulturist* is a good and useful tool for gathering Red Astrachans, at least before the trees get too large. I have them brought down from the trees in that way and placed in baskets on the ground, then a boy comes along with an express waggon and takes them inside the packing house, where they are picked over and classified. The extra select are packed in twelve quart baskets, and the second grade in barrels.

BEST MODES OF PACKING APPLES.

Col. McGill.—I always have the packing of my own orchard and some of one or two neighbours. We invariably pack in flour barrels, and with a press, pressing them down. There is as much injury in pressing them too hard as in not pressing them hard enough. If you press too hard you destroy the outside course, especially on the head. We always place the bottom rows down, beginning at the head end, making that the bottom and taking out the bottom of the barrel, which leaves the stem end always up to view. We then put them in carefully, and if there are any imperfect specimens we throw them to one side, and a good many are thrown out in that way. We shake the barrel carefully about every half bushel, so as to get them close together, and round it up nicely so that the head will be perhaps two or three inches from the chime, and then we press them down with the press. If they are small apples we do not round them up so much as large ones, because the small ones pack closer.

The President.—As a matter of fact, where a barrel of apples has been properly packed by a scientific packer it should be impossible on opening either end to tell from which end it has been packed. Choose a solid place on the ground and place your barrel upon a solid piece of plank. Lay the first course of apples with the stem end down. The packer should not take special samples for this course, but just take them as they come, and place them so as to make a solid row on the bottom. The next row also should be put in carefully, with the blossom end down. The barrel should be carefully shaken down on that solid plank after each basketful. When the packer comes to the top of the barrel he evens them off according to the variety. One variety will press down closer than another, and that is where a little judgment and experience is required. A man must know every variety he is packing in order to know how many to put in the barrel; whether he will fill it to the chine, an inch above the chine, or even further. Then the last row has to be so placed as to be in an oval position before you put the press on, with the stems up, so that when you put the press on they will press down evenly and level, and afterwards on opening the barrel you cannot tell which end you commenced at. That is a barrel packed properly, and it will carry, and carry thoroughly. If the apples before packing have been what we call sweated—and the best place to sweat apples is on the ground, they should, if possible, remain on the ground for a week after being picked from the tree—they will carry much better. Of course in wet weather they are better taken in to the barn floor or some other convenient place, but as a rule they should remain for a week or ten days after being picked; the skin toughens in that time. I find quite a difference in the Northern Spy, which has such a tender skin, in places where they are left on the ground to toughen and get through this sweating process—they will carry much better. Before packing, the first thing to do is to make up your mind how many grades you are going to have in the pile from which you are packing. There will be two grades at least, and the chances are, not more than three. For instance, take a Baldwin grown on the inside of a tree, that is apt to be rather green. That will be one grade. All the medium sized apples —have them all the one size as much as possible,—and pretty high colored, that is

another grade. Grown at the top of the tree or on the outside limbs apples will be much smaller, but high in color. That will be your third grade. A barrel of apples when opened should be all as near of the one size and color as it is possible to have them. If you pack your barrels in that way, and brand them accordingly, the buyers in Britain and elsewhere will soon get to know that that brand represents well selected, honestly packed apples, and the result will be that they will pay a fancy price for it. The price is not so much a consideration with them as it is to get the very best article.

Mr. CECIL.—The marking is a very important point. You want to have it so that people can ask for a certain brand and know that they will get just what they want. The branding should be made a point of, and done very clearly and distinctly so as to get well known among the buyers.

BEST MODES OF STORING APPLES.

The SECRETARY.—I usually ship in the fall, and have never stored any great quantity, but some of my neighbours have, and although only using ordinary cellars, they have met with considerable success.

The PRESIDENT.—I believe the only secret about the whole matter is to select a cellar sufficiently cool. If you are under freezing point it is sufficient. Apples will stand a good deal more than potatoes or any other vegetable. The cellar must be dry, however,—dry and cool; and see that your apples are without spot or blemish. It might be well in handling them in the following spring if you find a barrel that looks suspicious in any way, to open it in case of any decay from natural causes. They will show it by becoming a little slack, or by wet through the barrel. I believe myself that this system of storing is bound to gain ground largely in this country, because by our present system of shipping the fruit the moment it is packed you are shipping fruit for two seasons, whereas if you ship only the varieties required for immediate sale on the market, and hold back the long keeping varieties for a later season, you will find the prices much better. For instance, such apples as the Mann or Russets should not be shipped until on towards the spring of the year, and with our present arrangements we can ship all winter without danger of frost. Take them to the station on a moderately mild day, and the moment they are in the car they are safe.

Mr. MITCHELL.—Is there no method of storing without barrels?

The PRESIDENT.—No, the barrel is the best method of storing altogether. Bins have been tried, but they do not do, they are apt to be filled up too high, and apples do not keep as well in that way.

Dr. AYLESWORTH.—I have a friend in Colborne named Simmons who has a cellar above or partially above ground, in which he keeps his apples in barrels. He keeps it, as you say, at a proper temperature, below or at the freezing point, in the room. I saw and tested apples in his house in the month of October which had been kept in that way till October of the second year, and they were as well preserved as if it were the first winter.

The SECRETARY.—I saw an account of an experiment that had been tried which it might be worth while to test. A man who had some Russet apples had stored them in barrels packed between layers of maple leaves, dry maple leaves. He stated that he opened them up in July and found them then as fresh and spicy as the first day they were packed. I don't know if anyone here has tried that or not.

Mr. BEADLE.—What is the advantage of the maple leaves?

The SECRETARY.—Well, I don't know whether the saccharine matter of the maple leaves would help the flavour any, but they would help at all events to keep them air tight.

Mr. BEADLE.—I have found no difficulty in doing that without the leaves.

The PRESIDENT.—Perhaps the maple leaf would have the same effect in Canada as the stars and stripes on the other side.

The Secretary.—I think it is worth our while to experiment, for if we can keep our apples till the right time there will be a great gain in it—it would be of great advantage.

Mr. Croil.—I kept some over at my house in dry sand, and we had them a month ago quite good. Others I kept in barrels were destroyed.

A. W. Wright, of Renfrew.—I may say that we find the proper way to keep our apples is in a cellar as cold as we can keep them and if they are touched with the frost it does not hurt them. There is only one apple that we don't keep barreled up, and have great trouble in keeping, and that is the Greening. I think I sent our former Secretary some apples up to show him how they went. We always tried to get them sold by the 1st of February, because they got all bruised the same as if you had hammered them with a club or something of that kind. If they are kept in open boxes they don't seem to act in the same way, but of course that takes a good deal of storage room. All the other apples but Greenings we keep in barrels in as cold a place as we can, and we have no trouble at all with them.

Mr. Beadle.—I presume that you are aware that the Russet apple if left in open barrels is very apt to shrivel. A gentleman at Niagara had forty or fifty barrels of that variety one time, which he made up his mind to store over the winter and ship in the spring. He put them in his cellar, and during the winter there came on a heavy fall of snow, shortly after. As is very apt to be the case in our latitude, there then came a very sudden thaw, and this snow melted away very rapidly, and a great deal of water ran into this cellar containing the apples. It was a cemented bottom, and held water like a dish kettle, and when he looked into his cellar and saw all the water, and his barrels about one-third submerged in it, he thought they were gone. In the spring, however, when he took them out and opened a barrel or two to examine them, he found that they had never before been so sound and safe as that year. That led him to the conclusion that next time he wanted to store apples, he would submerge them in water. So much for your dry cellar.

The President.—Following out that line of argument the people of Collingwood have excellent facilities for storing apples—they can put them in the bay.

CULTIVATION OF THE ORCHARD.

Mr. Beall.—The cultivation of the orchard, in my opinion, commences a year before the trees are planted. As has already been remarked to-day by the President, it is a most important matter that the land should be thoroughly drained. As I see that "The drainage of the Orchard" is to be the subject of a future discussion here I will say no more on that point, but proceed with the preparation of the soil, which is a most important point, for many reasons. The soil for an orchard should be as thoroughly prepared as if a man were going to put in a crop of wheat. This should be done near the fall of the year, and I would also advise that after the land has been thoroughly prepared as for a wheat or any other crop, that during the middle of October, when the land is dry, it should receive still another ploughing, and that that ploughing should be done in such a way that the open furrow will be left exactly where the row of trees is to be. I am supposing, of course, that a man is putting out a pretty large orchard—say of two hundred trees. The furrows, then, should fall exactly where the rows of trees will be, and these furrows should be left open during the winter. The main object in that is to facilitate the planting of the trees in the spring. After the land is prepared the next thing is to select your varieties, and in respect to that point I think there is an erroneous idea current. What has been said here before to-day, that the fewer the varieties a man plants the better for profit—provided, of course, that these are well chosen—is, in my opinion, correct; certainly the number of varieties should be small, one or two, or at most three. I consider this a very important point, because when a man has too many varieties he will find difficulty in finding a purchaser for them, and a large portion of them will probably be wasted. That decided, the next step is the purchase of the trees, which is another very important point. I would advise that the trees

should be purchased as near home as possible; it is by no means absolutely necessary to go a long distance to some large nurseryman to get trees, and if a man does not raise them himself I would have him procure them as near home as he can. If, however, he cannot do this, and has to send away for them, I would strongly recommend that he should never buy from an agent. When purchasing from a nursery I would advocate sending directly to it for the trees, and with the order should be sent the amount of money to pay for it. If a man sends direct to the nursery, and his order is accompanied by the full catalogue price and a request to the nurseryman to send him the best possible stock, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he will get better satisfaction than in any other way, because the nurseryman whowould not put in first-class stock under such conditions is unworthy of the name of a nurseryman, and should be drummed out of the business. The planting of the trees should be done in the spring; I do not believe in planting trees in the fall. Let the nurseryman keep them through the winter if he wants to. Then in the spring, if the land has been prepared in the way I have described, there will be no necessity for digging pits in which to place the roots; the furrow will be sufficiently deep, except, perhaps, a shovel or two of loose earth to be taken out. The earth which was thrown up from this furrow in the fall will have become so beautifully pulverized that it will fit around the roots very nicely indeed in the spring. I am satisfied that two men can plant more trees in one day by this method than they could in a week following the ordinary plan. After the trees are planted the cultivation of the orchard should consist altogether in the raising of root crops of some description. A crop of corn is a very good thing, I think, because it shelters the trunks of the trees the first year, a time when they specially need shelter from the sun. For the first eight or ten years I would recommend that nothing but hoed crops of some kind should be grown, and during that time no grass should be allowed to grow around the roots of the trees. Where no grass is allowed to grow there will be no loss from mice girdling the trees. The next important consideration is to keep the trees clean, that is, free from insects. Of pruning I shall say nothing, because I believe that is the subject of a special discussion. I may say, however, that when a man has his trees planted he should be able to do his pruning with his finger and thumb, or nearly so. The trees are liable to the ravages of insects of various kinds, and the bark should therefore be kept thoroughly clean. Alkaline washes, perhaps, are the best preventive of diseases of that kind that can be found. Let this be done early in the year whether the trees seem to need it or not, and I think it will be found a great preventive of damage by insects. A very good preparation for washing trees would be soft soap, or a mixture of tobacco juice—taking care not to make it too strong—which is very effectual in preventing the growth or spread of the aphis.

Mr. White.—You would prefer keeping the land under cultivation?

Mr. Beall.—Yes, for six or eight years, keeping it thoroughly clean.

The President.—After that would you seed it down?

Mr. Beall.—Well, I would rather some other person should answer that question who has had more experience than myself.

Mr. Mitchell.—Do you think it is possible to make a decoction of tobacco juice so strong as to injure a tree?

Mr. Beall.—I don't know, I would not to like to say that. I know there is no trouble of getting rid of lice with it.

Mr. Mitchell.—I do not think there is any danger of making it too strong.

Mr. Beall.—A neighbour of mine told me he had injured his trees by using tobacco juice too strong.

Col. Stevens, of Collingwood.—What do you think of whitewashing trees with lime. I always use a great deal with alkaline wash. I do not know that it benefits the trees any, but it lets me know when my man is covering the trees.

Mr. Beall.—The advantage of putting in lime is this—take, for instance, washing soda, if you add lime to it, it makes it caustic, and the same way with other washes. Mixing with lime makes them more caustic, and they have more effect on insect life.

The President.—In regard to the cultivation of an orchard I think there will be a good deal of difference of opinion among different growers. For my part, after the first three or four years I do not believe in cropping an orchard. I believe in feeding it for

the sake of the trees themselves, and certainly when you have come to about the bearing period I would not think of putting a root or any other crop into it. Once in a while, if I found the trees were running a little too heavy to wood, I would seed it down with a heavy crop of clover, and turn that down like summer fallow. I have found that very beneficial, the clover opens the soil. I approve of occasional sowings of clover or buckwheat, which is very good to feed the land. I would not seed down the orchard unless the land was particularly rich and running too heavily to wood. By seeding down you will run into fruit more readily, but as a rule I would feed and cultivate the orchard for the sake of the trees themselves. I think one crop is enough to have on one piece of land.

A MEMBER.—How long do you keep it cultivated?

The PRESIDENT.—Always. Of course as the trees grow old you will have to fork around the trees.

Mr. CROIL.—How wide apart are your trees?

The PRESIDENT.—About thirty feet.

Mr. CROIL.—You do not have any trouble in ploughing that, but in ten years' time you will hardly be able to plough it at all, if your trees are thirteen years old now, as I think I heard you say they were.

The PRESIDENT.—Oh, yes, I have trimmed the orchard so I can plough it any time. I have it trimmed up.

Mr. CROIL.—In my own case the trees are not so high. I could not pretend to plough through my orchard, which has not been planted more than 22 or 23 years, I think. Of course you could not begin to fork an orchard all over, and I think I would do harm now to go in among those trees with a plough, though I would much rather have it cultivated if possible.

FERTILIZERS FOR ORCHARDS.

The following paper on Fertilizers for Orchards prepared for this meeting by T. H. Hoskins, M.D., Newport, Vt., was read by the Secretary.

It is a fact not often properly understood by those who plant orchards, that they require rich land, fully kept up in fertility, to make the necessary growth and become profitably productive through the long course of years during which a good orchard may be expected to continue. There can be no reasonable expectation of realizing profit from apple trees planted upon poor, dry soil. "Manuring in the hill" is a shiftless provision for annual crops; it is useless for an orchard, the roots of which, when it has arrived at full bearing, occupy all the soil, not only as to its tillable surface, but to a great depth.

Undoubtedly, the best land for an orchard is a naturally strong, deep, moist, (but not wet) soil, such as in its original state supported a vigourous forest, chiefly of deciduous trees. It may be stony, or even rocky—if not ledgy—but it should be fertile, with no obstruction to the descent of the roots to permanent moisture. Though strong land is essential, heavy clays are not the most desirable. In all the drift region of North America, the good grain and potato lands are good orchard lands. The least favourable exposures are south and south-west.

If the land chosen for an orchard is but lately cleared, or if long tilled, has been so farmed as not to impair its fertility, no special preparation is needed before setting the trees. But if, though, naturally suitable, it has been cropped to an extent impairing its productiveness of tillage crops and grass, its best condition should be restored as completely as possible. The promptest, cheapest, most effective means of doing this is to dress it heavily with coarse ground bone and unleached hardwood ashes, sown upon the surface and ploughed in. One thousand pounds of the bone, and one hundred bushels of the ashes to the acre is none too much. It would be profitable, in the long run, to double this quantity at the beginning. Such a dressing is far preferable to one of any sort of stable manure, or vegetable compost. Any land upon which water stands more than twenty-four hours after a rainfall, however heavy, is not fit for an orchard without

thorough tile-draining, and is not safe, even with it, because there is always the risk of the tiles being obstructed with roots, and the trees becoming unthrifty in consequence.

The number of trees to the acre is a question, upon which there can be no hard and fast rule. If a man has plenty of suitable land, not too costly, he may as well begin by setting his trees 40 feet each way. In all that great orcharding region south and east of the great lakes, where the tall or wide-spreading varieties flourish, 40 feet is the minimum distance, especially when the sorts to be planted do not begin to bear freely in less than ten or twelve years after being planted out. The *rows* should never be nearer; yet *in* the rows other short-lived species of fruit trees may alternate with the apples. But the case is changed, when we come to the dwarf-growing and early-bearing varieties of apples, of which there are many among what are called the ironclad sorts. An orchard of such sorts as Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, Oldenburgh, etc., may be very profitably set out in rows 30 feet apart, with the trees in the rows 15 feet apart. So set, many thousands of barrels may be grown in a large orchard before any check from overcrowding will occur. But when this time comes, alternate trees in the rows must be removed at once. The orchard then will stand 30 by 30, and the trees will live out their natural lives without harm by contiguity.

Until prevented by the shade, an orchard on moderately level land is benefited by cultivation in low annual crops (not grain), or of small fruits, between the rows. Not only are these crops profitable, but the tillage and fertilization they require contribute to the prosperity of the orchard. I have for many years grown strawberries, currants, gooseberries and raspberries in this way, utilizing the land in fruit production almost from the start, with profit, and with great benefit to the young orchard. If the currants and gooseberries are planted in the rows between the trees running north and south, or nearly so, they have the very desirable effect of holding the snow nearly level all through the orchard, preventing drifts and bare spots, both of which are injurious. This may be continued for some time after the early bearing sorts of apples, especially summer and autumn fruit, have begun to bear quite freely, and these garden grown apples are always so large and fine as to bring very high prices, compared with the same sorts grown in grassed orchards.

But the time will come when cultivation must be abandoned, and the orchard permanently laid down to grass. Before doing this, the original dressing of ground bone and ashes should be most liberally repeated. Of all grasses for the orchard, *Poa Pratensis* (June Grass, Kentucky blue grass), seems to me most suitable, and nature generally sees to it that it shall naturally take possession, anyway, if the land be right, and has been handled as above described. This grass should be treated like a lawn, and mowed by a horse lawn mower often enough so that no stems shall form, all through the season until the apples are nearly ripe, leaving it as it falls, without removal or raking. This makes a perfect bed for the fruit to drop on with the least injury. After the apples are all gathered and removed the mower should go through again. This will break up a great many nests of mice, but the main protection to be relied upon against mice and rabbits is the surrounding of every tree with a boxing of lath, half-barrel staves, or any similar strips of rather narrow, thin wood. These are rapidly applied, a single turn of strong white cotton wrapping twine being all that is needed to secure them. There is no objection to leaving them on the year round, but if this is done they should be turned the inner side out, after the final mowing and re-tied. A great many codlin worms will be found to have spun themselves up on the inner sides of these strips, and when turned, these will be cleared off very quickly by the birds.

The future fertilization of a well managed orchard, after this, is a very simple matter. As the grass is not carried off, nothing is taken out of the soil except what is consumed in the growth of the trees and the crops of fruit. This is best restored by a moderate top-dressing of fine, well rotted manure, applied every second year, broadcast under the trees. Half the orchard can be dressed in this way each year, and an orchard carried on in all respects as above described, cannot fail to be productive, and will certainly be profitable if the right varieties have been planted and the fruit is properly handled and wisely sold.

The Secretary.—As barnyard manures are scanty, we find wood ashes very convenient; as they are not only very valuable, but are easily procured, which is a great inducement for us to use them freely. I have been buying wood ashes this spring, and having them put up around the trees in the orchards, and the man I get them from gathers them and applies them for ten cents a bushel, so I consider I could not possibly do better than that. That is unleached ashes. He not only gathers them, but scatters them under the trees throughout the orchard. I am, therefore, using them very freely, and already begin to see a great deal of benefit from their use. I don't know that I want anything else as long as I can get them at that price and any quantity of them, particularly for the peach orchard, where I find them exceedingly valuable. I have been putting them around peach trees for years, and, while a great many of the neighboring orchards are gone with the yellows and are worthless, mine is in good condition, and is well loaded with fruit this year. I attribute this very largely to the free use of ashes. Potash is considered by some to be a specific cure or antidote for yellows, and it looks very much as if there were something in that theory, when my orchard is succeeding so well under that treatment. I do not know that I could say I have noticed it personally, but I have frequently heard it stated that the quality of fruit where potash fertilizers are used is really very much better than under any other conditions. I have certainly found it very satisfactory as far as I have tried it.

Col. Stevens.—I entirely agree with Mr. Woolverton in regard to the efficacy of wood ashes, but sometimes we want a little of something else. I find that phosphates are produced in very large quantities on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, but are taken home to England to be manufactured, and then are brought out to this country, probably in an adulterated state. I would like a little more information as to the benefits of phosphates in horticulture, not only for orchards, but for other fruits. We have a large supply of them in Canada, and I do not see why we should not use them.

Mr. Beadle.—I have been using all the unleached ashes I could get, and I am going to hire that man the Secretary speaks of as soon as he gets through with him.

Mr. Flemming (of Collingwood).—I can corroborate all that has been said in favour of wood ashes. I experimented with them on a very poor tree in my garden—it was dying in fact—and after using the ashes two years it survived, and is now doing very well. I am convinced that all that has been said about ashes is quite correct. I used them on grape vines, too, with apparently good results, and I am very much in favour of them as a manure.

W. W. Cox.—Six years ago I got a quantity of wood ashes and spread them to the depth of about six inches in the bottom of a packing box. I then put a layer of bones, and then more ashes. I then set it in a convenient place, and told the people in the house to empty their soap suds, dish water and stuff on it, and told them I wanted it saved. When I went to look at it six months after there was not a sign of bone left. I had at that time, in one row, two Flemish Beauties, two Clapp's Favorites and two Bartletts, and I put some of this mixture around one of each of those trees. Well, I saw the greatest difference in the world between the trees to which it had been applied and the others, and I am convinced that there must be great nourishment either in bone or ashes. I could see the difference in the leaves and in the wood of the trees.

The Secretary.—At the meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, Mr. S. C. Woodward was speaking of the exhaustion of the soil of the apple orchard, and maintained that the failure of apple orchards for the past few years was caused by their being literally starved out. It was no wonder, many of the speakers thought, that poor results were met with in orchards which were not treated with the same care as any other part of a farm would be, but just let alone until they completely exhausted the soil. Mr. Woodward said that one hundred barrels of apples removed from the soil as much phosphoric acid as one hundred bushels of wheat, and as much potash as fifty bushels of wheat—that they drew on the soil as heavily as grain. Well, one hundred parts of ashes contains ten parts of potash, six of phosphoric acid and seventy of lime, just in the right condition for being taken up by the roots of the growing tree, and this explains to us very readily why ashes are so valuable as a manure for the orchard.

A. A. WRIGHT.—I quite agree with all that has been said in favor of ashes, but it might be added that it is very necessary to take the precaution of not allowing them to get near the trunk of the tree, because, if unleached, they are sure to kill them. If you avoid this, and don't apply them too heavily, they are an excellent fertilizer.

The SECRETARY.—That is quite right, and is something which should be particularly observed. A great many people when using ashes, or any other fertilizer, will put it in close to the trunk of the tree, where it is really likely to do least good. They forget that the roots of the tree—and the fine fibers that take in the nourishment, extend out quite a long distance—further than one has any idea of who has not tested the matter. We have some trees right on the bank of the lake, trees ten or twelve years of age, and I was perfectly astonished at the length of some of the roots that were hanging over the bank. They were twelve or fourteen feet long, and quite small in circumference, and not very far from the surface, either, which shows that when we apply a fertilizer without covering the ground further than the top of the tree spreads, we make a mistake.

The PRESIDENT.—It is astonishing to see how the practice prevails of piling manure right around the trunk of a tree; yet you might just as well try to live by cramming your dinner down in your boots as try to nourish a tree by heaping this manure around the trunk.

Mr. HICKLING (of Barrie).—I have found very beneficial results from the use of bones, ashes and the like, and I find also that salt is good, especially sowing it broadcast over the ground. I find, too, that salt is very good for vines when put on in the fall of the year; it has very good effect, especially if dug into the soil.

The PRESIDENT.—I come from a salt country, and Mr. Hickling's remarks bring me to my feet at once. We have used salt pretty largely in my district, and I advocate its use, not only for growers of fruit, but grain and everything else. When I am buying apples for the foreign market, if I find an orchard that is kept clean, pruned and attended to properly, and well salted, I invariably, without further question, make an offer of twenty-five cents a barrel more for the apples, for they are better in every way; the salt brings out the colour and flavour much better. Salt in the orchard is a grand thing; I use it continually, and it is astonishing the quantity of salt they will take. You can sow it the same as sowing anything else—by the handful, broadcast over the orchard, and it will do good and not hurt anything in the least, and you will be sure to find it beneficial. I remember some years ago of offering to send one of my men to clear out the shop of a blacksmith in our town. He thought me exceedingly kind—and I was, to myself—and accepted my offer. I continued to clear out his shop every year as long as he allowed me, but soon everyone else wanted to clear out blacksmith's shops. A little of that refuse, the parings from horses' hoofs, round a tree, especially pear trees, will produce wonderful results, and the iron filings are a magnificent thing for a garden or orchard. And I cannot imagine anyone in this section, where there is a light, sandy soil, selling one pound of ashes, for every pound of them is worth gold right here. I find that salt is very good for grape vines, but in that case it must be used in smaller quantities. There is one tree that salt is not good for—the Norway Spruce. Don't put any salt about it, for it will kill it. If you have a geranium bed or pot, and want to bring out the radiance of the blossom and improve its color, just take as much salt as you can put between your finger and thumb and it will do it.

The PRESIDENT.—It is not so much as a fertilizer as a sort of tonic to the soil. It brings into life in the soil dead ingredients more than anything else will.

A MEMBER.—What quantity to the acre?

The PRESIDENT.—Just broad cast as thick as you can sow it by the hand—400 pounds to the acre.

SUMMER PRUNING OF ORCHARDS.

Summer pruning of orchards was the next branch of apple culture taken up for discussion.

Mr. BEADLE.—If you want to hear my opinion about summer pruning, I can only tell you, don't do any such foolish thing. The time to prune an orchard for me is the

spring of the year, just as the buds are starting; the growth commencing. I have tried beginning my pruning when the orchard was young, and when it is properly carried on—I don't say that I always follow my own rule, I get crowded out sometimes—the proper way to prune the orchard is to take off the limbs when they are quite small. When trees are interfering with each other so as to exclude the light and air, thin out sufficient to admit them, and do it while the branches are small. The spring is the best time to do it, because then the wound has plenty of time to heal over before the winter. As for summer pruning, I don't know anything about it—it is something I never did, and cannot advocate. A jack-knife is quite large enough to prune with, and the time is just when the buds begin to swell. I want the sap to get into circulation; but I don't want the tree in full foliage, for it checks the growth after the leaves have got out large and full. If you cut a tree severely whilst in full leaf you destroy the roots below that are nourishing it; for this reason, that it is as essential to root development to have foliage as it is to foliage to have roots—one helps the other to grow. The roots take up nourishment from soil to the leaves, and the leaves digest it. It is a sort of compound action, somewhat analogous to our respiration and digestion. If you cut off two-thirds of the foliage of a tree and dug up the tree three or four weeks afterwards, you would find a certain proportion of the roots below dead, just for want of that nourishment; and, therefore, I say again, don't do any such foolish thing as to summer prune your orchard—that is, in the general acceptation of the term.

Mr. Morton, of Wingham.—If you cut off two-thirds of the leaves in the spring, would it not injure the tree?

Mr. Beadle.—It would. I am simply calling attention to the effect of the reciprocal relation between the leaves and the roots, and that to destroy that balance is to injure the tree. In transplanting a tree you take off part of the roots, and you cut the top so there will not be too many leaves for it to nourish, until both roots and limbs have regained their balance.

Col. Stevens.—You advocate June pinching with the finger and thumb?

Mr. Beadle.—Yes; if you have occasion to check the growth of a tree, the finger and thumb is the best thing to do it with.

Col. Stevens.—And that in June?

Mr. Beadle.—Yes; July, or any time you find the leaves growing too long and want to check it.

W. W. Cox.—I don't think I would like summer pruning the way it is done by farmers here—cutting off the limb with an axe or a saw—but, when I plant an orchard, I always like to go round the trees at least once a month. I used to practice that when a boy. The head gardener used to go round first and take off the shoots, next the men with a knife, and the boys behind to rake up. I have always adopted that plan ever since. If I see any shoot going the wrong way in a plant, I rub the shoots off, and try to get them formed without a knife or anything of that sort. I don't want to cut off a lot of wood when a tree gets old, and if that plan were adopted it would not be necessary.

The Secretary.—I have tried summer pruning more or less, and at one time pruned young trees rather severely, hoping to throw them into bearing. I found, however, that it was checking the growth of the tree altogether too much, and I don't think I got enough fruit to pay for it. I think the matter has been made pretty clear here to-day that if we go constantly over our orchards, and rub off shoots where they need it any time during the growing season, we are doing the right thing. We are saving the strength which the tree would be expending in growing shoots where they are not wanted.

Mr. Morton, of Wingham.—It appears to my mind very conclusively that summer pruning is the best. You must remember that pruning is one thing and butchering another. To cure a man of a felon on his finger it is not necessary to let it spread all over his arm, and then cut it off. My definition of pruning a tree is, training it in such a way that it will expend its energies in the most profitable direction. When superfluous shoots are growing the tree is expending its energies uselessly for the time being, and when you come to cut them off the tree gets a nervous shock—for it has a nervous life—and the reason the shock is not felt in the spring is, because the tree is not in active life at the time; there is a certain shock, but on account of the circulation not being in

activity, it is not felt so greatly as if it were in full growth in the summer time. Now, the removal of a bud is just as effective, and just as much pruning, as the removal of the branch which would have grown from it. If it is in a place where it would be useless when grown the bud should be removed, and the tree not allowed to waste its energy in growing a limb which will have to be cut off in the spring.

The PRESIDENT.—I think the spring is the proper time for pruning. I do not approve of cutting off a large limb; but if, for some special reason, one has to go off that is the end of it, and it must go. In that case I would cover the wound with wax, or some such substance, to protect it from the weather. Another reason why spring is the best time is, because then the grower has more time at his disposal than later on in the season. It is just as the sap is moving and spring coming in nicely that the grower has usually a good deal of leisure time on his hands, and can attend to the pruning better than any other time. By summer pruning I understand removing such buds as appear to be growing in the wrong direction, or are evidently of no use for the future fruit bearing of the tree. In that case, I would remove such buds, and by removing them at that age you will do less harm than at any other time.

Mr. BRILLINGER.—If you were growing a tree and there were more branches on one side than the other, what would you do?

The PRESIDENT.—I always manage to control that from youth upwards, year after year. I like to prune my trees so as to give an upward tendency as much as possible, and let the branches drag as little as I can. I like to see the trees neat and looking upwards.

The SECRETARY.—Some people make a practice of cutting out the leading branch of a tree, which I consider very unwise.

The PRESIDENT.—It is a very foolish thing to do, because a main limb is leading directly to the heart of the tree, as it were, and there is very apt to be injury from that, especially if the limb has attained any size before removal.

The SECRETARY.—For instance, the Northern Spy—you could not make it spread?

The PRESIDENT.—It would be a very unfair thing to make it try.

DRAINAGE OF THE ORCHARD.

The last feature for discussion in regard to the apple was announced as Drainage of the Orchard, and the President called upon Mr. Croil to read a paper on that subject.

Mr. CROIL.—I suppose most of you are aware of the dislike the Scotch entertain to readers, in the kirk. They cannot bear ministers who read their sermons, and I have heard a story told of a couple of old Scotch ladies who were on their way to kirk, when one inquired of the other, "There's anither mon coming to preach the day, d'ye ken wull he be a reader?" "Hoot, toot, woman," replied the other "he canna be a reader, for he's aye blind." "Thank God," said the other, "I wish they were all blind." Now, I am not blind, but I am not a reader, so I shall call on Mr. Beadle, who will introduce this subject much better than I could. (Laughter).

Mr. BEADLE.—I should thoroughly underdrain the ground before I planted the orchard if the subsoil was not naturally gravelly or porous so that the water would soak through. The depth of the drain would depend somewhat on the tile, but I would sink down five feet if I could. My experience has taught me a principle which may seem rather paradoxical—that it is not the water which comes from above that causes the trouble, but that which comes from below. As the earth fills with water the water keeps coming up. You dig a hole in a piece of land early in the spring, where the soil is not porous, and by and by you will see water at the bottom of that hole, and in a week after it will be full of water. Perhaps it has been running down into the hole? That is not the trouble. If you could take the level of the water in your whole field you would find it was just the same as in that hole. So, as I said before, it is the water coming up from below that is the cause of the trouble, and apple trees planted in that soil will do poorly. For apple trees you must have a porous soil, aerated and warm, in order to be successful.

The Secretary.—Do you think the roots of the apple tree ever go down five feet?

Mr. Beadle.—No; but if you sink your drain down five feet deep you escape all chance of being injured by frost; and another thing, your tile will not need to be placed so close together. You can drain at less expense a larger area than you can near the surface, because you would then have to put them closer together. You can see, if you think for a moment, the philosophy of that, if you accept my proposition that it is the water coming from below that does the damage, and not the water from above. That comes down and sinks into the ground and has to stop there, because it meets water there and cannot run off fast enough. If before getting down five feet you reach a clay soil that is impervious to water, or hard sand which is almost impervious to water, it is not much use going any deeper. I am supposing you have a porous soil. The soil where I live is about five or s x feet deep before you get to any hard pan or clay, and I have been putting the tile clear down to the hard pan—the impenetrable soil below—and I get the best results. In some parts of my draining I was obliged to stop before getting that depth. Now, I think I have explained the whole thing. The proper plan is to drain the orchard first and plant the trees afterwards. If you first plant the orchard and then drain it, you will have trouble in draining, and there will be danger of injury to the trees. A year after you planted it you might perhaps be able to drain in the centre of the trees; but by doing your draining before planting you can lay out your drains to the best advantage, availing yourself of any peculiarities in the natural conformation of the earth; thus making a system of piping underground to the very best advantage, and in the most economical and thorough way. Then, if possible, I would like to plant my trees between the rows of tiles, though I would not insist on that. I do not think if they are down four feet they will be choked.

A Member.—Supposing you can only get your tile down as low as three feet?

Mr. Beadle.—What is the trouble, hard pan? You just lay your tiles on the surface of the hard pan—so the surface of the tiles lies level with the surface of the hard pan.

Mr. Beall.—I would like to corroborate some things Mr. Beadle has said, although it hardly seems necessary. But I am inclined to think the statement he made with regard to the depth of the drain was hardly understood rightly. I think it was understood that the deep drain would not cost any more to construct than the shallow one; but that is not the impression he intended to convey. What he meant to say, and did say, was that a given area could be drained at less expense at a depth of five feet than three feet. The principle of that is this:—English engineers, who have done so much draining, find that in ordinary soil the benefit of the draining only extends to the square of the depth each way, that is to say, if you go down three feet with a drain you only drain nine feet of land on each side of that drain. So, with a drain down three feet, you only drain a strip eighteen feet wide. If you go down five feet, by the same rule you drain fifty feet in width; and the consequence is that it will cost less to put in a drain four or five feet deep than one three feet deep, that is by the acre. They found that out a good many years ago, and it is not a theory merely, but it has been proved by actual experiment on the low lying lands of the east coast of England. There was another principle laid down which was at first regarded as a theory which could never be substantiated—that a piece of well-drained land had an increased capacity for maintaining heat in such a degree as to make it much better than undrained land in the same spot, the improvement in this respect being equal to a change of location to three degrees further south. There is a very improper idea abroad respecting the actual use of underdraining. The idea prevails among most people that the object of underdraining is to get rid of the surface water; that if the surface water is got off it is all right, and nothing more is required. Now, as a matter of fact, not one drop of water should run *off* the surface, it must all run *through* the soil, for the rain contains a large quantity of valuable manure, which should run into the soil, and if land is properly drained it takes in the summer rain, and the land is warmed; because the temperature of the rainfall is much higher than that of the soil itself. The rain percolating through the soil warms it. Then, again, frost will not accumulate or go down nearly so deep in well drained soil as in soil that is not drained. In our country, where we have considerable snow, at any time

during the winter you can run a stick down into ground that has been well drained. There is never any frost after we get a foot and a half or two feet of snow. The frost only gets down where the soil is wet.

Mr. White, of Collingwood.—I think this question of deep drainage depends so much on the differences in the soil that no hard and fast rule as to depth can be laid down. I have an orchard myself which I am sure would not be benefited by going down five feet. It is hard pan and is never wet: I have been twenty feet through it, and never a drop of water; it does not seem to penetrate. I therefore think it is a matter in which every one should use his own judgment to a great extent, and he will find it more to his advantage than sticking to cast-iron rules in all cases.

Mr. Morton.—The soil we have in this country is a good deal different from that of the old country; we do little subsoiling here. There, lots of the land is ploughed two feet deep with a subsoil plough. In Scotland, where aid is given to draining, some years ago no aid would have been given to any drain under four and a half feet deep; but I have been informed that within the last few years aid has been extended to drains of three and a half feet deep. That is because it has been found that this very deep drainage is not adapted to the generality of soils that require improvement by drainage. If there is a substratum of impervious soil near the surface a deep drain would not have as beneficial an effect as one somewhat shallower. I think the generality of our soil would be better drained at a depth of three and a half or four feet than at six feet.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS

The Foreign Markets was the next subject of discussion, and was divided into three heads, (*a*) What Fruits and Vegetables can be profitably shipped, (*b*) How to pack for Foreign Markets, and (*c*) How to ship.

The President.—This matter has been pretty well gone into already, with the exception of vegetables, upon which we have not touched. So far as I can see at present there are no vegetables that we could profitably ship to the British markets, unless there happened to be a dearth in the potato crop there and in Europe generally. In that event it might pay us to ship potatoes, but while their present source of supply holds out it would not be profitable to ship them from here. I do not know of any other vegetable which I think would pay, unless you choose to call green corn a vegetable. That I believe would pay, if it could be shipped over to Britain in the ear. It would be quite a novelty there; for people hardly know at present what it is. We had a large quantity of green corn at the Colonial Exhibition, and we had it cooked and served up at the tables of the Exhibition restaurants. The people were greatly amazed at it, and had to call in the assistance of some of the Canadians present to show them how to eat it. When they saw us munching those cobs of green corn they thought it something very peculiar, and I have no doubt many of them concluded that we really came from the North Pole. But they very soon took to eating it, and when they found out how delicious it was they were very anxious to get it, and we found that it could be sold at a very high figure. They were ready to pay almost anything for it, and we were repeatedly asked by dealers and the owners of restaurants if some method could not be devised for shipping our green corn in the ear to Britain. We took this corn over in cold storage, and it kept beautifully, and was as fresh as if just picked. Another point I advised the people of Montreal, where they make a specialty of fine crops and nutmeg melons, to take notice of; and that is that they would sell for a higher price there than any other melon. They are much finer than any they have there. The Spanish melons are larger; but they are so rich that no one wants to eat them. People said after tasting our melons that they were not too rich, but were still luscious enough to be palatable and attractive. We succeeded in selling these melons in London at enormous prices, and the demand seemed to be good for any amount of them. People there were astonished at our mangels; at the Smithfield show we ourselves were surprised to see how much

finer they were than those grown in England, and the same with our turnips. It would be an experiment, at present, to ship any of these articles, but green corn and melons I am inclined to think would pay. I did not think of tomatoes, which I believe would pay if we could get them there in good order. They, too, would require cold storage. They seemed to think in the London markets that they got the best tomatoes from the Channel Islands, but ours are much superior to them in colour and smoothness, and I believe it would pay to ship them if they could be got there in good order. In regard to fruit, it might pay to ship plums, but they, again, would require cold storage. Our early plums might pay if the crop there was short; everything depends upon that. Plums have never been shipped to any extent; we tried some last year, but only succeeded in getting a few over there. Last year, however, they had an abundant crop of their own, and the market was pretty well glutted, so it would not have paid. Neither would it be profitable to ship pears there; because they have a continual inflow from France and Belgium.

The Secretary.—What about grapes?

The President.—They would not pay at all. People in England don't know what to make of our outdoor grapes; they cannot grow a grape in the open air there at all; and the result is that the only grape they have a taste for is the hothouse grape. They have no taste for anything else, and consider ours very insipid, and quite unfit for use. The only way in which the produce of our vines could be made profitable by English consumption would be if they were converted into wine; if manufactories were established in this country. I learned from some firms there that tests had been made of several of our varieties for wine producing purposes, and had found them very fine, but on account of the Scott Act being in force in so many parts of Canada they did not see any inducements to come out here. One firm made offers to come to Belleville at once and establish at once a business of manufacturing wine, and cider from our apples, but was deterred on hearing of the Scott Act. They made a test from refuse apples for which we had no use, and which we offered to anyone choosing to make the test. The result of that test was that after 25 per cent. of water had been added to the juice of our apples they made a better article than the English grown varieties, showing that the quality of our apple juice is much better than that of British apples.

A Member.—I suppose they could not be educated up to using our pumpkins?

The President.—No, I think they are like squashes—too bulky to ship. I did see some sold at Covent Garden market at something like five shillings, but I do not think it would pay to ship them

Col. Stevens.—Do I understand that our outdoor grapes are more insipid than English hothouse grapes?

The President.—Yes.

Col. Stevens.—Then English hothouse grapes must be much better than our hothouse grapes; for some of our outdoor varieties are beautiful.

The President.—I should have said that the English consider our outdoor grapes insipid. There is quite a difference, however, between our hothouse grapes and those grown in England; the latter, I think, are more fleshy and richer.

The Secretary.—What about bushel boxes for shipping purposes?

The President.—I believe that if we adopt a smaller package than the regular sized barrel for shipping apples, it should be a half barrel. I have been advising their adoption this year, and shall use them myself to a considerable extent. You cannot pack as firmly or well in square boxes, and when the boxes are tumbled over, the fruit is apt to be bruised. I think the softer varieties of apples would ship better in half barrels, and they will sell better. The half barrel is easier to pack, and it is also easier for the consumer or purchaser on the other side to see if you have packed properly, and that the sample is maintained all through the package. I would not recommend wrapping extra good varieties in tissue paper, as has been spoken of and tried; I do not think it would pay, because they ship well enough without it.

Mr. Moberly.—Would not the whole barrel with a division answer the same purpose as the half barrel?

The PRESIDENT.—I do not think the same object would be gained; the half barrel is easier to handle-

Mr. CECIL, of Glasgow.—I think many people would buy the half barrel who would not take the whole one.

Mr. CROIL.—At the Centennial some five or six barrels of apples were sold to go to Barbadoes. They were in half barrels, and arrived there in excellent condition; while some American apples which were packed in whole barrels did not carry so well. It was thought it was because there was too much weight in the centre.

AN EVENING OF SPEECH AND SONG.

The proceedings of the evening session, which was attended by an audience of ladies and gentlemen that taxed to its utmost the seating capacity of the town hall, was enlivened by a number of songs rendered in a very pleasing manner by Miss Duffy, Miss A. McQuade and Mr. Charles Kelly, the intervals between them being occupied by short speeches on subjects of interests to horticulturists generally.

Mr. John Nettleton, Mayor of Collingwood, who opened the proceedings, expressed the pleasure that had been felt by himself and the citizens of Collingwood generally on learning that it was the intention of the Association to hold their summer meeting at that place. His knowledge of fruit growing, he said, was not very extensive, but after having been present at the forenoon session and hearing the highly practical and profitable discussions, he felt as if he knew enough to go to work the next morning and become a successful fruit grower. When present at the Colonial Exhibition in England, he had felt a peculiar pride in the magnificent exhibit of Canadian fruit, which filled the English with astonishment, especially when they learned that the specimens had all been grown in the open air. This tended to dissipate their preconceived idea that Canada was a country of eternal frosts and snows, an idea, he was sorry to say, which many Canadians helped to strengthen by sending to England portraits of themselves enveloped in huge furs, standing in the midst of wastes of snow and ice. Even at the Lord Mayor's show in London, Canada was represented, or rather, he might say, misrepresented, by a reproduction of the Montreal Ice Palace, which was carried round on a float. This kind of thing, he thought, tended to create false impressions of the climate and resources of the Dominion, and should be discontinued. He hoped that the Association would find their visit to Collingwood both profitable and pleasant, and would carry away such pleasant memories that a future visit from them at no distrnt date might be looked for.

President Allan thanked the Mayor for the very kind welcome extended to the Association, and assured him that the Association had derived great pleasure from their visit to the beautiful town of Collingwood, with which they were quite charmed. From what he had heard and seen of the beautiful climate and fertile soil of its immediate vicinity, he was led to believe that in the future the culture of fruit would be entered into much more extensively, and that in the future agriculturists would in all likelihood rely more upon their fruit crops than those of grain. In one branch of fruit culture, plum growing, they were certainly second to no part of Canada; he had never in his life seen more beautiful trees than in Collingwood, and believed that with a little care it was quite feasible for them to enter into peach culture as well.

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE.

At the request of a gentleman in the audience Col. McGill, of Oshawa, spoke on the Cultivation of the Grape. I am rather taken by surprise by this request, he said, but being, as the Secretary reminds me, a military man, as well as a fruit grower, I know no surrender. The cultivation of the grape has been with me a study and a delight, and I have some sixty or seventy varieties, which I have planted more for pleasure than profit.

The soil upon which they are growing is a sandy loam, and they comprise some twenty of what are known as Rogers' Hybrids, commencing with No. 3 and, omitting here and there a doubtful variety, running up to No. 44. Then I have the Concord and the Niagara, both well known varieties. As I understand there are some amateurs in the audience, for whose especial benefit I am supposed to be speaking, I will describe the manner in which I prepare my ground. I first prepare it by thorough summer fallowing, and, where the soil is not naturally porous, thorough underdraining is also necessary ; it needs to be a strong, well manured piece of ground. Then I set the vines out, ten feet apart each way. I cut them back the first winter to two buds—after one season's growing ; the second season I cut them back to about eighteen inches, and the third year I form the system of the future trellises or training. I cultivate them straight up and down the trellises, and in the fall trim them—I prune them immediately after the foliage drops in the fall, pruning to what is called the spur. I cut my vines no longer at twelve or fourteen years, than they were when I began, but I increase in the arms and the root. I have my trellises with four wires; some people think three sufficient. I have no difficulty in ripening the Concord, Delaware, Salem, Rogers' 22 or 53, Brighton, Burnet, Niagara, Pocklington, Clinton, Rogers' 9, Agawam, Rogers' 19, 15 and 43, and No 5. Then I have the Worden, which ripens six to ten days before the Concord. From what I can learn of your vicinity I think you want nothing here later than the Concord to be a success. I have that wonderful little white grape, the Jessica ; I call it the Jessie, for it is so nice, and we have a number of very nice young ladies down our way called Jessie, so I call my grape after them instead of the Jessica. I think it is a very fine and early grape. The only artificial manure I use—if it may be called so—is hard wood ashes, and an occasional small application of salt on the top of the ground. I have to be very careful of the latter. I use the ashes and barnyard manure alternately—every alternate year—not together, because the force of the barnyard manure would be neutralized if used with the ashes. I do no summer pruning with the exception of cutting out the useless laterals that grow alongside of the fruit bud, and the stem on which the fruit grows. After taking out and reducing the number of clusters to what I think they ought to be on the second leaf past the last bunch of fruit, I just nip off the young bud, which prevents the exhaustion of the force of the vine in this direction, for, like everything else, it wants to get as far from the root as it possibly can, and that, it is my impression, sends the force that would have been expended in those limbs back into the fruit. When I began growing grapes I was exceedingly anxious to get all the grapes I could so as to be able to show my friends what a number of bunches I could grow on my small vines, but I soon discovered that in that way I was destroying the vitality of my vines, and my experience is that a vine which has been over-fruited one year requires two or three, or even more years to recuperate its exhausted energies. Rogers' 15 is sometimes a very rampant grower, and so is Coe's Giant ; they will throw out limbs sixteen or seventeen feet long, and I sometimes stop their wild career a little, but further than that I do no summer pruning. I may perhaps say that I was the first man in Ontario county who thought of raising grapes in the open air, and I think those acquainted with the horticultural exhibitions in that part of the country will admit that I have been very successful. It must be borne in mind by those contemplating going into grape culture that it is not all sunshine ; but in this part of the country, from what I have learned, there should be no difficulty in any lady or gentleman growing all the grapes they require for their own immediate consumption.

An address by the President dealing with the Canadian Exhibit at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, was followed with musical selections, and a very entertaining and instructive session was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

SECOND DAY.

On re-assembling on Thursday morning, the following question was read and discussed:—

Q.—What is the best time for transplanting evergreens?

Mr. A. M. Smith.—Any time from the middle of April to the first of June. Probably if you were sure of planting them after wet weather it might be left pretty late. About the time of the starting out of the summer's growth is about as good a time as any. I think it is a safe rule to plant them at any period between the time when the frost is out of the ground until the first of July, provided it is done on a damp day, and the root is not allowed to be killed by the wind or sun. As fine a hedge as I have ever seen, consisting of fifty spruce trees, was planted on Dominion Day. The transplanting was done on a damp, cool day, and not one tree is wanting in the whole lot.

PLUM CULTURE.

The Plum: kinds which succeed in the counties of Grey and Simcoe, was then taken up for discussion as follows:—

Mr. W. W. Cox, (of Collingwood).—The list of plums that may be grown in those counties is a long one. The following is a list of those which have been grown here, and which I have had experience in growing, and have judged at several exhibitions:—They are the Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, Duane's Purple, the General Hand, German Prune, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Pond's Seedling, Prince's Yellow Gage, Reine Claude de Bavay, Red Egg, Smith's Orleans, Washington, Yellow Egg, Glass' Seedling, Moore's Arctic, and Purple Gage. Those I have mentioned all do well. I have been told by a gentleman who lives in the town of Collingwood that the General Hand did well with him for several years, but has since failed.

Mr. A. M. Smith.—If you were making a selection for market purposes, for profit, what varieties would you choose?

Mr. Cox.—The German Prune, Glass' Seedling, and the Lombard. Dr. Aylesworth has a Glass' Seedling, one sent out by the Fruit Growers' Association. I went over to the Doctor's place this morning and took off a branch which you will see lying upon the table, and I never saw a better leaf on a plum tree in my life—that tree has done wonders. The Doctor has 6,500 trees, and there is not one in the orchard that has done better, and it markets well, too.

Mr. Smith.—Is the Imperial Gage a profitable plum?

Mr. Cox.—I don't know about that; it has always done well, and is a nice plum, but nothing like the Lombard.

The President.—Is Coe's Golden Drop regarded as a valuable plum?

Mr. Cox.—Well, some people think very highly of it, but for shipping I think there is nothing like the German Prune. A man in this town was telling me the other day of a shipment of his which, by the train or boat being behind, were delayed in transit for a considerable time, yet they turned up in splendid order at their destination. He said be believed they would ship to the Rocky Mountains and back again and still be in good order. The Duane does very well aronnd here, I am told, but I have not had any experience with it, and don't understand anything about it in this country. Glass' Seedling bears every year around here.

Mr. W. B. Hamilton, (Collingwood).—From the little experience I have had I think the Lombard is the best plum for this part of the country. It is a vigorous grower and lasts long. I have a tree now, the stem of which is larger round than my head, and it grows as high as this room, and produces very largely every year; we have had a crop from it ever since it first began to bear. That is something I cannot say of any other plum, though, as a rule, plums do very well in this part of the country. For shipping

purposes and profit I should say the Lombard is far the best plum grown in this part of Canada.

Dr. Aylesworth, Jr., of Collingwood.—I shipped quite a quantity of Lombards to Winnipeg last year. One shipment. containing 183 baskets, was some three weeks on the way before reaching Winnipeg, and yet all but four baskets were in perfect order. They were shipped in the ordinary 16 quart baskets, and cases made to hold 12 baskets in each case. Glass' Seedling was not as well received as the Lombard. I think any plum I know anything about will grow here, and do well. As between dark plums and yellow ones, I think the dark are preferable for market purposes.

Mr. Manning Brown, (of Collingwood).—My experience of the Lombard is that one would need to keep an extra row all along, or one between two, to keep the trees alive. After four years I do not think the Lombard will grow at all—they bear themselves to death. You may go now to any Lombard tree and you will find the limbs loaded down, and any man of sagacity must know it will kill the limb. It does with me pretty nearly every time. The Washington plum tree stands about the longest of any I have tried in our sandy ground. It does not bear so profusely, but it bears every year, and just about as much as it can ripen ; it does not hurt itself in bearing. For a market plum I do not think any thing equals the German Prune in Collingwood.

The President.—It is only of late years they have been growing the German Prune.

Dr. Aylesworth.—The apparent discrepancy between Mr. Brown's experience and my own is probably explained by the difference in the soil. His experience has been in sandy soil in the town and vicinity, and my orchard is on the side of the mountain in a heavy clay loam. I planted about 600 Lombards eleven years ago, of which 500 are alive and bearing, never having been replaced.

Mr. Hamilton.—The large tree I spoke of grows in a place which, in the spring and fall of the year, is covered with water, and it has stood as I said. Mr. White tells me it must be 25 years, or at least 20 years, old. I bought it as a Lombard ; that is all I know about it. It bears large purple fruit.

Dr. Stevens.—I have been very successful with the Washington, which bears very well with me ; and another plum, not yet mentioned, the Dawson, does remarkably well, and, I think, is the best we have for preserving. I have several trees of the Dawson which bear every year, and give no trouble at all. The Washington has borne very well with me. These are the two best plums I have in my garden for bearing. I think the plum called the Jefferson bears very well, and is a very fine plum for eating, but no good for shipping. After being 24 or 36 hours in the house it is not fit to look at.

Mr. Brillinger, of Collingwood.—I am sorry we have not men here who cultivate the German Prune. Some trees are 30 years old, and the trunk of one of them measures over three feet in circumference. They are regular bearers, and among the very best shippers that we have. I think the German Prune is actually the most profitable we can grow in this part of the country. They are a great deal cultivated in the Dutch settlement.

Mr. White, of Grey.—I have no experience of this German plum ; but I grow Lombards, and they are not very long livers—with us at all events. My place is back away from the sandy soil Mr. Hamilton has spoken of, and the soil is a heavy clay, with some loam in it. The Glass' Seedling I got from this Association a number of years ago has done very well. Last year it was loaded ; but, owing to the extremely dry weather, was not able to bring the fruit out to full perfection.

Mr. Hickling (of Barrie.)—I have half a dozen different kinds of plums. I think the German Prune is a very good hardy fruit, and, as I have heard said here this morning, bears very regularly. The fruit is a very nice, sweet plum, especially for preserving, and is a very good shipper. Still my preference is for Glass' Seedling, which, I consider, the best shipping plum we have. The Lombard, I think, is a little on the soft side, although it ships very well for short distances. The soil in my section, I think, is different from what it is here, where it is very light and sandy. Ours is more of a clay loam, a rich soil ; and I must say, from my experience in shipping plums to Muskoka and other parts that Glass' Seedling is the best. I have quite a number of them, which I got by propagation from the one I received from the Association some years ago, and they are

all now bearing well. I find the Lombard sufficiently hardy; it does very well; and the Prune does very well indeed. Mine are not so heavily loaded as those around here seem to be, but there are very fair crops on them.

Mr. Brillinger.—Does not the German Prune ship as well as Glass' Seedling?

Mr. Hickling.—I think the Seedling preferable on account of its size.

Mr. A. M. Smith.—Do growers ever practice thinning out? If two-thirds of these were taken off you would have just about as much fruit in bulk, and of much better quality, capable of realizing a much better price. We find that to be the case in our peach growing; if a tree is overloaded we thin it out, and get just as much fruit in bulk and quality, and worth twice as much on the market. This thinning out process would prevent the bearing themselves to death of which one gentleman has spoken here this morning.

Mr. Cox.—Some person here has said the Lombards will not ship well. There were 75 bushels I had picked at one time when I got word that they could not be shipped. I left them in the packing house for two days, and then got word we could ship them. I had swept the floor of the packing house and spread them on some cloths, and on getting this word I repacked them, thinking to myself "These plums will never go to Winnipeg, they are too ripe." Well they went, and went all right, and that's all about it. Those plums, by right, should have gone ten days before they did; and I say that the Lombard will ship, and no difficulty about it at all. It has been said that in Winnipeg they prefer the Lombard to Glass' Seedling. Now, down about Newmarket, where we have shipped Glass' Seedling, they have enquired for it ever since. I had two letters from there last week asking for them. So tastes differ in different places. I have two or three hundred of Glass' Seedling myself, and wish I had two or three hundred more. I put in a number of German Prunes last fall, and shall go into them more extensively.

Mr. Lewis (of Collingwood.)—One thing I want to correct here is as to German Prunes. The German Prune we speak of in this locality was originated here by a man named Baker, down on the 6th line of Nottawasaga. We have another plum called the Fellenburg; it is a clingstone, and some call it the German Prune. It is an excellent shipper, good in quality, and I don't know but what it is equal to the Baker German Prune in flesh, but in other respects it is not equal. I believe the German Prune is the coming plum in this country, and the one most desirable for planting on a large scale, with a view to shipping. Most of our varieties you have to pick and market the whole business in a few days, or you will have them rotting on your hands; but the German Prune, when fit to market, can be allowed to hang on the tree and await the market for three or four weeks without injury to the plum itself. Another thing; when you are overloaded, and have a large quantity of plums that you cannot market anywhere else, it is a freestone, and can be easily pitted, and when evaporated, or dried in any other way, is a good salable article, and desirable for that reason. Another point in their favour, in my experience, is, that they bear every year. With me, they have borne every year for six years, and the present is the first year in which there has been a partial failure, and that I attribute to the heavy crop of last year. There is a lady at Nottawasaga, named Mrs. Rose, who has marketed from a few trees a large quantity of German Prunes yearly in this place, and who, I venture to say, has netted more money from her orchard of German Prunes than any other person in this country. My experience of the Lombard is, that it is a short lived variety, and unless the greatest care is exercised it will bear itself to death. The orchard on the side of the mountain belonging to Dr. Aylesworth is, I believe, an exception, and I account for that by its being a very strong soil. The Imperial Gage is an excellent long lived plum; but not desirable as a shipper, as it becomes ripe at once and too soft for shipment. There is one other variety to which I would call attention, the Dawson. There is no plum to-day that stands equal to the Dawson, or what we know as the Dawson—a small plum with a very small pit—as a bearer or producer; and as a plum for cooking purposes it has no rival in the whole list. There are two new varieties of plums in this place. This (showing specimen) is a Seedling of a new variety, also originated by Mr. Baker, I think, the man who originated the German Prune. From what I have seen of it, it is a very large and desirable plum, handsome, and a very vigorous grower; and destined, I believe, to be one of the most

desirable among new varieties. The tree from which I took this specimen is only four or five years old from the grafting, and it bore large quantities of plums last year, and this year it is equally well loaded, and gives great promise. There is also a little Seedling Plum, as yet without a name, which I originated or grew from a pit myself. For orchard purposes it is worthless, being altogether too soft and tender; but, for individuals requiring only a few trees for their own use, it has very few superiors; it partakes a good deal of the nature of the Gage. I have heard very little said about Duane's Purple. They grow larger than a hen's egg; the tree is hardy, they are uniform bearers, very handsome and fair shippers.

The PRESIDENT.—This (referring to Seedling) has been ripened here, has it?

Mr. LEWIS.—Yes; last year, perfectly.

The PRESIDENT.—How will it compare with the Washington?

Mr. LEWIS.—It will be equal in size, with a pit no larger, if as large. For an orchard I should put the German Prune down as the very first variety, A1, taking everything into consideration; that is the local German Prune, originated by Mr. Baker. It deserves more notoriety and cultivation, for I believe it is very valuable.

Mr. A. M. SMITH.—How is it pitted?

Mr. LEWIS.—Smallish in size, and perfectly free; drops right out.

Mr. A. M. SMITH.—The German Prune, commonly cultivated, has a large pit?

Mr. LEWIS.—A large pit and a clingstone; this I speak of is a perfect freestone. The plum you refer to is generally called the Fellenburg, I think. The Dawson will stand as well as any plum as a shipper. Large quantities of them are shipped from this town to Chicago by a man who ships all varieties, and he reports that he realized more for the Dawson than any other plum shipped. For family use the Washington has never been surpassed, and I think it will be some time before it will. For a dark plum, Duane's Purple stands side by side with the Washington for the home market.

Mr. BRILLINGER.—I can trace back the German Prune further than Mr. Lewis has done. I was born about a mile from the township where a man named Doner, a Pennsylvania Dutchman, brought the first from Pennsylvania. He brought them in the shape of slips, or suckers from the roots, and planted them in Markham, and from there a man named Levi brought up some suckers from the trees and planted on his farm. Baker bought the farm from Levi, and that is the history of these German Prunes.

Mr. A. M. SMITH.—Then it is not a seedling?

Mr. BRILLINGER.—No; this old man Doner brought the suckers from Pennsylvania. There is another matter in this connection that may be of interest, and which Mr. Lewis did not mention. Some of you may remember a very early frost that came some few years ago, and caused a great deal of injury among plums. Well, that frost did not hurt the German Prunes the slightest.

Col. MCGILL.—Do I understand you to say that it was propagated from the roots?

Mr. BRILLINGER.—Yes; I understand it never was grafted.

Dr. AYLESWORTH.—Have they any experience in propagating the plum from the seed—whether it will reproduce?

Mr. BRILLINGER.—Mr. Baker told me this summer that he could never get a seed to grow. I intend trying it myself this summer, when I get a ripe German Prune. Some people say that the pit should be cracked and placed in the ground, and I am going to try both ways; but all those now grown have been propagated from the roots.

Mr. BEADLE.—The reason, possibly, is that this farmer keeps the pit over till spring. If it were planted in the autumn, not let get dry, but planted immediately in the ground, I think it will grow, if there is any meat in it. If planted before they get dry, I think you will find they will grow all right. That is a mistake made by many people, putting away seeds in a box till they get dry. When in that condition they may perhaps grow if cracked, but the better way is to put them in the ground at once in the autumn, just as soon as the fruit is ripe.

Mr. BRILLINGER.—We have not been very anxious in this neighborhood to get pits to grow, for fear we might not get the same variety, whereas by growing them from the sucker we are sure of getting the same plum.

Mr. BEADLE.—Yes, you will probably get more or less variation from the seed.

CARE OF A PLUM ORCHARD.

Mr. Doyle, of Owen Sound, who was expected to lead in the discussion on this phase of plum culture, not being present, Mr. Lewis, of Collingwood, was invited to take up the subject.

Mr. Lewis.—I am happy to give you the benefit of whatever information I possess on this subject, but on one condition,—that none of you shall visit my orchard before you go away; because if there is anything I hate worse than a man who preaches without practising, it is to have any one catch me in that kind of thing myself, a contingency to which, in the present instance, I am afraid I am to some extent liable. I am somewhat of a fault-finder, too; I don't like the way people prune their plum trees; and one of the first great mistakes they make is that when they get a little tree from the nursery, and it begins to grow, they feel so proud that they want to grow a top when it is only about two feet and a half high. They grow that way and make a handsome little tree, but about the time the tree begins to bear they have to commence pruning, very much to the injury of the tree, instead of allowing it to run the height they require, and then commencing at the top. A tree should always be pruned. Of course there is always a condition to be taken into consideration,—the locality in which the tree is growing; whether it is intended to grow anything else besides the plums on the same ground. If it is intended to cultivate in the garden anything else besides the plums, it becomes necessary to start the pruning of the top much higher, in order to facilitate working under and around the trees. Another great mistake is allowing two buds start out close together, and almost opposite each other. This renders the tree very liable to split when loaded or when blown by the wind. Limbs should never be allowed to come out directly opposite to each other, but a little above or below, which makes a strong tree, not likely to be injured by splitting down. There is nothing that requires greater care or nursing and cultivation than fruit trees in order to bring about favorable results, such as we have a right to look for; and in the pruning of these trees it should be done when they are young, and the tops perfectly formed. Then in balancing—what I call balancing is to always make sure of having your tree top heavy on the north and north-west side in this country, because that is the direction of the prevailing winds—you can aid the tree materially. The operation of pruning is a very simple one, but it must be done in time. I heard summer pruning spoken of yesterday, but my experience is that there is only one proper time for pruning, and that is early in the spring of the year, just when the trees are coming out in leaf and bud and blossom; for at that time the wound which is made heals more quickly, and without running the risk of having a knot left behind, ready to start decay in the tree. Not only that, but it is necessary to prune very short, and not leave long limbs sticking out, because it takes some years for the growth of the tree to overcome this; but if pruned short, smooth and close to the tree, the wound will heal easily and quickly.

The President.—Do you cultivate as a rule?

Mr. Lewis.—Yes. I presume Mr. Cox or Dr. Aylesworth could give us particulars about that; because I think there is a most marked difference in that particular in their orchard; more so than in any other I ever saw. I think there is 100 per cent. difference between an acre of orchard that is cultivated and an acre that is allowed to run in grass. Indeed, a good strong sod of itself, I believe, will destroy a plum orchard, when left without mulching, or something of that sort, to destroy the sod that forms under the tree.

Mr. Cox.—I don't know that any explanation is necessary in regard to cultivating a plum orchard. There is no comparison whatever. The very worst trees that we had are now the best owing to cultivation. It is an operation that requires a great deal of care, to see that the horses employed do not bite the trees and that they are not scratched in the process. The more you cultivate in the right way the better the result will be. I ploughed Dr. Aylesworth's orchard three different ways so as not to get too near to the trees. The first year I put in grain, the next potatoes, and the next year again with some kind of roots, and where that has been done we get the largest and finest fruit; the trees will each bear as much again, and the fruit is much superior in quality. In cultivating I merely skim around the tree as nearly as I can. I would not let one of

my boys plough around a tree. I just skim it, and when I get very near the tree I use a hoe. I have thought a good deal about these spring tooth harrows for the orchard, about putting them through now and then, and sowing clover or something of that kind; because when the soil gets hard, and the sod heavy, it is very hard on a tree.

The PRESIDENT.—Have you ever tried allowing animals to run in the orchard?

Mr. COX.—No. The doctor has pigs there; I prefer sheep to pigs; I don't like the looks of many trees that pigs have been around, they get in the water and make mud and then go and rub the trees. We have to stake and wire our trees to keep them from coming out by the roots. I think if tar paper were put around the trees sheep might be let in the orchard, but I don't like pigs. A brother of mine in the United States tells me they have abandoned the practice of letting pigs run in orchards there, as they do more harm than good.

PACKING PLUMS FOR MARKET.

Mr. WHITE.—We ship a large quantity of plums from Thornbury every year, and so far I have shipped in crates. Last year I see they went in baskets very much. These are the only two methods of which I know anything at present.

Mr. COX.—We adopted the crate plan at first, but last year we got 800 baskets, and I think I prefer the baskets, which are more convenient to handle, though I don't know that they ship any better on the boat. We had our crates planed,—we were the only ones who did that—and we shipped a great many to Toronto, I am very particular in picking; there are some pickers I would not employ if they would work for nothing or pay me to be allowed to pick for me, and there are others I would pay double price. Some will pick anything as long as they can make up a bushel. If I was going into plum culture I would adopt some method by which I would know by whom every basket was picked.

The PRESIDENT.—I suppose the trees are planted some distance apart in most orchards?

Mr. COX.—No, they have adopted the plan of planting them closer together than formerly before the Lombard came into use, and then, if desired, they can cut out every other tree. I think we can sell our plums better in baskets than in crates, on the market; for there are many who will buy a basket where they would not a crate. For yellow plums we put on yellow leno, and for red plums red leno.

THE BLACK KNOT.

The following paper, contributed by Professor Panton, of Guelph Agricultural College, was then read by the Secretary:—

One of the most troublesome diseases of vegetable origin affecting the fruit trees of Ontario at the present time is the well known so-called black knot. Though it has been the subject of much study, and much has been learned regarding its life history, still fruit-growers, to a great extent, are helpless to withstand its attacks.

The duty devolving upon me in reading this paper before you, is to open up a discussion on this troublesome pest. Its attacks seem to be confined largely to the plum and cherry trees, few of which seem to escape its destructive influence.

An examination of the "knot" at an early stage of its development shows innumerable small transparent threads only seen by the aid of the microscope. These branch among the cells which compose the tissue of the inner bark of the tree and form the so-called *Mycelium*, or vegetable part of the fungus. (6) The threads become very intricately twisted together in bundles as development procceds, beginning in the cambium layer of the bark and radiating outwards. As spring advances, the threads increase in size, reach a

more matured condition, and the knot presents a somewhat velvety appearance later in the season. This is the result of the threadlike structures sending up innumerable short-jointed filaments (*Conidia*) on the ends of which are borne egg-shaped spores known as *Conidiospores* (see fig. 1). These are very small, requiring the aid of a microscope to see them. When ripe they are readily disturbed and may be blown long distances by the wind and thus reach new places become the origin of knots similar to those from which they came. This mode of reproduction in the knot continuing till the summer is well advanced, when another class of spores begins to develop and reach maturity about February. The surface of the knot during winter shows pores which can be seen by the naked eye; these open into cavities, on the walls of which are two kinds of structures, one consisting of slender filaments (*paraphyses*) the use of which are not known, the other club-shaped (*asci*); in the latter are developed, toward the close of winter, the *ascopores*, (see fig. 3), usually eight in each *ascus*, at the end of which is an opening through which the spores pass and become new starting points for the fungus when they reach proper conditions for development.

Other cavities also are found among those with the *asci;* these contain very minute oval spores divided by cross partitions into three parts, and borne on slender stalks (see fig. 2). These are the so-called *Stylospores*, the use of which is not known, but generally believed to be concerned in the perpetuation of the species. Still, other cavities exist containing exceedingly slender filaments (*spermatia*), (see fig. 4,) also concerned in reproduction. They are seen in the knot during winter and spring, and are much less common than the *conidiospores* or *stylospores*.

Interspersed amongst the cavities already referred to, one finds from time to time spaces more flattened than these, and often instead of appearing oval, seem almost triangular. They are lined with short, delicate filaments, which end in a minute oval body. These bodies are produced in great numbers and are discharged in masses, being held together by a sort of jelly. This form is known as the *pycnidiospores*, and also seem to be connected with the process of reproduction (see fig. 5).

Thus, you perceive, we have no less than five different kinds of reproductive organs connected with the fungus which causes black knot, viz.: *conidiospores, ascospores, stylospores, spermatia, and pycnidiospores*, all more or less concerned in the perpetuation of this destructive disease.

For some time before the true nature of this disease was known it was generally believed that the cause of the "knot" was the presence of insects, but since the life history of this fungus has become a subject of study, and its various stages of growth made out as already described, the insect theory has been abandoned. The following reasons for believing that the knot is not caused by insects might be remembered:

1. The knots do not resemble the galls made by an insect.

2. Although insects or remains of insects are generally found in old knots, in most cases no insects at all are found in them when young.

3. The insects found are of several species, which are also found on trees which are never affected by the knot.

4. We never find black knot without the fungus *sphæria morbosa*, and the mycelial threads of that fungus is found in slightly swollen stem long before anything like a knot has made its appearance, nor is this fungus known to occur anywhere except with the knots.

The morello cherry seems most susceptible, and it is supposed that the disease has originated from some of the wild cherries rather than the wild plum.

Notwithstanding the subject of black knot has received so much attention, little advance has been made in its extirpation, other than the cutting the knot off as soon as observed.

When the knot makes its appearance the branch should be cut off a short distance below the slight swelling of the stem, which is seen just below the knot. When cut away, burn the branches to prevent the spores from spreading the disease. These spores, it will be remembered, are microscopic and in great numbers; besides, if the branches are

not destroyed the ascospores will ripen during the winter and perpetuate the trouble. The most favorable time to cut off the knots is late in autumn, before the ascospores are ripe, but as the conidiospores ripen in early summer, if knots are seen in spring they should be cut away at once.

Not only should diseased branches of cultivated cherries and plums be removed, but also the choke cherry, bird cherry, and wild plum in the vicinity of orchards be destroyed.

Some recommend the application of turpentine to the knot; this requires to be done carefully, or the neighbouring parts of the branch will be injured, and it is questionable if the results would be favourable. If the knot is large enough to be treated in this way it is likely nothing short of removal would check the spread of the fungus.

Unfortunately little regard is paid to the law which requires affected trees to be destroyed; they are thus scattering millions of spores yearly which are spreading the disease to all parts of the Province until the black knot has become almost universal, and in every locality these blighted trees stand as silent monuments of the indifference and ignorance of those who should co-operate in fighting against a common foe.

The SECRETARY.—It is highly desirable that we should enlighten ourselves in regard to this matter, otherwise there is a danger of our applying as remedies something that can be of no possible use. For instance, there are a couple of remedies now going the rounds of the press of this country, which, if we did not know anything of the true nature of the disease, we might suppose would be the very thing for it. The following article has recently been going the round of a good many Canadian papers: "Dig down to the root of the affected tree four or five inches, bore an auger hole in the trunk, and fill the hole with flour of sulphur. The sulphur will find its way through the tree and effectually kill the bug which is responsible for the black knot."

The PRESIDENT.—The sulphur would remain there forever, it could not be taken up in any shape.

Mr. BEADLE.—And there is no insect to be killed; you might just as well put on sugar.

The SECRETARY.—Here is another one, from Stratford this time. "A gentleman of that town says that now is the time to protect trees from the inroads of black knot insects. He advises to take a band of tar paper, an inch or so in width, and wrap it around the trunk of the tree under the lowest branch, spreading on tar once or twice a week. The last week in May or early in June is the best time to apply it. He has proved this to be an effectual remedy."

Mr. JOHNSON.—That puts me in mind of a story I have heard of a gentleman visiting Nova Scotia, and being in a very flourishing orchard there. He asked the owner how it came to be so much better than the surrounding ones. "Well," said the owner, "it is a secret, and you must not tell it until you get back to Ontario. I bore a hole in the apple tree and put in a lump of brimstone and cork it up again." Well, the gentleman tried the plan, thinking if it was so effective in Nova Scotia it should be equally good here, but found no improvement. On seeing his Nova Scotia friend again he told him of the failure of the experiment, when the wife of the Nova Scotian, who was listening, said, "Oh! you forgot to tell him he ought to mix calomel with the brimstone." The gentleman has not made a second trial of the alleged remedy.

Mr. COX.—You can see any amount of black knot within seven miles of here, or perhaps even within one mile.

Mr. KENDALL, of Nottawasaga.—My father has black knot on a cherry tree in his orchard, and in travelling through the country I find it is destroying all the trees.

Mr. BEADLE.—Is it worse on the cherry than the plum trees?

Mr. KENDALL.—Yes.

Mr. BEADLE.—Have you noticed black knot on the cherry known as the choke cherry?

Mr. KENDALL.—I have never seen it on the wild cherry. I saw twenty-five cherry trees that were killed with black knot being cut down yesterday, not five miles from here.

Mr. BEADLE.—Were they sour cherries?

Mr. KENDALL.—May Duke, I think.

Mr. BEADLE.—I wonder if it has ever been seen on the sweet cherry?

The PRESIDENT.—I never heard of it attacking the sweet cherry.

Mr. HICKLING.—What we want to arrive at is the cause of it; whether it comes through the sap of the tree or what way it is.

Mr. BEADLE.—It is a plant, like any other plant.

Mr. HICKLING.—I want to know its origin—from whence it comes.

The SECRETARY.—These little diagrams here (drawings accompanying paper) that were not referred to, show you the winter spores that are developed inside this sac. In these are developed little spores which ripen in the winter time, and are easily carried from one tree to another; and where they light, they very soon germinate under favorable circumstances.

Mr. JOHNSON.—A man half a mile from this had his orchard entirely destroyed about ten years ago by black knot; a man named Shannon; and I had a few limbs affected in my place, but I cut it off, and have not been troubled with it since.

Mr. HICKLING.—Wherever I have seen black knot I have always cut it out at once, which I think is the best plan.

The PRESIDENT.—I think everyone here may rest assured that cutting out is the only remedy. It is the experience of all fruit growers that there is nothing for black knot but the knife. I would advise fruit growers in this district to see to it that the law which we have on the statute book, is enforced to the very letter, for if it is enforced you will find it of great benefit. It may put you to a little trouble once in a while; but it can be enforced through the medium of the Horticultural Society very easily, if you co-operate with that Society. The law itself is a good one, and if not neglected would be of great value to the fruit-growing community.

Mr. BEADLE.—I would add one word. Sulphate of iron is a fungicide which destroys these spores, and it is a good plan, after cutting out black knot to wash the wound with a solution of sulphate of iron, or copperas, as it is called in commerce, which will kill the spores left behind within its reach.

Mr. HICKLING.—I can say that I have tried that, and since applying that solution to my trees I have not found one-quarter as much black knot.

A MEMBER.—I have had a little experience with black knot, and I found that lime sprinkled among the branches was a good thing. The lime I used was a little too strong, and the leaves died off, but fresh ones came in their place again.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRUIT.

The Committee on fruit presented their report as follows:

To the President and Gentlemen of the Fruit Grower's Association of Ontario:

Your Committee appointed to examine the exhibits presented at this meeting, beg to report that they found as follows:—

From Smith and Kerman, St. Catharines, Fay's currant, branch well loaded with fruit, nearly as large as Cherry currant; early Richmond cherry, fair size, quite ripe; six varieties of strawberries, including among others, Mrs. Garfield and Parry—all well grown samples; one of Salem grape, kept in sawdust, in excellent state of preservation.

From Linus Woolverton, of Grimsby: Six varieties of cherries, well known standard sorts, as Governor Wood, Biggareau, Yellow Spanish, Elton, Black Tartarian and Knight's Early Black.

Alexander Johnson, of Collingwood: Three boxes of strawberries, the Sharpless being very large, one specimen measuring 7½ inches in circumference.

From Frederick Mitchell, of Innerkip: A fine display of some two dozen varieties of roses; also a fine display of double dahlias, comprising ten varieties.

We found berry crates containing sixteen boxes, manufactured by George H. Williams, Thorold.

A. C. Rice & Co., Sarnia, show a collection of stave baskets and berry crates and boxes.

R. M. Wanzer & Co., of Hamilton, show a collection of berry crates and boxes, and grape baskets and crates.

W. B. Chisholm, Oakville, shows a variety of strawberry, plum and grape baskets.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. W. BEADLE.
A. A. WRIGHT.
F. MITCHELL.

THE QUESTION DRAWER.

The Question Drawer opened up the following discussion on small fruits:

RASPBERRY CULTIVATION.

Q.—What is the best method of cultivating raspberry bushes?

Mr. A. M. Smith.—It depends upon whether you are cultivating large quantities for market or for your own use in the garden. For the first purpose you want to just plant them in rows about six feet apart, and three feet apart in the rows, so as to have plenty of room to cultivate them. Do your cultivating with a horse cultivator, the same as you would corn, and keep all the suckers down with the exception of four or five new canes. Pinch back these new canes when they get up about two and a half feet; pinch off the tops, and it will make them stalky and branch out. Give them good cultivation the same as you would corn or anything else.

Mr. Morton (of Wingham).—While Mr. Smith is a better authority than I am on growing Raspberries for market purposes, I may, perhaps, tell you how I cultivate them in the garden. For our climate I have planted them in rows, and in hills in the rows; because I find that it pays me to tie them up to stakes in winter time, on account of the snow, which is very apt to break them down. The ordinary reds I plant about six feet apart; Shaffer's Colossal—which, by the way, is my preference for home use—I plant about seven feet apart, as it is a great deal taller growing sort, and for that reason requires more space. I keep them in hills, regarding as weeds all shoots which do not grow within a radius of say six inches from the centre of the hill; leaving about five or six shoots in the centre of every hill. I keep the ground perfectly clean and friable to within a distance of about two inches, using a wheel hoe for that purpose. For manure I have been using ashes and salt. I do not know whether it is the result of the ashes I put on this spring, but I have got a very poor show of raspberries this year, and I would like to find out from somebody the cause of it. My own impression is that it is owing to a very heavy dressing of ashes. On some of the rows I have tried superphosphate, but I do not know that it is of any great utility. I do not think that it is necessary on good soil to give much manure after you have planted your raspberries—that is, if the soil is as good as it should be to begin with. I suppose the manner of pruning may be regarded as incidental to the cultivation, as it increases the growth and product of the vines. When about two feet high I pinch the tops, which makes them branch out. I don't pinch back the branch; I tried that for a couple of years, and am convinced that I injured the plants; because late in the fall they threw out fruit blossoms on the secondary laterals; so late in the season that they did not come to perfection. The next year those laterals did not extend out any; so I think the better plan is to pinch at two feet high and let the laterals grow as long as they please, and in the spring trim back these laterals to about eighteen inches. With good soil and a good selection there should be no difficulty—with faithful work—to produce a good crop.

THE STRAWBERRY IN GREY AND SIMCOE.

The following remarks on the "Condition and Prospects of Strawberry Culture in the Counties of Grey and Simcoe" were delivered by Mr. B. F. Lewis, of Collingwood, to whom this subject had been assigned.

I did not happen to be present at the preliminary meeting held in this town at which the programme for the present meeting was formulated. I suppose they did what they thought was best under the circumstances in appointing individuals to introduce the various subjects, and among others I was appointed to introduce the subject of Strawberry Culture. I am afraid the choice was not altogether a wise one, for, although I have been cultivating strawberries here for some years, my general knowledge on the subject of the strawberry is not very large. I daresay, however, that my observation has been sufficiently accurate, and my knowledge extended enough to enable me to answer any questions that may be put to me concerning strawberry culture in the counties of Grey and Simcoe. My acquaintance with varieties is not very wide, as I

have made no attempt at cultivating anything but the Wilson—Wilson's Albany and the Sharpless. I may dispose of the latter by saying that it is a berry that can never be cultivated with profit as a general crop; it can only be cultivated by people who have small gardens, as a fancy crop—that is my impression. Of several other varieties which have been grown to some extent in this part of the country, I may say that I am not satisfied that they possess any advantage over the Wilson in any respect, with the exception, perhaps, of being more pleasing to the eye. In regard to the prospects of strawberry culture in these counties, I think the only possible thing which from the present time one can limit it, is the want of a market. I believe there is no part of the continent of America where, with proper care and attention, strawberries can be produced in greater abundance or of better quality than in the counties of Simcoe and Grey. There is a gentleman in Barrie, in the county of Simcoe, named McVittie, who is cultivating from five to ten acres of strawberries, their main crop being the Wilson. They do grow some fancy varieties, but not largely for market, I believe. They are successful growers, and have taken up strawberry culture with ample means and good practical knowledge, and the results they have attained are to say the least very satisfactory. There is also a gentleman down in Mulmur, Mr. Honsberger, who is here, I believe, who grows strawberries. I have never had the pleasure of visiting his grounds, but have inspected his berries for a number of years, and I may say that for quality, appearance, and everything else there is no place in the county where Mr. Honsberger need fear to place his berries in competition, and I have often felt somewhat ashamed in putting my own on the market in competition with them; but of course I must be content with the position which properly belongs to me. My great difficulty has been that I have not been able to give either my plum or strawberry patch the benefit of my personal attention, and for days and weeks at times I have not even seen it, entrusting the entire charge of it to hired help. The consequence is that I am very frequently disappointed, and I have often thought that any man who wants anything done well must invariably give it his personal attention. There is another gentleman here, Mr. Leonard, who has lately gone into strawberry culture, and who has enjoyed marvellously good success, placing upon the market here berries which would do credit to any grower. I have seen some of the largest markets both in the United States and Canada, and I may say that our growers here can compete in specimens of fine strawberries with any growers in the world. Therefore, I say that there is nothing in the soil or climate calculated to limit the culture of strawberries in these counties, but we find a great deal of difficulty here, and will continue to do so, I am afraid, in extending strawberry culture to its full scope by reason of the limited facilities we enjoy of shipping to the great central markets of Toronto and Hamilton, for we are tied down and hampered by a set of cast-iron rules. At present we find it is necessary to ship two kinds of baskets, that is a basket of strawberries for the market and another basket of money for the poor railway company. That is the case with our plums and everything else we have to ship, and even then we have to wait their pleasure and ship here at our own risk with the freight prepaid. Our fruit arrives in Toronto just when they please—if it ever arrives at all—and if they are lost or damaged on the way the loss is ours, not theirs.

A Member.—Haven't you an express company?

Mr. Lewis.—Yes; but that does not help us any, for if we ship by express we have to send two baskets of money to one basket of fruit, one basket for the poor railway company, and another for the equally poor express company. We hope, however, that these things will be remedied by and by. As I have said before, there is nothing lacking in the soil or climate of the conditions necessary for growing strawberries; I do not think any gentleman present will contradict me in that. There is, however, one precaution which needs to be taken; that of choosing our ground well, in a position where the snow cannot drift off the vines in winter and subject the vines to heavy winter killing; the snow is probably as good a protection as they can have. Another requisite for successful strawberry culture is good underdraining, so that the plants cannot be operated upon by frost. These, however, are matters applicable to any other county equally with these, and berries can be raised in this part of the

country with no other exertion or trouble than is incidental to their production in any other part of the world. We have one grower here in the town, Mr. Johnson, who exhibits the fine specimens on the table, who has only a small patch of ground, and the result of his labour has been that last year he sold $350 off that small piece of ground. That has been the result of his cultivation, and I think no one need hesitate in going into the business here, for I have yet to hear of the first failure. Mr. Johnson's place, including buildings and everything else, only covers three quarters of an acre. I cannot name his favourite berry, but I am sure he would have been equally successful, if not more successful, had it been Wilson's Albany.

THE STRAWBERRY.

The following paper on "The Strawberry," contributed by Mr. T. C. Robinson, of Owen Sound, was next read:—

We have now so many varieties of this fruit, and these varieties are so diverse in their qualities, that we must place different values upon each variety, according to the purpose for which strawberries are wanted. Thus, a variety admirable for market purposes may not taste good enough to please the man who only wishes to supply his family, while another kind that pleases every one in the house will prove too soft to carry to market.

In other words, before we can answer the question, "Which is the best strawberry?"—we must ask another,—"For what purpose do you wish to grow strawberries?"—and another,—"Do you want an early, a medium, or a late variety?" Indeed, we might reasonably follow further this Hibernian method of answering by inquiring whether if to be grown for market, the market be so distant as to require the highest degree of firmness, at the expense of other desirable qualities; or, if for home use, whether quantity were the main point, or whether the careful cultivation could be applied which alone will develop varieties of finest appearance and richest quality.

But what's the use of hair-splitting in a strawberry patch! Briefly let me give my convictions as to the best varieties, both early and late, both for home use and market.

In the Crescent we have the sort which will, perhaps, produce the utmost unanimity of opinion for a variety of appearances. The poor man's berry—the lazy man's berry—call it what you will: it is the *early* berry of all small fruits. Not so firm for market as some others nor so firm as is desirable for long shipment, it is yet firmer than any other variety of equal earliness that I know of except, perhaps, Early Canada. Not so sweet as we want a family berry to be it tastes very good when it first comes in, and is very satisfactory to the housewife over the cook-stove. Gipsy is about as early but does not bear well enough with me. Crystal City is a wretched, wild-berry-looking nonentity! The only respectable rival of Crescent as an early berry for either home use or market, so far as I know, is Early Canada. But Early Canada is no firmer with me, but very slightly earlier, tastes no better, is rougher, darker, and uglier generally, decidedly less productive when healthy, and finally been chased over the fence for any ugly greyish mildew on the fruit.

In setting out a field for early pickings for any purpose I would have five out of every six Crescents, the sixth should be a Crescent too, if it would bear alone; but as the Crescent blossom is imperfectly furnished with pollen I like to set every sixth row with Wilson's Albany. Wilson is next of valuable market varieties to follow the Crescent on my grounds, and where the distance to market is over one hundred miles, the Crescent may prove too soft, in which case the Wilson is the only early variety to fall back upon. I do not find it so productive as Crescent.

For main crop there must be great difference of opinion. But before dividing the house let us observe that the aforesaid Crescent not only begins business nearly a week ahead of most other varieties, but it keeps at it till most of the others are done also. Indeed many of the so-called *late* varieties are just late to arrive, not at all to remain. So that, for a not too distant market, we have our *main crop* variety in our *early* one.

In productiveness the Crescent is startling. Kept free from runners I have had it average nearly a quart to the plant by the half acre. But for home use we want something better as soon as something better will ripen, for the Crescent with all its beauty and productiveness is not much of a strawberry to eat when others can be had. Probably if it were an ugly fruit we would often spit it out when the first edge of our craving for strawberries is a little flattened. But it looks so good that even the experienced strawberry man will get it fairly down his throat before he gets over admiring it, and then a few more must be swallowed to keep the first one down! It is truly a great strawberry. O! for a hybridist, or somebody, that will give us a Crescent with a little more sugar in it.

Bidwell and Seneca Queen are the two main-crop varieties for home use which I find pre-eminently valuable. Both are rather soft—too soft to ship well over fifty miles by rail,—both are of good, not high quality, sweet and good, both are quite large and handsome, Seneca Queen being the larger; both are exceedingly productive, Bidwell bearing the most; and both are remarkably vigorous healthy growers, especially Bidwell. On my ground, both loamy soil and sandy loam, I find Bidwell the best, because it bears the most; but I have heard from my friends of Seneca Queen excelling Bidwell in some districts. Both have their faults: they are often irregular in outline, and some people would like them sweeter. But for main crop for home use I have tested nothing which is superior. Bidwell, with runners cut, yields with me about equal to Wilson.

It is now giving me the third crop on the same old plants with only one dressing of manure, and the berries are large and abundant. Seneca Queen closely approaches Sharpless in size, and Bidwell hardly half a size behind.

For a not too distant market—say within a hundred miles, the Lacon is proving decidedly valuable. This year I have about a quarter acre of this variety which my pickers and foreman consider about equal to our best Crescents in productiveness and firmness, while the size is decidedly larger. To-day's picking was one of the finest sights that I have seen of strawberries in the crate. The quality might be better, it tastes rich, like Wilson,—which I consider one of the richest of strawberries,—but it is not much sweeter. But I consider the quality better than Crescent; and with its equal firmness and handsome colour, it must be rather better for main crop on account of its superior size if it only matures the remainder of its immense crop of fruit as well as Crescent. That is about as far as I have gone with Lacon, and conclude I had better go no further in my account of it, except to say that it can never be very popular with nurserymen, because it makes but a moderate number of plants, while the plant at all stages is the largest I know of, so that two or three dozen would cost as much for postage, or take as much room in a packing box as a hundred plants of ordinary sorts. Sharpless is a little larger than Seneca Queen with me but does not bear much more than half the crop.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester, is a very fine, rather late berry, of beautiful appearance and excellent quality.

For a market too distant to ship Crescent I specified Wilson as the only early variety I could recommend. As the Wilson covers the season of main crop, all that we need for this purpose along with Wilson is a late variety, and to meet this need I know of nothing so good as the James Vick. This is a variety that many people turn up their noses at, it is true, but I think it can stand it. Certainly if put on light land and allowed to choke itself with its own runners it will be unable to mature the immense loads of fruit which it insists on setting everywhere under any treatment. But

give it a fair chance according to its nature; grow it on loamy land or clayey loam, well mulched, with runners cut off, and the James Vick will prove a thing of beauty and a joy till rasberry time. Thus treated, I believe, from tests in a small way—that it will equal or excel in productiveness the best Crescents, that the fruit will average as large as Wilson, and keep ripening a week or more after Wilsons are done. The berry seems firmer than Wilson, it is decidedly handsomer, and tastes better.

For table use I know of no variety of red strawberry equal in combined sweetness and richness, to Prince of Berries. But it is a poor bearer. With such ordinary cultivation in hills, as I give all my varieties, one Bidwell plant will yield more than ten of the Prince of Berries. As the Bidwell is larger and fully as handsome, and really tastes very good there is no room for the Prince on my table. He is a dude to be admired on my neighbour's premises, but I cannot pay his bills. His mother, Jersey Queen, tastes nearly as good, and is larger and more productive. She shall have a little room on my grounds, but I am rather shy of the breed. A pinkish berry—the Fairy, tastes nearly or quite as good as the Prince of Berries, and is very much more productive. It is called a *white* berry, and indeed the fruit is often white when quite ripe, if a friendly leaf has kept the sun from staring, so as to bring a blush to her cheek. A very good name is Fairy, I want to get my word fairly in for its excellencies, as though not a novelty it seems but little known. The berries are of good size, smooth and attractive.

CULTIVATION AND FERTILIZING.

Mr. A. M. Smith, of St. Catharines, was called upon for a paper on Strawberry Culture, and responded in the following manner:

I was not aware that my name had been set down for a paper of this kind, and I have not one prepared. I will, however, say a few words upon the subject announced. It seems to me that it is rather a case of putting the cart before the horse to speak of cultivation before fertilizing. I remember once hearing a story of an old darkey who gave his son some good advice. "Sambo," said he, "ef yo's got a job of work to do fore yo gets yo breakfast, mind yo gets yo breakfast fust." Following out that line of thought, if I had some fertilizing to do after cultivation I would be sure to do the fertilizing first. For strawberries, in the first place, I should thoroughly prepare the ground, and see that it was thoroughly underdrained; and for fertilizers I don't know that you could have anything better than barnyard manure and plenty of unleached ashes, which in this country, I think, you should have no difficulty in obtaining. Make your ground thoroughly rich before you plant your berries; that fertilization is very necessary, because strawberries are unlike any other fruit; you don't continue them on the same ground more than two or three years at the outside; indeed a great many cultivators in our district renew them every year—just get one crop, and then plough the ground up. Some varieties though, will pay for two years. In regard to the cultivation, I suppose most of you know that when you have thoroughly fertilized the ground and planted the berries, there is nothing out of the ordinary run in their cultivation, except, perhaps, clipping off the runners. In some varieties, if you are going to grow on the hill system, you leave most of your runners on. As to varieties, you will need a long pocket if you desire new varieties, for nurserymen have every year some new variety or other, warranted to be fifteen minutes earlier or a shade better than any of the known kinds. Many of these new kinds we find on testing are not up to the standard of the older varieties, though of course we do occasionally get something that comes to stay, as we did when we got the Crescent Seedling and the Sharpless. The latter has been mentioned here as not fit to cultivate for market, but in our section we think it can be cultivated with more profit than the Wilson. In localities where you have not to ship long distances, and can ship by water, as, for instance, across from Niagara to Toronto, it can be cultivated for market very profitably. During the present season when the Crescent, Wilson, and other commoner varieties were down as low as three or four cents, we could always get six or seven cents for the Sharpless and these larger varieties, and there is a saving of

one cent a quart on the picking and boxes, even if you do not get any more for them. There are a few new promising varieties, but I do not think it is always well to take the recommendation of a nurseryman or dealer in regard to these things, for, you know, he may have a lot of plants he is anxious to dispose of. There is one, however, that I will mention, which we cultivate for the home market, the Dominion, which for the home market is profitable. It comes in late, when the Wilson is nearly done. Among the newer ones which are promising, I think probably for the home market there is nothing that promises better than the Parry. It is very firm, and a good bearer, and the quality by some persons is thought superior to the Wilson, though of course people's tastes vary a good deal in regard to strawberries. The Jewel is a variety which was puffed a good deal. I secured plants last year, and planted about a hundred, thinking to have a good stock of them this year, but that hundred plants did not average me a runner apiece; they are evidently going to run to berries. They are not a perfect blossom, and the fruit this year is all imperfect. I had one planted in my garden near some other varieties, which bore a few very fine ones indeed.

Mr. Honsberger, (of Mulmur).—I have been a grower in this section for nine years, and I quite agree with what Mr. Smith has said about new varieties; I stick to the old ones as long as they stick to me. My experience is that the Wilson fills the bill better than anything else we can get.

A Member.—I have grown the James Vick for several years, using hen manure mixed with four parts of sand on a heavy soil. My hennery is floored with dry sand, and the manure is mixed with this dry sand and shovelled out and used as a fertilizer. I think last year it must have averaged me a quart from a single plant. This year the crop is enormous, and of uniform size; the berries are very fine. I had the Crescent Seedling also, but it has not done nearly so well with me. The Manchester has produced a very fine crop, but the berries are rather soft for market purposes. I live ten miles south of Barrie, and in that part of the country such fruit as plums, cherries and that sort of thing are fruits of the past, and at the present time scarcely any fruit of any kind is to be obtained there. I find it impossible to supply the demand of the neighbors and farmers around me, who formerly never thought of such a thing as buying fruit. I ought to say, perhaps, that the James Vick is the only berry that I can grow with the hen manure

Dr. Stevens.—The Ground Cherry, which I grow very largely, is a very nice fruit for preserving. It yields a very abundant crop, and requires very little cultivation. It is little known generally throughout Canada, but in this part of the country, and particularly at Penetanguishene, it grows wild. I am sure if people knew more about it, it would be more extensively cultivated. Some years ago a gentleman in this place sent home some of the preserve to the great English confectioners, Portland and Mason, of London, who reported that they gave it to a few people to try, and it was much approved of by them; and, though the English are very slow in taking up anything new, they did not know but what good prices might be realized for it. I think a person who has once tasted it would take it in preference to anything else. If any of the gentlemen of the Association would like some of the seed, and will let me know in the fall, I would not mind letting them have some of it to grow.

Mr. A. M. Smith.—It is sometimes called the Strawberry Tomato?

Dr. Stevens.—Yes. We have two kinds here, one of which is no good, though very large; it has no flavour; it is the small yellow one which has the good flavour.

Mr. Brokovski.—I do not think they would grow well under cultivation.

LAWNS AND LAWN DECORATIONS.

The following remarks were brought out by the subject announced as "Lawns and Lawn decorations— Groups of Shrubbery suitable for this latitude."

Mr. F. Mitchell.—The subject before us is one of considerable scope. It would hardly be expected that any person should get up and in a few minutes give a complete course of instruction in a system of farming, and I think almost as much might be said on

the subject of lawns and lawn decorations as on farming generally. Another reason why I feel diffident in addressing you on this subject is that I am very imperfectly posted on it. But although this is the case, I consider myself pretty well posted on certain shrubs suitable for lawns, particularly roses, which are my especial hobby. Since I have been here I have been looking around your town a good deal, and I must say that I have seen a great deal of good taste displayed; more, I am sorry to say, than can be observed in the village of Innerkip, from whence I come. Our own Arbor Vitæ I find a very useful shrub for lawn decoration, either for hedges or isolated trees where it is found desirable to trim them to any particular form. Spruce, also, can be utilized in the same way, and the Cut Leaved Birch, while small, makes a very pretty single specimen on the lawn. I am not in favour of a great many of the trees which I often see planted on lawns; and I believe many lawns would present a better appearance if less trees were planted on them than there are. There should be at least one large place on every lawn almost entirely without trees. Many of the shrubs planted on lawns are devoid of beauty except when in blossom; and if it is only the blossom which is considered in an ornamental shrub, I think it would be better in many cases to plant something of a herbaceous nature. The Syringa, though at some seasons very pretty, is hardly a thing of beauty at others, in the shape it gets into. The Flowering Almond is a tree considerably grown on lawns, but one which I would not advise to be planted, at all events in a prominent place. It is a straggling bush, with no beauty once the bloom is gone. Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and many others, in nine cases out of ten, either on account of their situation or some other cause, are a failure, and instead of being objects of beauty are quite the reverse. Some of our climbing shrubs, however, when properly trained, are very pretty; the Honeysuckle, for instance. There is a variegated, golden-leaved Honeysuckle, called the Lonicera Aurea reticula, which makes a very pretty ornament if it is trained on a proper shaped wire trellis; for a small object on a lawn I have seen them looking very pretty indeed. The Trumpet vine I have seen in some places trained up with a straight stem, and the stem, if it finds support during the earlier period of its existence, becomes a hard stem, the same as any other tree, and you get a beautiful weeping shrub; it is a beautiful vine without the blossom, and still more so when in bloom. Where the Begonia Radicans, or Trumpet vine, is hardy it makes a very pretty weeping shrub or tree for the lawn. Another class of plants which I sometimes find useful for lawn decoration is plants grown in pots. Chinese Habiscus, which has a large double blossom, in some cases measuring six inches in diameter, forms a very striking object, flowering through the whole summer. It should be planted in large pots and sunk in the ground during the summer, and, of course, removed inside in the winter for protection from the weather. I have seen our own ordinary Oleander used, and when in blossom it is very pretty as a lawn shrub. Another class of these tender lawn plants which I find very useful is the Cordyline Indivisa, sometimes called the Dracaena Indivisa, which will bear, perhaps, more neglect and abuse than anything else but the Canada Thistle. It bears no blossom, or if it does it is not conspicuous, but it is a very striking object on a lawn, lending it a kind of tropical appearance, and can be grown of a very large size in a flower pot. A plant which I notice is very commonly grown on lawns or the sides of lawns is the Pyrus Japonica, which has been misnamed, however; being really a Cydonia, or Quince. The variety generally known is a bright, flaming red, and very conspicuous in the spring, though I must say it is not very handsome through the rest of the year. It is so beautiful in the spring, however, that we have to forget its rather barren appearance for the rest of the season. As to roses, it is such an endless subject that I hardly like to enter upon it at all. I would not, however, advocate the planting of summer roses on the lawn in any conspicuous place, for the rose bush, particularly the summer rose bush, is not a pretty object, especially if you let slugs devour the leaves. I believe in planting summer roses in some not very conspicuous position. I think, however, that some of our hybrid perpetual roses should find a place on every lawn, or at the side of it. As a rule, roses do best when planted in some place where they receive a certain amount of shelter from sweeping winds; where such a position can be chosen it is the best. If planted on the west side, near the fence, the plants seem to bear our winters better than if they are exposed in an open position.

Some of our hybrid perpetual roses, particularly the bright coloured ones—and of course I would choose for the lawn those which are really perpetual bloomers—are very pretty.

The SECRETARY.—Would you plant singly, or in a bed?

Mr. MITCHELL.—I would plant them if I could, in a bed; they do not do so well when planted isolated; the grass generally dries up the soil too much.

The SECRETARY.—If you make a circle around them of about two feet each way, would not that answer?

Mr. MITCHELL.—Of course that would help a great deal, but I would much prefer having them in rows somewhere around the edge of the lawn, where they could get a little protection in winter. I would not put roses in the centre of a lawn if I could help it.

Dr. STEVENS.—What soil would you recommend?

Mr. MITCHELL.—It is worth while in this case, as we have been told again and again, to do it well—to make preparation before planting. Where I have had the best success I have had the sub-soil, if it was anywhere near the surface, dug up and carted away, and filled up with green sod, as long as it is not too near the top. I don't know any better soil for roses than sod. It is well to work in a little manure, but the mistake is often made of planting in too rich a soil. It is harmful to an old plant to have it too rich, but some times young plants need it.

Dr. STEVENS.—Will clay do as well?

Mr. MITCHELL.—Well, if you do not go to extremes; you have to use discretion.

Dr. STEVENS.—Our soil here is sandy; is it necessary to bring in a little clay?

Mr. MITCHELL.—Where I am it is a little heavy, and I try if I can to have it a little sandy, but I have not found that it made much difference. A great many people imagine that roses are difficult to grow, or rather difficult to protect from insects. Now, I grow I great many roses, and I don't think they have cost me an hour's labour this summer to keep them free from insects, and the leaves in an equally good state as those from the plum trees from the mountain here. As soon as the leaves are out I give them a good syringing with a solution of tobacco stems soaked in water. For this purpose a heavy syringe with a round rose is needed; a fine rose that will throw the mixture you use in every direction. This solution is the best you can use perhaps for thrip. Soap suds will also destroy them, but if they are made very strong they are liable to destroy some of the young shoots also, and the tobacco solution is the safest thing to use. In applying it you should put the syringe as much as possible into the centre of the bush, and try to get the liquid applied to the under side of the leaves; because that is where it does most good. It is also best to apply it in the morning, before the bush gets dry, for where the rose leaf is dry the water runs off it like it would off a duck's back. This year I only went over my bushes once. A little later the rose slug will make its appearance, and then it is well to go over the bushes again in the same way. It is not particular, in this case, whether it is applied under the leaves or above. Generally the slug is on the under side in the day time, and comes above at night. Take hellebore about the same proportion, I suppose, as is generally used for currant bushes. I use hellebore and water, and I find it destroys them very effectually. Of course, in either of these cases if rain should come immediately after the application, it is washed off, and it becomes necessary to repeat the operation. We have never been troubled with the rose beetle, which in some parts of the country has proved such a serious pest, and I really don't know anything about it.

Dr. STEVENS.—We have another little insect here.

Mr. MITCHELL.—That is the rose leaf cutter. Of course it disfigures the bush somewhat, but it does not weaken the stem; I don't know of anything for that; the stem of the leaf is not injured, and the other harm we have to put up with.

Dr. STEVENS.—In using hellebore I add a little soft soap.

Mr. MITCHELL.—Yes, that is good if you don't make it too strong.

Dr. STEVENS.—I have been using pyrethrum powder, and I think it has been doing good, although my experience of it has not been extended enough for me to give a decided opinion.

A MEMBER.—Would it be proper to make the application after the rose has come out?

Mr. Mitchell.—It is better to do it before. Do everything in advance; don't wait till you see some damage done. In regard to varieties of roses, I think—although of course, my taste in that respect may not be correct—I think those of pretty colors are best adapted for the lawn. If I were only planting half a dozen roses, I would not be without the very popular and rather common General Jacqueminot; it is a thoroughly good rose. I have noticed it here in town among other roses, and though some of the others were not very beautiful, I never see a General Jacqueminot which is not beautiful to a degree. Of course it is not a perfect rose, not fully double, but at a little distance it is a very striking object. Another valuable rose for the lawn, though devoid of perfume, is the General Washington, because it is a perpetual bloomer. The flowers are often malformed, which somewhat detracts from its value, but I get General Washington's the whole season through, and if I do have quite a number of malformed flowers, I still get a large number of first-class ones, and for a small collection I would not leave it out. It is hardy, and will stand a certain amount of abuse, though it is not my wish to encourage you in abusing your roses. Another first-class rose in every particular is the Alfred Colomb; it is fine in form and colour, and highly perfumed, and a good, free, perpetual bloomer, as these hybrid perpetuals go. It is what we call red; it is hardly so pretty as the General Jacqueminot. The Marshal P. Wilder is almost identical with it; however you have the advantage over the Marshal P. Wilder of having a new rose instead of an old one, but in foliage and every other respect it is similar. You will probably also have to pay a little more for it, but unless you keep them labelled you will hardly be able to tell which is Colomb and which Wilder. Another good perpetual bloomer is the Annie Wood, somewhat of the same colour. Fisher Holmes is another first-class red rose, a little darker than either of these. Of the darker roses I have tried a good number, and I don't find any much more valuable than the Prince Camille De Rohan, which is a first-class dark rose. It and the Piere Notting are the only two strictly dark roses I have yet found that can be relied upon for autumn bloom. There are others, very brilliant, which make a fine display. Among these latter is the Baron de Bonstetten, a very fine rose. Jean Rivard is another very fine one. I would not, on lawns, advise planting late roses so much, they are very useful for cutting, but for that purpose I would prefer planting them in some rather more backward, out-of-the-way place, where I could cut without disfiguring the beds. I have not had success with perpetual mosses; some we have bloom in the fall, but none have handsome, mossy buds. Most of them are merely a sort of rough, hairy stem, and don't look like moss at all. I can't say I have much faith in perpetual mosses.

Rev. L. H. Kirkby.—I have been asked to say something on the subject of lawns. I can only say that of those present here, only those who have been in Collingwood many years can form any idea of what was formerly the condition of the piece of ground where All Saints' Church and Rectory now stands. It was a bare sandbank, particularly the south end of it. It would scarcely grow thistles, and those that did grow there were very miserable and dilapidated looking specimens. That is the kind of place upon which the task fell to my lot of getting a good lawn; and one gentleman said to me to-day that it was a matter of wonder to him how I managed to get such a good lawn, especially where there was no water. The course I had to take was this. In the front of the rectory there was a hollow piece of ground, and I filled that up with soil; not heavy soil, but good soil—most of it was sod. I then got grass seed—timothy and white clover, and sowed it, and I found in that case it was most successful. I should also say that that ground was dug over, and I put on a very heavy coat of manure; so heavy that the gardener, an Englishman, too, said he had never put on such a heavy coat before; it quite rejoiced his heart and made him think of the Old Country. That piece of ground has been a most decided success; and in the hottest summer weather the grass there is just as green as can be. Another part of the lawn, where the ground was higher, I cultivated two or three years, putting in potatoes mostly, to clean the ground of weeds. I then manured it, endeavouring as far as possible, to get clean manure, and I put bone mould also upon it, but I put no heavy soil whatever, as the expense of putting it all over would have been very great; but I sowed timothy and clover upon this sand. I find now that whenever dry weather comes it is

a failure, and from that I draw the inference that timothy and white clover will succeed in ground that is rich, but not in sandy land, particularly the timothy. I have been trying ever since to get this lawn into good condition by top dressing it, but it is a failure, and for my part—perhaps I am a heretic—I don't believe in top dressing for lawns. I think it keeps the roots from going deep down into the ground to seek moisture; the top of the soil is richer than that below; and when dry weather comes it seems as if the surface scorched right out. Unless there is some means of top dressing in such a way that the ground to a considerable depth is permeated by it, I do not believe in it. I say this with much diffidence, because so much is said and written on the subject of top dressing; but as far as my personal experience goes top dressing is of no value whatever, and I shall certainly never again resort to it. So far as I have practised it I used good, well rotted manure, but it was not a success. I may also say that it is my opinion that sowing a lawn is infinitely to be preferred to sodding, unless you can procure very choice turf. I have one piece of garden which I was compelled to sod because the ground was so much trampled upon that grass would never have grown; but it is the poorest piece of grass that I have. Of course, we know that in many instances turfing is successful, but the bulk of the turf to be had in this part of the country seems to be so full of weeds, and the grass so poor, that it seems never to thicken. It is full of twitch grass and rubbish, and I have had serious thoughts of digging it up and sowing grass seed. It seems to me that there is only one way of sowing grass seed, and that is to put it on thick; the plan I adopted was like this. I took a line and stretched along where I was going to sow, and I took a little duster that they have for dusting Paris green and flour, and I dusted along this line with the seed until I got the ground thickly covered with it. Many people said that I was wasting the seed, but I was quite willing to do that if I could only get a good lawn, and in that way I got the grass to grow very evenly, and it seemed as if almost every grass seed came up. Some of my neighbours here have spoken about the quantity of seed they have sown, and they expected good lawns, but they won't get such a lawn; because the seed is not right. It is the poorest kind of policy if you want to have a lawn to be stingy with the seed. I am not in favour of timothy and clover alone, although a great many are. It was from the Bishop of Algoma I got that idea, and I believe the reputation of that lawn at Bishopshurst, Sault Ste. Marie, has reached far east in Canada; but I think for the average lawn there are collections of grass now sown which would be much better. I think this matter of making our homes attractive is one of great importance, and if it were generally attended to there would be less likelihood of young people wandering abroad in search of attractions. If they make their own little garden or lawn, however small it may be, an attractive and beautiful one, I am satisfied the young people will never forget that spot as long as they live; but as it is now, too many of our young people look back to nothing but weeds and rubbish growing all around their homes; and those are the memories connected with them. This may not seem a very serious matter, but young people now-a-days know more than their parents, and unless we can make home an attractive and inviting spot to them they seem inclined to get just as far away from it as they can.

J. A. Morton, (Wingham).—I want to speak, first, on the preparation of the lawn. This is of paramount importance, since, from its permanency, no errors made at the beginning can be well remedied after the trees and shrubs have attained any considerable growth. The first thing is proper and thorough drainage, either natural or artificial. There are few soils but would be benefited by draining. Too commonly, the error is, in supposing that one's soil does not require it. I shall not now discuss the proper mode of draining as that has already been touched on. We have been told of its importance in the orchard, garden and tilled field, it is not less essential that the lawn should have good depth of friable soil, and this can be obtained either by subsoiling with the plough (where the extent of the lawn admits of the use of this implement) or by trenching with the spade. In trenching, the top soil is removed from a strip say two feet wide across one end of the plot and one spade deep, and placed at the other end of the plot. The ground in the bottom of the trench thus made, is turned over as in ordinary digging, then the top soil from a strip two feet long alongside of this, is thrown on top of the

soil that has just been dug over, and the bottom soil again dug over, continuing this operation until the other end of the plot is reached, when the soil that was placed there at first will be found needed to fill the vacancy in the last trench. This may be expensive, but it pays. I know of no operation in the lawn where the expenditure of a little extra pains and money will yield such returns as in the preparation of soil. By subsoiling or trenching, a greater depth of friable soil is attainable for the development and growth of the roots. A good deep soil will hold more moisture than a shallower one, and by these means the evil effects of drouth will be nearly, if not entirely, prevented. The casual observer can easily detect during the hot, dry days of July and August those lawns, or spots in a lawn, where the impenetrable subsoil lies close to the surface, by the parched appearance of the sward. This deepening of the soil will be of lasting benefit, not only to the grass but also to those trees or shrubs that many be grown upon it. All stones or stumps found within a foot of the surface should be removed. The top five or six inches should get a good dressing of well rotted manure, turned under and well worked through it, thus affording immediately available nutriment for the young grass. If you want to make a really good job of your lawn, and who does not? I am a firm believer in the maxim "what is worth doing is worth doing well." Your ground should be prepared in the manner I have just mentioned, in the fall, and left in that state until the following spring, when the effects of the frosts will have much improved the friability of the soil, and the weight of the snows of winter with the early rains of spring, will have settled the ground, so that any unevenness will become apparent; by this previous preparation, the liability of having unsightly hollows or depressions in your grounds will be reduced to a minimum.

In the spring the ground should be well levelled and rolled, or trodden, so that the surface is quite smooth. The lawn, whether sloping or level, should be smooth, without any bumps, hollows or depressions to give opportunity for water to lie in pools upon its surface in summer or during the winter. The work in spring should be done as early as possible in order that the grass may become well established before it is put to the crucial test of the hot, dry summer. Your lawn is now ready for sodding or seeding. For small lawns, or where expense is not so much to be considered, sodding is preferable on account of its more ready availability. The best turf for sodding is obtained from old cattle or sheep pastures—what are known as bottom lands; and should be cut two inches thick, and of a convenient size for handling. The soil, before placing the sod thereon, should be well raked with a rake or light harrow; and after being laid, the sod should be thoroughly watered and well rolled or pounded, to effect as perfect a junction between it and the earth as may be. In seeding, a very common mistake is sowing too sparingly. Rather give what you consider a little too much than a little too little. Economy is best conserved in this, by the unstinting hand; and the foliage of a dense growth is more delicate and velvety. The "Central Park" mixture is a good one, and the proportions here recommended for an acre are: Kentucky Blue Grass, 15 lbs.; Red Top, 15 lbs.; Rhode Island Bent, 6 lbs.; Sweet Vernal Grass, 5½ lbs.; White clover, 5½ lbs. If the lawn is much shaded by trees, reduce the quantity of Kentucky blue grass and Red Top, each five pounds, and add instead ten pounds of Wood Meadow grass. There are other good mixtures made up and offered for sale by the seedsmen; four bushels to the acre is the right quantity. Sweet Vernal grass emits a most delightful fragrance after being cut. Some recommend timothy in the mixture, but it is not to be commended, being too rank in growth and not so delicate in its foliage as a good lawn grass should be. It is apt, also, in spots where there has not been a good catch, to grow in tufts.

Seeding should be done as early in spring as possible, and if sown in April or beginning of May, you should have a good lawn by August. So soon as the growth will admit of it, the lawn mower should be put in operation; cut it just as soon as there is anything to cut; a great many rank growing weeds will start with the grass, but come to a timely death with the first mowing. Cutting frequently will help to develop the root growth, besides assisting the growth of the foliage, and frequent mowing is of essential value in making and preserving a good, green, velvety sward. If the grass is allowed to grow too long before cutting, you will find on cutting that a great proportion

of the weaker plants have perished in the struggle for existence, and those that have survived are ranker and coarser in texture than is desired; also, the cut grass being long, remains on the top instead of settling to the bottom next the roots, as it would do had it been short, and thus a few more plants are crowded out of existence. If you allow your grass to become long before cutting, do not be surprised if the turf has more the appearance of stubble in a hayfield after the crop has been removed, than that of a well regulated and respectable lawn. Cutting twice a week is better than twice a month, and in good growing weather it is not too often. Some recommend raking off the grass after each mowing;—I do not, but think such advice a great mistake—the short grass falling down between the foliage makes an excellent mulch for the roots, gives a velvety, carpety feel to the sod, and in time becomes a fertilizer. Of course, if you let your grass grow long and make a meadow of your lawn, by all means remove your hay.

Top dressing with barnyard manure is not to be recommended on account of the difficulty in distributing it evenly, and the many noxious seeds it often contains. Wood ashes, applied in early spring before the snow is off, are of benefit in nearly every instance; nitrate of soda has an astonishing effect, and mixed with superphosphate, makes an excellent application; saltpetre, sparingly used, is also good; sulphate of ammonia is likewise a valuable fertilizer.

The plants you place in your lawn should correspond with your lawn. Do not plant elms, maples or other large growing trees on a two by four lawn, nor fill a twenty acre one with only small shrubs; but as this idea opens up a very broad subject which could not be done justice in what is left for a ten minutes' speech, I shall simply say that large growing trees should not be planted close to or near the house, unless required for shade, and pass on to the enumeration of some desirable trees and shrubs.

Flowering Trees.—(1) Purple Fringe, (*Rhus Cotinus*) grows ten or twelve feet high, when in bloom has the appearance of a cloud of smoke in the distance. (2) Judas, or Red Bud, (*Cercis*) the Japan variety is to be preferred to the American, has larger pink flowers and makes a more shapely dwarf tree; it grows from eight to ten feet high, while the American grows twelve to twenty feet high. (3) Catalpa Speciosa is very pretty, although all the specimens I have seen have not been perfectly hardy. It does not kill back very badly, however. (4) Catalpa Bungei, makes a very beautiful ornament for the lawn, with large panicles of white bloom; branches near the ground and is more of a shrub than a tree. (5) Kolreuteria Paniculata, grows twenty feet high, with large panicles, a foot long, of bright yellow flowers. (6) European Bird Cherry, (*Prunus padus*) a compact, symmetrical tree, blooms in early summer; white pendant spikes. (7) Cut Leaf Birch makes a beautiful isolated specimen for the lawn. (8) American Linden, (9) Oaks, in variety; (10) Red maple; (11) Black walnut; (12) Cut-leaved alder, and (13) Honey Locust. These give you variety without exhausting all the desirable trees, and not making mention of the evergreens, which, for want of time, I am forced to omit, leaving the merits of this splendid section to be heralded by some more competent arborist.

It is not a matter of such importance what shrubs you select or plant, or where you place them, as they are more easily removed, no matter how long they may have grown; and I will but add to the list that our friend Mitchell has given. (1) Viburnum plicatum, or Japan Snowball, which is rather prettier than V. opulus, although the latter is by no means to be despised. (2) Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora blooms profusely in August. (3) With Cydonia Japonica an objection is sometimes found that the bloom is borne too much in the interior of the bush. (4) Spireas in variety are also very suitable.

A very happy conceit is placing pot plants in the lawn. A six to twelve inch tile let into the lawn and filled with rich earth makes an excellent spot to plant a Geranium, Salvia splendens, Gladiolus, an Ever-blooming rose, or under the shelter of a clump of evergreens, Caladium Esculentum. The tile keeps the thievish, inquisitive roots of trees, shrubs and grasses, from invading the domain assigned for the plants, as they would do, were the plants placed in an open bed.

COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

The President then vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. George Moberly, when Mr. B. F. Lewis said :—

I believe no object could be more praiseworthy than that in which the gentlemen of this Association are engaged. I wish to move a most cordial vote of thanks to the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario for their visit to Collingwood.

Mr. John Hogg, who seconded the motion, said it gave him great pleasure to do so, and he trusted the day was not far distant when the Association would again favour Collingwood with a visit.

A special vote of thanks was also tendered to the President of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario for his able conduct of the meetings, and for his address of last evening ; to which Mr. A. McD. Allan responded in suitable terms.

The thanks of the Association were then, on motion of Mr. D. W. Beadle, tendered to the ladies and gentlemen who contributed the musical portion of the programme at the evening session, and the Secretary was requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the person under whose direction that part of the entertainment was planned and carried out.

Mr. A. A. Wright, seconded by Mr. L. Woolverton, then moved that the thanks of the Association be tendered to His Worship the Mayor and the public of Collingwood for the kind interest manifested in the visit of the Association to Collingwood. The motion was carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario was held in the Town Hall, Grimsby, Ont., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 29th of September, 1887, in compliance with the invitation of the Fruit Growers' Association of Grimsby.

The President, Mr. A. McD. Allan, of Goderich, occupied the chair.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were approved.

Letters, expressing kind wishes for the prosperity of the Association, and regret at not being able to attend the annual meeting, were read by the Secretary, from Rev. Dr. Burnet, Burlington, Ont. ; Mr. J. S. Woodward, Lockport, N. Y., Secretary New York State Agricultural Society ; C. W. Garfield, Grand Rapids, Michigan, Secretary of the American Pomological Society ; Prof. Wm. Saunders, Ottawa, Director of the Experimental Farm ; and others.

A Nominating Committee was appointed, as follows : three members by the chair, viz., P. C. Dempsey, Thos. Beall, and F. Mitchell ; and five by the Association, viz., D. Vanduzer, A. H. Pettit, John Little, E. Morden, and W. W. Hilborn.

A Fruit Committee was appointed by the chair, consisting of Messrs. A. H. Pettit, D. Kerman, and P. C. Dempsey.

The Nominating Committee submitted their report, and the names were voted upon *seriatim*. The report was adopted as submitted, except that in the case of the Director for the Agricultural Division No. 3, the Rev. George Bell, LL. D., of Queen's College, Kingston, was elected in place of Mr. R. J. Dunlop.

The report, as amended and adopted, was as follows:

President.—A. McD. Allan.

Vice-President.—A. M. Smith.

Directors.—Messrs. John Croil, A. A. Wright, Rev. George Bell, LL. D., P. C. Dempsey, Thos. Beall, W. E. Wellington, M. Pettit, A. H. Pettit, Fred Mitchell, J. A. Morton, J. M. Denton, Albert Hill, and G. Caston.

Auditors.—Charles Drury, M. P. P., and James Goldie.

The Treasurer's report, duly audited by Mr. Charles Drury, in the absence of Mr. James Goldie, the other auditor, who was in England, was read by the Secretary-Treasurer.

This report was received and adopted.

The fruit table was arranged by a committee of the F. G. A. of Grimsby with commendable taste, and the magnificent samples of apples, pears and grapes shown, attracted an unusual amount of attention.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held subsequent to the election, L. Woolverton, Grimsby, was appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

EXCURSION AMONG THE FRUIT FARMS.

The fruit growers of Grimsby having arranged an excursion into the country in the afternoon of the first day, a procession of about seventeen double-seated carriages was formed at the Mansion House, Grimsby, at about 2 o'clock. The party first drove west, under the mountain as far as Winona, visiting the fruit farms of Messrs. L. Woolverton, E. J. Woolverton, and Murray Pettit. Thence, its course was up the mountain and back along the mountain brow, from whence the most picturesque views of this favored section, and of the beautiful lake Ontario, are obtainable. Unfortunately, a dull smoky atmosphere obscured the view, to the great disappointment of all concerned.

Mr. A. G. Muir's vineyard of Niagara grapes was visited upon the way back to Grimsby village; and thence the trip to the Grimsby Park was made, passing the well known fruit farms of Messrs. Dennis Vanduzer, W. D. Kitchen, J. G. W. Nelles, W. H. Nelles, R. Griffith, John Bowslaugh, and others.

The party returned in time for supper, unanimous in their expressions of pleasure derived from the excursion.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

At eight o'clock p. m. Wednesday, the hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen interested in fruits and flowers.

The President of the F. G. A. of Grimsby in a few appropriate words expressed the pleasure with which the people of Grimsby welcomed their guests, the officers and members of the Association of Ontario.

The President's Annual Address, which by request had been reserved until evening, was listened to with close attention. A copy of it will be found on page 3 of this volume. So important, and so opportune was it for the interests of fruit shippers, that the Secretary was requested by the meeting to furnish it for immediate publication in the leading newspapers of Toronto.

The address of Prof. Brown, of Guelph Agricultural College was upon "Trees and our every day life."

In the absence of the stenographer it is impossible to give a *verbatim* report. He said that the question of reclothing our country with forest trees is a large subject. We do not fully understand it. It was a question if any one present had fully considered

it. We do not know the harm we are doing in the matter of forest destruction. We cannot blame those who were compelled to do it in order to establish homes for themselves; but we are treating a national subject, which must engage public attention very soon. The question must soon be considered as to what proportion of the country should remain in forest, whether it should be one-half, or one-quarter, or what. Your fruit would be better, if we had more extensive forests. In the old country, where a few men hold the land, it is an easy matter to arrange the care of the forests, but how shall we arrange the conflicting interests of the many in this country, in order that we may produce uniform results? A tree may be compared to a sponge, or rather to an electric machine, for it does more than absorb and give off moisture. There would have been no flood in Montreal had we not destroyed our forests so largely. As for Manitoba, you will never succeed in growing fruit there without a forest. Indeed no country was ever thickly populated without trees. Neither is there any country now eminent in agriculture, that does not complain of the need of more forest trees. There is no nation that is strong in every sense of the word, that has not had a fair proportion of forest trees. No nation was ever renowned in either science or art, that has been a treeless country. Even the inhabitants of a country degenerate where trees are largely wanting; and so does the nation itself. There is, however, a possibility of having too large a proportion of trees, compared with the amount in cultivation; and this extreme is to be avoided equally with that of the other.

The evening's programme was enlivened by the introduction of several selections of music, both vocal and instrumental, which were very kindly contributed by local talent.

The Convention resumed at ten o'clock, on Thursday, in the Town Hall.

SPECIMENS OF WALNUT AND LARCH; NON-INDIGENOUS 850 FEET ABOVE, AND NORTH OF LAKE ONTARIO.

Prof. Wm. Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, read the following paper on this subject:

By instructions from this Association I planted one acre each of black walnut and European larch, in 1882, as field clumps, for three objects—live stock shelter, ornament, and remunerative crops. I should also say, for a lesson. The walnut were seedlings from Mr. Beadle; the larch per post from Douglass, of Waukeegan. Planting was done in spring, seven feet apart all over, and every year the ground has been well cultivated. The walnut clump is upon a high lying exposed field of clay loam. the larch lower down, one-half almost pure gravel, the other half upon a light clay loam, and without any neighbouring shelter. It is almost unnecessary to say that the black walnut is not native to Guelph district. The walnuts average 15 feet in height, and 12 inches circumference at the base; the larch 12 feet in height and 10 inches circumference. To-day, therefore, six years only after putting in the ground what were merely little bits of sticks the thickness of a pencil and nine inches long, we have actually a body of trees able to shelter a hundred head of cattle from cold winds, and to some extent also for immediate shade. If this is not extraordinary under the circumstances, I do not know what is meant by extraordinary. Instead of dwelling on the significance of these examples, I beg your attention to the financial aspect of an acre of black walnut, as indicated through the Experimental Farm testing, and building also upon several well known facts in the United States, and a few in Ontario. Necessarily a good deal of what I have to submit is an estimate, because we have not any lengthy Canadian experience to back up figures; but careful estimates are good enough, and in any event you can have a fling at me if necessary.

ESTIMATES OF AN ACRE OF WALNUT ESTABLISHED AT THE ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

—		TREES.	VALUE.
1882	Planted	900	$
1885	Failures to date	45	
1887	Average 15 feet long and 12 inches circumference at base	855	
1892	To remove 100; 20 feet, and 20 inches at base	100	50
		755	
1902	To remove 100; 30 feet, and 40 inches at base, 4 cubic feet, $3 per tree	100	300
		655	
1912	To remove 200; 40 feet, and 60 inches at base, 15 cubic feet, at $10 each	200	2,000
		455	
1922	To remove 200; 50 feet and 70 inches at base, 30 cubic feet, at $30 each	200	6,000
		255	
1932	To remove 200; 55 feet, and 85 inches at base, 55 cubic feet, at $50 each	200	10,000
		55	
	Failures during period	25	
	Left as standards, 30 feet apart	30	
	Gross value realized		$18,350
	NOTE.—It may be better to thin out every five years.		
	DEBIT.		
	Cost of land	$100	
	Annual rent for 50 years	200	
	Cost of planting and maintenance	50	
	Cost of fencing and maintenance	100	
	Cost of thinning and marketing	800	
			1,250
	Net revenue		$17,100

So that by a reasonable calculation of growth and value of timber, one acre of good land under black walnut will, at the end of 50 years, be in possession of an uniform lot of standard trees, designed to subserve the many good ends that trees are credited with, and after having returned a mean annual net revenue of $322. In these rough notes I make no allowance for debiting or crediting either side of the question with what would still further add to net revenue. Am I fifty per cent., or say if you choose, one hundred per cent. wrong? The average agricultural crop would likely give a net revenue of $750 for the same period.

Prof. Brown added: We are looking to this matter as an actual product. It is not alone a matter of getting trees to do for us what we think they should in regard to climate and other things; it is a matter of crop per acre; and unless we are able to convince our farmers that this can be done I do not think we will have that extension of arboriculture that the nation desires, and that we have so many good examples of in Europe, for instance. I am talking to men who live among trees. You are extraordinary livers as I have seen in the Province. I find many oaks used for fence posts. A man would have no difficulty in clearing off a very large mortgage with a few acres by the hillside at Grimsby at the present moment. Farmers are running into mortgages, but they have at their own doors more than would clear up three or four mortgages. In consulting Mr. Hay, of Hay

& Patton, furniture dealers, Toronto, Mr. Hay would have given me a good deal for these walnut sticks that are only the size of one's arm, four to six inches in diameter at the best; they would be worth a good deal for veneering—for furniture-making, at any rate, if not for veneering. I have checked these figures very carefully with examples from the States, and reduced them very considerably; and I just ask you, do you suppose that I am fifty per cent. wrong? Am I a hundred per cent. wrong? I do not care although you divide it by two; and even then you have an extraordinary position for an acre of walnut.

Mr. A. M. Smith.—I would like to ask what cultivation these trees are to receive during the period. In our fruit trees we expect to cultivate the ground for the first five or six years.

Prof. Brown.—You will have to cultivate the acre all the time, till the ground is covered with their own foliage each season. On a large scale I do not suppose it would pay to put manual labor in. We have cultivated all along.

Mr. Beall.—Haven't you realized enough from that land to pay for the cultivation?—realized enough of crop of some kind to pay for the cultivation?

Prof. Brown.—We could not do that by having the trees seven feet apart. We could have done so, perhaps, the first two years, but we did not; still you see the nearness of the trees together would almost preclude that. For a year or two I think it could have been done.

Mr. E. Morden.—In dealing with walnut that could not be done.

Prof. Brown.—Owing to the roots and overshadowing.

Mr. Morden.—I am of the opinion that the time will come when people will cultivate not only walnuts but other trees,—not only grow them on waste places, where we could grow them cheaply and perhaps not cultivate, but I believe the time will come when we can put good ground into trees. I have noticed in the nursery rows the growth of ash; they grow remarkably easy; they could grow many to the acre; they require no pruning or trimming; and I think there would shortly be a demand for ash timber, and a demand for various kinds of timber trees; and you could get a great product from an acre, and you could afford to grow them on good land and give them good cultivation; and in the case of some trees you might get some crop, but not much.

Mr Orr.—Do you use any fertilizer on those trees?

Prof. Brown.—None whatever.

Mr. Orr.—What is the soil?

Prof. Brown.—Pretty stiff clay loam,—not that you could make brick with.

Mr. Macdonald.—Do you go according to the prices of walnut timber?

Prof. Brown.—Partly, and allowing a little increase of 75c. per thousand board.

The Chairman.—We would like to hear from Mr. Beall; he has had a good dea of experience down at Lindsay in growing black walnut.

Mr. Beall.—I would like to have had time to prepare something to say in this meeting respecting the matter, but I don't really feel just now that there is anything further needs to be said, except that I feel perfectly convinced that every word the Professor said is true, with this exception, that he has cut down the money value too much—a great deal too much. He is very much under what should be fairly estimated. There is no doubt the trees will grow remarkably in any place; they will grow in any part of the Province of Ontario; they will grow as rapidly as any tree that is grown; and they are the most profitable timber we have. I made an estimate at one time of what a man could grow, or might grow, on an ordinary 100-acre farm by planting walnut trees in each fence corner,—what he would realize after fifty years. There is no land wasted; it costs him nothing in land, provided the farm is cut up in the ordinary way into ten acre fields; he has a walnut tree in each fence corner, that is, under a rod apart. I found I was quite safe—and some of my friends said that I had under-estimated the thing very much—when I said a man could get $100 an acre every year for ever after fifty years off his farm by simply planting enough to make up for as many trees as he cuts out every year; and there is no doubt that can be done. After fifty years he could get $100 a year off his farm without any expense whatever; it will cost him nothing. I am surprised and very much pleased to find that the trees have grown so rapidly under good cultivation. I dare say they have

been well cultivated. The trees have very much exceeded in size those I have grown. I have trees, perhaps seventeen years old, that are about fourteen or fifteen inches in diameter; the largest ones perhaps forty feet high. There is one thing that has been remarked by several persons here respecting growing anything but the walnut tree. I think these statements must be taken rather cautiously. I have no doubt if you have a very large tree spreading, say fifty feet every way, you will not grow very much underneath it; but I find up to the present time, with my trees sixteen or seventeen years old, I have had no difficulty in growing anything under my trees, say within six or eight feet of the trunk. For instance, I have had along by my trees, within six feet of the trees, black raspberries—the Mammoth Cluster—and they have done remarkably well ever since. Of course I kept them cultivated. I have my orchard trees twenty feet from them, and the trees—both pears and apple trees—do just as well within twenty feet, that is as near as you could have the rows together at any rate, twenty feet from the trunk; they do as well there as any other part of the orchard.

Prof. Brown.—Those trees are still young?

Mr. Beall.—The walnut trees are seventeen or eighteen years old, and the orchard planted about the same time, and they are all going on together, doing very nicely. I don't think they have been the least injury to me; on the other hand, they have been an enormous benefit in shelter. I find that the walnut tree is a first-class tree for shelter. It breaks the wind much more than people who have not studied the matter carefully would ever suppose. It screens the wind. It allows the wind to come through, but it is so broken that it has no force. We have a circulation of air through the trees, but the force of the hurricane is broken very materially.

A Delegate.—Are your trees bearing nuts?

Mr. Beall.—They commenced to bear perhaps about six or seven years ago, and they are bearing ever since. They do not produce such a large number of nuts as people would very often suppose. Occasionally a tree will give me a good crop, but of forty trees I don't think I have more than three or four bushels per annum.

Prof. Brown.—I think it is well you haven't.

Mr. Beall.—Why?

Prof. Brown.—I don't think it is one of the best signs of a tree to bear, even up to seventeen years of age.

Mr. Beall.—Prof. Saunders has written to me to obtain nuts from my trees this year. I suppose his idea is to get the nuts as far north as possible. I have an impression that he is somewhat wrong in this. I wrote him on the subject a year ago. I believe that the best nuts, that is, the nuts that would produce the best tree, should be obtained from the south, where they are more matured. (Hear, hear.) If I were going to plant myself, I would go further south for my nuts. I have found for some years that the nuts that fell from the trees have not produced young trees—a great many failures; other times I have had every nut go; and I attribute it to what I suppose to be the fact, that the nuts have not matured. No doubt this year the nuts will mature, or have matured.

Mr. Macdonald.— How much do you realize from your nuts?

Mr. Beall.—Of late years I got $3 a bushel. Formerly I got more. Mr. Saunders says that is too much, but he wants them all the same.

Mr. Morden.—The trees in our section have the faculty of reaching away out with their roots, and destroying most of the things; and I think if the fence-corner experiment were to be made the farm would be rendered unproductive. With us a walnut tree planted on one side of a wide road will sometimes get clear across the road and destroy the evergreen hedge upon the other side. The grade of morality around the Falls may be very low; perhaps they have not received the proper moral training. (Laughter.)

Prof. Brown.—They are very large old trees?

Mr. Morden.—Some of them not very large. Some guilty trees that I have in mind now are not very large nor very old, but they are very bad morally, and I would doubt the propriety of planting walnuts any place where you have anything that is liable to be injured. In the Ontario Tree Planting Act the walnut is mentioned as one of the desira-

ble trees; and that Act allows them to be planted along the line fences. Well, it is possible for a man to inflict a great deal of damage under that Act upon his neighbor by planting along the line fence. With us we strike the walnut out in our by-law, in adopting it in the township, so that we give no bonus for planting. I think if planted at all they should be put in a plantation where they would do no harm.

Mr. Orr.—It is poor soil, and they are going out in search of food.

Mr. Morden.—That would not occur in Winona.

Mr. Hunsberger (Jordan).—This walnut question is the one that brought me here. The walnut is a native of my native place, and a few years ago the last one disappeared; and being determined the place was not to be devoid of walnut trees I began putting nuts in the ground, and I grew some trees. I planted a small grove of nearly four hundred trees with the intention of making a shelter and a shade for cattle; but there is one question that arose in my mind about that: will they endure the tramping of the cattle during summer? I would like Prof. Brown to say if he knows anything in that direction.

Prof. Brown.—No, sir; I have no experience in trees of that age.

Mr. Hunsberger.—I have nearly an acre of ground that I have surrounded with fruit trees, that I can't plant in fruit trees with success, and I have about determined to plant walnuts, because on that very ground walnuts are natives.

The President.—How old do you say your trees are?

Mr. Hunsberger.—I set them out in the Spring of 1886. They were then two years' growth. I set them six feet apart each way; have been cultivating them since. Of course last season was the first, and they made very little growth, but this season some of them have made as much as four feet growth.

Mr. Pattison.—How close does Prof. Brown plant his nuts?

Prof. Brown.—We have not been planting nuts. We got the young trees from St. Catharines. They cost $4 a hundred.

Mr. Pattison.—Do you mulch them?

Prof. Brown.—No, no mulching necessary.

Mr. Beall.—Respecting the root growth it strikes me very forcibly that the nature of the land on which the tree is grown may have very considerable influence in that direction. (Hear, hear.) I think the land that Mr. Morden refers to may be very different from ours. Of course ours is a heavy, deep, rich, loamy clay soil. I spoke just now of a row of black raspberries. Last fall I ploughed these up. We ploughed within four feet of these trees and never touched a root—never saw a root. If I had gone within eight feet of my apple trees I would have cut hundreds of roots. In our soil we find the roots go down, and they go deep into the soil. I had occasion three or four years ago to take up one, and I told the old man to dig out the roots, leave no timber behind. Well, he got down about three feet and then cut the tap-root, and the tap-root was half as large as the trunk on the tree. I am satisfied that if walnuts are grown in the soil best suited to their peculiarities that the roots will run deep into the ground.

Mr. Morden.—And run about a hundred feet wide.

Dr. Burgess.—This Spring at London I saw a walnut tree about ten years old dug up, and there was no spread of root at all, no trouble in getting the tree out. It was planted in very rich loam.

Prof. Brown.—That is our experience also.

The President.—I have no doubt the same experience would be found with the black walnut the same as any other tree. We find many of the trees, whether fruit or forest trees, vary very much according to the soil, and when you plant a tree upon the soil that suits that particular variety or kind of timber, you find that the roots grow after the natural manner of such trees in their native heath. There is no doubt there is a very great variation according to soil and the natural position of such trees.

Mr. Cyrus Nelles (Grimsby).—I would like to know if they could be transplanted.

The President.—They should be transplanted very young—the smaller the better. People make great mistakes in that respect—in trying to get large trees from nurseries.

Mr. Beall.—I would never recommend any one to transplant the root; plant the nuts.

The PRESIDENT.—If trees were planted at such an age that they could be sent through the mail instead of by express or freight—if they were that size that they could be sent if necessary by mail, they are large enough and old enough then to transplant. Every tree should be transplanted when very young. A couple of years is old enough for any tree. We have often experimented on fruit trees, and we find that we will get fruit much earlier by transplanting a two-year-old tree than we will a four-year-old. A two-year-old will come into fruit bearing, it will make better growth, it has better root-power according to the head that it has at that time, and we get fruit much earlier than we do on an older tree; and so with all other trees.

Rev. Mr. MURRAY.—I would like to have the experience of others with the walnut as a wind-break. I had a few planted on the west side of my orchard, and not a great distance from them a row of apple trees. I found the apple trees did not thrive. I spoke to Mr. A. M. Smith, and he thought the walnut was a very injurious tree when near the orchard trees; so while walnut may be excellent as a shade, is it safe to plant the walnut near the orchard trees? I think not. I have had to cut them down.

Mr. SMITH.—I have had no experience in this matter, though my observation has been that nothing would grow very near the black walnut trees. We have the testimony of Mr. Beall here that he has used them successfully as a shelter belt, and grown fruit near to them. I have no doubt the soil has a great deal to do with them. In loamy or sandy soil the roots are liable to spread longer distances than they are in other kinds of soil.

Prof. BROWN.—It may be worth while to mention that some grapes which I will show you this afternoon were grown within seven feet of the walnut clump I have spoken of, and are doing remarkably well.

Mr. PATTISON.—Have you had any experience with walnuts on fairly heavy clay?

Prof. BROWN.—That is all heavy clay—not clay that will make brick.

Mr. PATTISON.—Will they grow in a stiff clay?

Prof. BROWN.—I think so.

Mr. WILDER (Cooksville).—We have walnut trees at Cooksville, employed as shade trees, and some for ornament. The walnut tree is a noble tree. If it grows alone it has a most beautiful symmetery, equally balanced on either side, and makes a very fine tree to look at. So far as breaking the wind is concerned, we have some that are planted across a small ravine on purpose to break the wind, and they are most effectual. I suppose it is on account of their boughs being composed of such strong fibres that they are able to resist the current of wind, but we find that side of the house quite sheltered and calm, owing to these walnut trees spreading themselves across. They are very high, perhaps sixty feet high.

The PRESIDENT.—How old are the trees?

Mr. WILDER.—I should say about fifty or sixty years, and about nineteen inches in diameter. With regard to other plants growing beneath them, that depends, I think, a good deal on whether you keep the lower boughs trimmed up. We have some of these that break the wind we have let the boughs sweep right on to the ground. Of course nothing would grow beneath them. We have others trimmed up; everything grows beneath them; I believe we could plough right up to the roots of them. Our soil may not conduce to the spread of roots much, being a deep gravelly soil. The soil in which our handsomest tree grows is perhaps sixteen or seventeen feet deep, and the tap root may go directly down; it does not meet with any obstacle scarcely. The tree is a very robust, fine one indeed.

Mr. CROIL.—In the matter of thinning these trees in the first stage, it would not be a matter of much difficulty; but in your third or fourth thinnings the trees would be very large, and it would be a matter of considerable expense to remove them, and damage the other trees, it seems to me, a great deal. (Hear, hear.) I mention that because in making these calculations I have been very much deceived myself with figures. In the matter of my orchard, of late years it has not done well. Off these trees I once took in the neighborhood of ten barrels of apples a tree. I figured up, that ten barrels a tree off my 500 trees, at $2 a barrel would be $10,000 a year; that was clear, straight figuring. (Laughter.)

Prof. Brown.—You are speaking about fruit.

Mr. Croil.—I am speaking about fruit, but I am merely showing how in the matter of calculations in figures we may be out. However, when I came to the summing up of the thing, I never made near to that amount off the apple trees at all; so that I think in some way there may be drawbacks—there may be diseases, perhaps, in these trees as well as in our apple trees, that would make the figures come short. But in the matter of thinning, don't you think there would be considerable difficulty?

Prof. Brown.—No; I can take, as a forester of some experience, $35 a year; I think I am safe in putting cost of management at $30 an acre, thinning out.

APPLES AND THEIR BEST MARKETS.

The next subject as set forth on the programme was—

1.—Discussion upon best markets for the various kinds,—King, Baldwin, Spy, Fameuse, Russet, Greening.

2.—The present prospect of the export trade in apples, and the various markets compared,—Canadian, American, European.

3.—The prospect of a market opening up for Canadian apples in India.

The Secretary.—I don't know any one who could give us so much light on these questions as the President, and I would suggest that persons put questions to the President.

The President.—I will only be too glad to answer any questions I can. At the same time I would like to hear from those in this section who have had experience in respect to the shipping of apples or the growing of the best varieties, or anything in connection with the apple. If there is anything new arising in any section, we would like to hear of it.

Mr. A. H. Pettit.—I would like to ask the President, as he visited the old country last year, and was no doubt there during the apple season, what he thinks of the system there adopted of auction sales by commission houses. Is that the most desirable way of disposing of our Canadian fruits; or has he any suggestions to offer?

The President.—I looked into that question pretty thoroughly over there; and, as I stated in my annual address, they have many different kinds of brokers over there. The actual auctioneer brokers, that dispose of the fruit in no other way but by auction, I don't approve of at all, because their system is this:—Without the slightest consideration of what the market is, or how the market is,—the market may be glutted with fruit, but no matter how the market is, the moment they receive fruit that fruit goes on the market, and that fruit is sold, without regard to prices or anything else. The highest bidder gets it, I don't care what the price may be. I have very often seen fruit there sacrificed most cruelly, just in such cases as that; but they have no room for storage, as a rule, and the fruit must be sold. It is brought right from the docks or from the railway station, as the case may be, to the auction mart, and there it is sold at once. The class of broker that I thought the most of—and they are certainly not all reliable in any class, but you will find in all the markets an abundance of good reliable firms there to deal with, men who will do the right thing with anyone and everyone,—the class that I thought most of are the class of old business men; they do a broking business, but they are not so particular about the auction department. They use that department in this way. When a cargo comes in, that cargo is removed, not to the auction mart, but to their large storehouses; they have immense storehouses there. They have men there employed for the purpose of opening every barrel. They go through the entire cargo. They cull out those parcels that are a little decayed, or for some reason that have slackened and gone wrong, and are not in a position to keep. Those they remove to the auction mart and sell for whatever they can realize for them.

The balance they keep, and they sell by private sale mostly. The retailers come here and look over lots; they come from distances at those distributing points; they come from outside towns and cities to London, for instance, to buy their fruit. Those are the men they go to; and an old reliable house of that description every day gets orders of this kind. A retailer that is in the habit of dealing with that firm will send in an order for so many thousand barrels, to be delivered a hundred at a time, or two hundred at a time, as the case may be, within so many days. They will rely on that firm to give them the brand that they want, and hence that firm has this large storehouse to go to for the purpose of culling out and making up the brand from the different shippers required by these individual retailers. I think firms of that description do the most important business, and they do a fair business. They realize much better prices, and they deal fairly with the shipper. I think we are safe in their hands.

Mr. Fletcher, (Ottawa Experimental Farm.)—What is the method adopted by the Nova Scotia fruit growers to dispose of their apples in London?—their method seems so satisfactory to all the producers.

The President.—The Nova Scotia men last year tried different ways. There were several firms handled the fruits of Nova Scotia last year, and I have known their fruits to be sold at one auction mart and another auctioneer to buy them and re-sell them again. I have known them to be sold at Pudding Lane by the brokers there, and purchased by the brokers in Covent Garden, and even then re-sold, at a very small price too. I know of one firm there that sold a large quantity of the Nova Scotia apples, and I considered them sacrificed, because they sold a great many that were very fine indeed, that were afterwards sold to retailers at very high prices. Their Gravensteins generally were sold by two or three firms who handled the most of them there in that way—firms of the description I speak of; they realized very good prices; they had storehouses, and sold them to retailers mostly; there were very, very few that sold by auction. But a great many of those found their way into auction rooms—auctioneers securing them for special orders, even; but as a rule, while you may get a fair price through the auction mart, I don't patronize them; they are very unreliable. You don't know, unless you happen to be on the spot and provide other arrangements where you can store the fruit yourself and see there is a large demand; then you can put the fruit on the mart and realize a very handsome price; but the chances are, to my mind, against the shipper by doing a general business of that sort.

Mr. Dempsey.—This is a very important question to us as Canadians; and of so much importance that we should look upon ourselves as a joint stock company—the fruit growers of Ontario. If there is a dishonest shipper from Ontario sending his fruits there, it is disgraceful to every fruit grower in our Province; and if we find a man engaged in fruit culture that is dishonest in packing bad fruit, or packing his fruit badly, it is our duty, I think, to discountenance him as quickly as possible, and try to discourage that man. The way the fruits are sold there, it is by opening one barrel of fruit, and they turn it out. They don't just look at the top of it and see if it is nicely faced on top; but it is tumbled right out, and every purchaser has a memorandum book, and if they turn out bad they want to know the brand at once, and they make a note of it, and that man's brand will ever remain at a discount in England; he may depend upon it that he has destroyed his brand, with just that one barrel; all the rest of his apples may be very fine, but they will be sacrificed on account of that one barrel having a few bad specimens in it. Now, what few apples I have shipped generally I have been very successful with. I never shipped any that I suffered a loss from yet, but always a very nice profit; and we have been in the habit of selecting very carefully. It is better to ship one barrel of first quality apples than three barrels of inferior quality. The expense is the same upon the good barrel of apples as it is upon the poor. I have found considerable satisfaction in sending assorted varieties in a barrel. There are very few people that have ever done this; I don't know but I am the only man that ever did. I put in from four to six varieties in a barrel, starting at the bottom of the barrel with the longest-keeping apples, and finishing up the top with those that will be probably ready for use when they arrive. Those apples are retailed on the markets and sold to parties to consume them direct; and invariably we realize fine prices. We sometimes pack

those in tissue paper. That pays very well. They don't carry any better; the apples are no better when they arrive in England rolled in tissue, than when they are not; but I usually get five, six and even seven shillings more per barrel for that trouble, and it pays very well; in fact, I have an order in my pocket that I got since I left home, for apples to be delivered in Ireland done up in tissue paper, that will pay me in the orchard $6 a barrel, and it pays very nicely, indeed. I hope that we will all just remember this that if I pack bad apples and ship to Europe, I am a disgrace to the fruit growers of Ontario, not worthy to be countenanced by any man,—either by making bad selections or bad packing. Now, concerning the way the apples are handled on the road,—our President in his address hinted at this subject; a barrel of apples very frequently is rolled a long distance—the length of this room; they are hoisted carelessly, and allowed to run off on a slope, and very often they strike on the side of the hoist, and the result is that the apple is crushed in the centre of that barrel, the staves being thin, and that loosens them at once; and there are a great many barrels that will arrive in a loose shape and all bruised; there will be no colour to the skin that you would recognize the apple from the color. This very often occurs, and I don't know how to account for it any other way only that it arises from the rough handling. This will occur with the best packer. I never happened to get any of these short barrels, but we have a very careful packer in our neighbourhood that has several times had his apples to arrive that way—a few barrels in bad order.

The Secretary.—Did you find any difference, Mr. President, in regard to the different markets for different varieties of apples? I have found very great demand in Glasgow for the King apple; it seems to be in very great demand there; I don't know whether the demand for it is as great or greater in other places. I notice in this letter just received from Thomas Leeming & Co., who are forwarders for Mr. Julius Siesel, of Glasgow, who was at our meeting at Collingwood, that he quotes Kings far above any other variety in Glasgow. The Greenings he quotes, September 16th, from ten to twelve shillings; Ribston Pippins, ten to twelve shillings; while the Kings he puts fifteen to eighteen shillings, and adds: "Kings, if really good, are in great demand, and Gravensteins, which are being sold for about fifteen shillings per barrel." Is Glasgow an exceptionally good market for such varieties, or would they do as well in others?

The President.—The King is an apple that will sell well in any of the marts. Beginning with Gravenstein, Ribston Pippin and Blenheim, I think probably the London market is the best for those; the highest average prices are got in London. For King also, you will get as high a price in London as in any market; and I don't know that there is much, if any, difference between Liverpool and Glasgow on the King; it is an apple that is highly thought of all over Britain; it is in demand in all the markets. The London market has certain peculiarities at certain seasons. About the first of December is a splendid time to ship any large or fine-looking apple, no matter whether it has quality or not, for that particular season. If you could grow an apple as large as a pumpkin and ship it to Covent Garden on the first of December, you would get an enormous price for it. They will pay fancy prices about the 15th December at the market at which they sell for the Christmas use. They will pay fancy prices for having samples of large varieties. They don't care what price they pay. They get particularly wild. I had an opportunity for testing them on their wildness last year, and I purposely went to work and culled out a large quantity I had—about six thousand barrels—right on the market in the morning of the 15th December, just to try their wildness; and they did get wild. I concluded they were paying ridiculous prices for a great many varieties I had there. I got enormous prices for Gloria Mundi—a variety that I think very little of; it is only a cooking variety at best; it is a large, coarse apple; but they paid enormous prices for Gloria Mundi, just simply because it was a large apple; and I observed they pay prices there for pears—Belle Angevines, from the Channel Islands,—that were enormous in size, but about as worthless a pear, I suppose, as we grow anywhere; and yet they would pay from five to ten shillings apiece for each pear, according to size and colouring. Get one that was extra large, with a fine coloured cheek on it, they have gone as high as ten shillings for each pear. They don't care what they pay at that time. That was the reason I mentioned as one point,—if you have anything

large or fine looking, that is the time to sell it. And whether it is quality or not, they want it at that time, They want those fruits for the purpose of decorating dinner tables. They are not used in eating. They don't eat them at all. You will find there in Covent Garden fruit dealers who keep those large specimens for the purpose of lending them out to dinner parties—they charge so much rental for them. (Laughter.) That is quite a common thing for them.

Mr. FLETCHER.—They charge a guinea a night for a dozen pears.

The PRESIDENT.—Yes, they will charge as high as they can get. It is really wonderful. There is a very large business done in London about Christmas eve in that way.

Mr. DEMPSEY.—I brought two of those large pears home with me, that the President has been speaki g of for curiosity, and to satisfy our friends at home that the flavour of English-grown fruit was very much superior to our own. We divided one up and passed it around. Well, the result was it went to the pigs; none of them took a second bite of it. The other we laid carelessly in the room where it froze; it would freeze and thaw frequently; every few days it would be thawed out; and every time it would thaw out it would be less in size; though it started about two pounds' weight, the last time I saw it it was about the size of an ordinary Bartlett pear. So that you see they are even frost-proof. (Laughter).

The SECRETARY.—I will ask a question further, in regard to this other item, about the prospects of the different markets,—whether you think that at any time an American market would be a desirable one, or as desirable as the English? I received from a Philadelphia firm the following account of the prospect in the United States, which might be interesting:—"Apples.—In many fruit-growing sections the apple crop will be almost a failure, and nowhere is there a fair prospect of an average crop. In new England, where earlier reports were most promising, we now hear of market declines in the prospects; and though present indications are more favourable there than anywhere else, the crop can only average a medium. A few localities in New York and in the New England States promise good quality fruit, but the general tenor is to the contrary. The present approximate averages of the principal States are:—New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, 86; Maine, Vermont, Michigan, 64; Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, Kansas, Wisconsin, Missouri, 53; Ohio, Illinois, 30. Taken as a whole, the prospect is for a crop below medium quality, and one of the shortest on record." This was a cable from England received from London, from Pitt Brothers there:—"No Canadian apples arrived sound. Americans from 17 to 22 shillings. We recommend shipments from best sound apples, free from spots. Market high. Sound fruit enquired for." That is dated the 17th.

The PRESIDENT.—I had a cablegram on Monday:—"Twenty-ounce Pippins brought 18s. 3d. to 18s. 6d.; Kings likely to go over 20 shillings all around; Gravenstein 23 to 25 shillings in London. I think those were the latest quotations we had. St. Lawrence varied a good deal this season; it ran all the way from 12 shillings up to 16. There were some fine lots went as high as 16, but generally they went about 14 shillings, and the Colvert ran about 14 and 15 shillings.

The SECRETARY.—Do you think Philadelphia or Chicago are ever likely to do well for us?

The PRESIDENT.—Chicago enquires a good deal for fruit this year, more than for many years, simply because the crop in the west has been only a fair crop, and their quality for storing is not as good as ours. Their apples cannot be stored and kept as long as our varieties. Speaking of American markets, in years past I have made a good deal of money one way or other in Boston in Talman Sweets,—which was the only market I could find that would take the Talman Sweet. and I could always sell Talman Sweets in Boston market. I could sell all my Swayze Pomme Grises in Boston and New York, and those markets paid for them at very high prices. I can say the same thing for the Seckel pear; New York wants all the Seckel pears she can get; that has been my experience. Then for Esopus Spitzenberg, I never found any market equal to Philadelphia,—I am now speaking of the American markets,—and Chicago, for the Cayuga Red Streak and Twenty-ounce, and all those large varieti s. I always found Chicago the best market for a large apple. They said the retailers would buy nothing but large

apples; that any one that wanted to buy an apple it was not so much the quality as the amount of apple for the penny that would catch the buyer.

The SECRETARY.—What about the Snow apple?

The PRESIDENT.—I never did much with it in the American markets, but the Snow apple is an apple there is money in provided you can grow it clean and a good colour. The Snow apple in the old country markets will command high prices if you get it there in good condition; and I am quite satisfied that the Snow apple or any other apple worthy of export can be shipped in good condition if we could only get over those points I mentioned in the address,—that is, the better handling of our packages by the employees of railways and steamship companies; and if steamship companies would introduce a cold draft—cold blast I call it—through the apartment where the apples are stored, and it could be easily done. The expense would be a mere trifle, and it would encourage shippers very largely. It would be a splendid thing for all concerned,—I know it would,—and by the introduction of such we could ship such varieties as we don't ship now—earlier varieties; and I found a great many of them arrived there last year in very bad order, but that was more on account of the fungus spotting than anything else; I think this year they are so clean that they will ship well. As to Snows, I got quite a large lot from Montreal, and they arrived in really very fine order—beautiful order; I realised an average of 23 shillings a barrel for Snows; they never varied very much.

Mr. PATTISON.—Taking one year with another, what is about the average freight on a barrel of apples sent from here to one of those great markets—Liverpool, London or Glasgow?

The PRESIDENT.—About a dollar a barrel.

Mr. PATTISON.—Is it possible to ship a single barrel from, say, Hamilton to one of those markets at the same rate that you can ship a number of barrels?

The PRESIDENT.—No.

Mr. PATTISON.—What is the lowest number of barrels that can be shipped at the rate you mention?

The PRESIDENT.—They are supposed to go in car-loads; about 150 barrels would be an average car-load. They will take as high as 200 or 210 barrels, but about 150 barrels is a car-load; and you can make your shipping arrangements, in lots that way, at about a dollar a barrel. It is less this year. We are getting freights to Liverpool and London for 90 and 95 cents; and some of the steamship lines where they work very hard for a freight, I have known to work it down and give a rebate at the end of the season, on the general freights.

Mr. CROIL.—Does that 90 cents a barrel mean from Hamilton or from Montreal?

The PRESIDENT.—That means from Goderich to Liverpool or London. It should be a little less from Hamilton, I should say, though it does not make much difference in distances by rail.

Mr. DEMPSEY.—It is the same from Belleville as from Goderich.

The PRESIDENT.—I suppose we get about as low a freight as any one gets.

The SECRETARY.—Do you think we will ever be able to ship overland to India by the Canadian Pacific.

The PRESIDENT.—I think so; that is a matter that will be under test. I have tried to make arrangements this year. I have written to Mr. Van Horne, and he has the matter under consideration just now as to freights. Whether that will come to anything or not I cannot yet say; but if arrangements can be made I am going to send some two or three shipments this fall to India by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Vancouver, and then across the Pacific Ocean direct; but I look upon that as one of the possibilities of the future. (Hear, hear). I don't think it is safe for us to look upon anything now-a-days of that description as impossible. We overcome a great many difficulties in fruit-culture, and in the way of finding markets for our fruits—difficulties that we looked upon a few years ago as such that we could never surmount: but I look upon a market in India as a certainty now; I think we can get that market and reach that market, and I don't think we will have much difficulty. I think our best carrying varieties will carry just as well to India as they will to Liverpool; I don't see

that there should be any difficulty about it. At all events, if we had that cold blast introduced into the chamber where the fruit is stored, there should be no difficulty whatever in it.

Mr. PATTISON.—Supposing a man wished to ship a small quantity of barrels to the old country—twenty or thirty—what course would you recommend him to adopt?

The PRESIDENT.—You better send them along with some shipper. In shipping large lots I have taken small lots that way, that people desired to send to their friends in the old country, and had them specially marked in with the other lot, and then transhipped there from a particular station to the address desired; I have often done that, and they did not seem to object to it as a rule. They will not object to it with a large shipper; they may with a small shipper.

Mr. DEMPSEY.—We have never had any difficulty in sending one barrel, two barrels or five barrels, just as the case may be. I have generally shipped them to the Allan Company of Montreal. Invariably they forward them right on, and the steamship rate is charged the same as if I had three or four or five hundred barrels. I did not find any difference on one barrel or on five hundred—so much per barrel. The difference is only a matter of freight from here to Montreal, and we get them through for twenty cents to Montreal; so that the difference in shipping one barrel to Londonderry or Glasgow, or shipping a hundred, per barrel, is simply the freight from here to Montreal—that is, from our place to Montreal. And they did the same last year in my absence, in filling retail orders in England, they shipped them to our commission man at Montreal with instructions to forward and prepay. Well, they cost us the same. He forwarded the bill to us and it was paid. So that I don't see any difficulty in shipping one barrel or ten, or whatever there may be. We don't mind the little difference in the freight from here to Montreal. The Grand Trunk simply throws in their freight—that is all the gain there is in shipping a large quantity.

A MEMBER.—What would be the expense per barrel besides freight—for shipping and storage?

The PRESIDENT.—It depends altogether on the firm you are dealing with. As a rule, amongst firms that do a straight, fair business, they would probably hold the freight and sell it some time within thirty days, and they would charge five per cent to cover everything. There are some markets where there are fees; for instance, in Covent Garden the Duke of Bedford has to receive a certain fee from every fruit-grower in Canada. He has got to receive for rental for every barrel of freight that is sold in Covent Garden, a penny half-penny a barrel; that is the market fee in Covent Garden; but I found that the way a good many brokers work there for the shipper is to take as few barrels into Covent Garden as possible; they will go and sell at the docks or sell at their own store-houses; they will only take into Covent Garden what they can't sell otherwise, and run them off for the best they can get; but usually you can calculate about five per cent commission.

QUALITY IN VEGETABLE LIFE.

Prof. Brown read a paper on this subject as follows:

I introduce this subject not because it is unknown, but because it is used every day without any special notice of it, either among experts or others, as a recognized art, or part of one, or of a natural law, or part of one.

How often we hear the expressions—"that grain is coarse in quality"—"that is timber of fine quality"—"these apples are of fine quality"—and so on. What is really meant by these statements most people have a good idea; that is, they have got the fact that certain vegetable products are so differently constructed, even among varieties of the same kind, that they deserve the term thus applied, because in the experience of the judgment they are either coarse or fine in texture, or some other feature indicating the same thing.

This is no place to talk farm live stock, otherwise I would ask your attention to a similar use of the term quality, where also considerable uncertainty exists as to its *very definite* meaning and application to particular specimens, but where I think its practical value and the absolute necessity of teaching it are more obvious than in the vegetable kingdom. In the one case the things are not so easily recognized by the eye or hand, and many have to be tested or cut up to enable one to pass an opinion.

I have, therefore, to ask this old and valuable Association of Ontario to place on a more definite footing these points in vegetable life that the experienced are so familiar with and that the novice thinks so dark and difficult.

Many of our best judges have trouble in explaining what they know so well—not being in the habit of teaching or analyzing for the advantage of others.

I desire, meantime, to draw the attention of the Association to several great facts in this connection which seem to govern all vegetable life, with some exceptions probably, and my only trouble will be to condense sufficiently, the field being so large.

Take trees first, and I apprehend *three* things will be found very prominent as a guide to quality namely, *colour*, *specific gravity*, *hardiness*. Note the fact that all our white grained timbers are the lightest in weight, and at the same time the most hardy—meaning by hardy the ability to withstand extremes of climate, or perhaps cold rather than heat. Beginning at Hudson's Bay and coming south, are not the following varieties true to the three things I have named? Spruce, poplar, birch, balsam fir, pine, cedar and alder; all white, or largely white in colour of timber, all light in weight and all very hardy. In contradistinction to these varieties, and still coming south, there are ash, elm, maple, hemlock, beech, oak, butternut and walnut, —the marked exception being basswood, but all others comparatively dark-grained, heavy, and much less hardy.

These positions being true, nature tells us that if we want uniform quality of colour, or colorless wood we must go north, if quality by soft, open texture, then go north also, and if quality of character or ability to do well under poor conditions of soil and climate, we must also look to the north.

But besides these governing lines there are sub-divisions as distinct with reference to varieties of species; for example, the white spruce is somewhat farther north than the black spruce, and the wood of which differ considerably in colour if not in hardiness; the balsam poplar is the most northern and whitest of the kind, being the light wood of commerce as against other varieties of poplar, even the aspen, which comes next in the northern limit; the white or common birch of the far north and the black birch of the south; the white cedar of the north, the red cedar of the south; the balsam fir with its soft white wood, as far north as Hudson's Bay, and the several varieties farther south—but not differing so strikingly in colour; the white pine (*Strobus*), and red pine (*Resinosa*), though said to have about equal geographical range are so distinct in manner of distribution, and the white being so much more common everywhere, that I ask you to place this class in the list.

Then, taking what may be called our hardwood, we find the white elm of the north and other varieties of darker shade in the south; the white and black ash intermixed as regards latitude, and most distinctly also the white ash of the north, and the red and black ones of the south.

It is unnecessary to add to these examples, for it can be seen that, while acknowledging several exceptions, there is a most clear order of quality by the points named throughout our Canadian forests.

But one note more while in the forest. I have, at home, about 130 species and varieties of *timber* of trees from most parts of the world, and I have no doubt any one could pick out any distinctly coloured specimen with which he would be able to say yes or no to two at least of the three positions I have submitted as to quality.

I have also a set of 33 sections of wood of Russian apple trees, got from A. C. Tuttle, of Baraboo, Wisconsin. He says that almost exactly in the order of color from lightest to darkest we have in these specimens—all having been grown under similar conditions in the same orchard—the order of what is called their hardiness, so that it is not alone the difference of conditions—say soil and temperature largely—that give us the three things under discussion, but they seem to hold good as a characteristic of varieties

wherever they are, though possibly not so distinct nor so lasting. I invite the attention of the meeting to this characteristic of Russian apple tree wood grown in what is about equal to Ontario conditions. Then, taking advantage of what apple trees we have at the Experimental Farm and a selection of half a dozen specimens from them, I notice the very uniformly white wood of that universally acknowledged general purpose variety called Duchess of Oldenburg; all over, from stem to smallest twig, the wood is an even grained white in comparison with most others, and is probably the most hardy of our apple trees. I think all the crabs are also white wooded, and, of course, are nearly all hardy. The "Twenty-Ounce" apple has not done well with us—has, in fact, nearly all died out—and the specimen of wood is one of the darkest I could find, and is from an apparently healthy tree. In the "Snow" variety, which is generally hardy enough, the wood has a shade of dark, but nothing to some others. The Rhode Island Greening is distinctly much darker than the Snow, and is to some extent less hardy.

We find, therefore, some very marked examples, and some equally marked exceptions to the rule we have laid down in this enquiry.

To conclude upon trees, is it not obvious that more practical value might be realized, fewer mistakes made in selections from different countries and different sections of the same country, each from and to the other, experiments simplified and money saved by a better knowledge of quality among timber and fruit trees? Leaves and bark, and fruit, and age, are not enough to guide us; we have to dissect and study the whole constitution, and no doubt it will be found that physiologists can indicate the like things we have thus briefly indicated, through cells and all the other physical construction of many kinds of plants.

My next enquiry is with reference to cereals, and in this I shall ask you to look at quality through another aspect—one that is probably equally applicable to trees, but is more easily recognized among grains. You will observe I have not even touched upon fruit of any kind in these notes—forest tree fruit, garden or orchard—and so now also I do not propose handling grain, except maybe indirectly, because I think I have material enough for my purpose with the *straw*, as I had with the *timber* in the two examples given.

The straw of all grain, and of wheat particularly, is one of the best indexes to the character of the plant and of its fruit. Were the naked eye able to examine every piece of the construction of this simple stem, from the outer to the inner coating, it would not be necessary to see the grain itself in order to tell what that grain was—whether coarse or fine, or any other of the many points used in judging. But while this is true, as between those varieties having very little distinction, it does not require a very clever eye to recognize between distinct kinds.

I have with me a number of varieties and sub-varieties of wheats, all grown under equal conditions, with which I shall briefly illustrate.

Introductorily, we need not trouble ourselves necessarily now as to whether any variety of wheat is called a winter or a spring one, for that distinction is simply a matter of education, so to speak, and has nothing to do with quality in the abstract.

Let me introduce to you some of Canada's oldest friends—the Treadwell, a bearded variety of well known hardiness and productiveness. The straw of this, as you can see, is thin and strong—that is, it has a compact cellular tissue, a little space from the outside to the inside; the inside is clean, with no soft pith, the hollow space being larger in proportion to the walls; in comparison with it examine the kind called Diehl, the tissue of which is clearly more open, indicating less strength; but the shell is thin and clean; a variety named Diehl Fife—possibly a hybrid—has straw very similar to the Diehl proper. I notice a model of straw in the case of Arnold's Victor—firm, close and compact in texture, well rolled together, as it were, free of any looseness inside, and clean as a whistle. Another by the name of Clawson, or Seneca, shows straw with a decidedly open cellular arrangement, but otherwise good; another under the title of Arnold's Hybrid is characterized by a somewhat open texture and general delicate appearance that, with a transparency equal to the Diehl, indicates some special heredity perhaps.

Everybody used to know the Fife wheat, a spring variety that has been of immense value to Canada. Could we get such another in all its value of adaptability to our con-

ditions, its good milling proportion, and a grand cropper, the present trouble about renewal of wheat would be set at rest for many years to come. Examine the straw of this old friend, and, even in its degeneracy, you can see the most perfect we have yet examined; close ribbed, compactly built texture, clean out and in, thin in shell, transparent and with large tubing.

As a jump from this take the Arnautka, or Goose Wheat, of which you have heard so much of late years—a fine looking plant with its bold, square, full head. The diameter of the straw is almost two-thirds full of loose open pith, while the skin or bark is nevertheless of good texture.

And, finally, on this branch of this subject you will find an almost exact copy of the Arnautka straw in the sample of Egyptian or Eldorado I have submitted.

Gentlemen, I draw from all these facts that what we call the quality of the straw of cereals is a most certain indication of the same thing in their fruit, called grain; that full, plump, good coloured, and uniform as the sample of grain may be, there is, I shall venture to say, in every case a coarse character in its structure whenever the straw wants quality. In the specimens we have gone over it is very evident that this position is well sustained; and, as nothing equals a practical lesson, allow me to ask you, not me, to judge from four or five samples of straw and grain by the plan we have examined. These samples, I may say, are unknown to myself, so that I cannot help you by any hints when speaking as you examine.

In going over these somewhat simple though interesting points as to "Quality in Vegetable Life," my desire has been to impress upon this Society the importance of more attention being paid to what is within the reach of everybody, whereby fewer mistakes would be made in much of our rural economy.

After the reading of this paper, at the request of Prof. Brown, the President appointed a committee to examine the specimen of grain straw and check off the points made by the Professor; the committee to make an investigation and report. The following were appointed as such committee: Adolphus Pettit, Mr. McDonald (of the *Farmers' Advocate*), and Mr. Honsberger.

The Convention adjourned for dinner.

THE TRADE IN FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

On re-assembling in the afternoon, Mr. Archibald Blue, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, read the following paper on the trade in fruit and fruit trees:

The chief object of this Association I understand to be the advancement of the science and art of fruit culture. Its meetings are held for the discussion of all questions bearing on fruit and fruit growing, and it aims to collect and publish useful information on these subjects for the common benefit of all who are either producers or consumers of fruit. It is not a close corporation, as in a sense law and medicine are, for I find by its constitution that "any person may become a member by an annual payment of one dollar;" and, whether a person is a member or not, he has the fullest liberty to practice the art of fruit growing wherever he pleases, and to any extent he pleases. It does not hide its light under a bushel lest any one outside its circle might see and know a better way to plant and prune his vine or his apple tree, for the ubiquitous reporter is made welcome at all its meetings, and an official report of the proceedings is printed at the cost of the province for distribution as a public document. To enquire, to investigate, to prove, to know, and to make the country a present of what is so found out are the object, aim and end for which it has been established and for which it continues to exist; and I think I may be permitted to add that, in the judgment of the whole country, the existence of the Association has been amply justified by its works. No other of the kindred societies in the province has sustained its special interest with a livelier sense of the possibilities of use-

fulness, and I do not know of any society of its own class on the continent that has made a better record in either the science or the art of fruit culture.

I do not propose, however, to deal with practice or theory as related to the production of fruit or vegetables; for whatever I might be able to say from a knowledge of the literature of the subject, I could not hope to say anything which might not be better and more fittingly spoken, with the clear perception which practice and observation in the field afford, by ninety-nine out of a hundred of the fruit growers themselves. A knowledge of the best means of producing fruit is of the first importance—no one will question that; but next to the producing is the consuming, where one grows more than one can eat; and to owners of the fine orchards and gardens of this Niagara peninsula access to markets is one of the first essentials for a successful career in the business. It would be interesting, no doubt, to discuss the whole subject of the fruit trade of the country, domestic and foreign; but I purpose to limit this paper to one section of it, viz., our trade with the United States. For the six years of the present decade (1881-6) our exports of fruit to all countries, as shown by the trade returns of the Dominion, reached an aggregate of $2,995,193, being a yearly average of nearly half a million. Of these exports, the United States took for consumption, according to the trade returns of that country, the value of $914,868, or an average of $152,478 for each year. This is equal to 30 per cent. of our fruit exports; but in two years of the six the United States took 62 per cent. of the whole. As showing how large a share the south-western counties of Ontario had in this trade, it may be stated that the imports at American ports on the St. Clair, Detroit and Niagara rivers for the six years make a total of $377,885, or 41 per cent. of all the fruit imports of the United States from Canada; but, besides, it is certain that a large part of the fruit sent from those counties goes direct to New York and Chicago. Our total exports of roots and vegetables in the same period of six years are valued in the trade tables at $5,693,586, whereof the portion shipped to the United States is valued at $4,825,189, or 85 per cent. of the whole. Our exports of garden and other seeds to all countries in the six years are valued at $1,661,499, of which the United States took for consumption a quantity valued at $781,587, or 47 per cent. of the whole. About $550,000, or 70 per cent., of those imports are reported from the customs districts of the St. Clair, Detroit and Niagara rivers, showing that they were the produce of our grand south-western peninsula. It thus appears that of our total exports of fruit, vegetables and seeds in the six years 1881-6, amounting in value to $10,350,278, the United States furnished a market for produce of the value of $6,521,644, or 63 per cent. of the whole. During the same period of six years, our imports of green fruits from the United States, exclusive of oranges and lemons, are valued at $1,572,100; of fruit trees, plants, shrubs, etc., $425,686; of vegetables, not canned or preserved, $636,358; and of seeds, $1,048,206—making a total of $3,682,350, or $613,572 a year. The following table shows the aggregates of quantities and values of the principal articles for the period of six years imported from the States, together with the duties paid thereon:—

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$	$
Apples, bbl.	182,584	400,449	73,045
Black-, goose-, rasp-, and strawberries, qt.	1,148,562	122,082	22,971
Cherries and currants, qt.	177,560	17,278	1,774
Cranberries, plums, and quinces, bush.	65,380	147,154	16,623
Grapes, lb.	1,748,144	141,176	36,939
Peaches, bush	122,887	300,662	49,135
Other green fruit	.....	443,299	88,670
Fruit trees, plants, etc.	.....	425,686	84,603
Potatoes, bush	349,811	180,022	34,979
Tomatoes, bush.	46,048	85,442	13,818
Other vegetables.	.....	370,894	74,178
Seeds	.....	1,048,206	157,487

In the trade tables, the numbers of fruit trees of the principal kinds imported are given since 24th February, 1882, and from that date until the end of the fiscal year 1886 we imported from the United States 859,029 apple trees, 154,739 pear trees, 88,860 plum trees, 36,646 cherry trees, and 13,576 quince trees, being an aggregate for the five years of 1,152,850 trees, or enough for an orchard area of 20,500 acres. The declared value of this importation is $156,503, in addition to which there is a value for other trees of $41,919, and the total charge of customs duty is $39,099. The duty paid on all imports of fruit and fruit trees, vegetables and seeds imported from the United States in the six years was $654,222, or an average of about 18 per cent.

On this subject of the customs tariff on fruits and other articles, I may be allowed to refer to a section of the Tariff Act of 1879, which enumerates certain natural products of Canada and the United States, including green fruit, seeds of all kinds, plants, trees and shrubs, and provides that they may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided in the Act, upon proclamation by the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into Canada. Now by the United States Tariff Act of 1883, which came into operation on the first of July of that year, the following articles were placed on the free list :—

1. Fruits, green, ripe, or dried, not specially provided for, such as oranges, grapes, preserved fruits, etc.
2. Plants, trees, shrubs and vines of all kinds not otherwise provided for.
3. Seeds of all kinds not specially enumerated, except medicinal seeds.

Those articles have been admitted into the United States from Canada and all other countries free of duty since the first of July, 1883, and notwithstanding the provision of the Canadian Tariff Act of 1879 the duty on similar articles imported into Canada from the United States has been neither removed nor lowered. Our producers have the boon of a continental free market ; while our consumers, who vastly outnumber the producing class, are "cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in," not "to saucy doubts and fears," as was the thane of Cawdor, but to the tardy market of their own long-wintered country with a cordon of customs posts to keep out the earlier fruits of a sunnier land.

Looked at from the point of view of a consumer, and not without consideration for the large interests of the producer, it seems to me that our Government has made a mistake in failing to meet the legislation of the United States in the spirit of the terms of its own Act. It is possible, I am bound to consider it probable, that the failure to reciprocate has not been intentional, but rather that it has been owing to an oversight of the changes made in the United States tariff whereby the articles referred to were placed on the free list four years ago. Is it for our interest that this attitude towards the United States should continue—that while placing on the statute book a standing offer for the free exchange of specified products we should ignore the acceptance of our offer by the United States? Suppose our neighbors should retaliate, as they threaten to do—as Congress has authorized the President to do—and not only re-impose the old duties on articles which are now free, but, following the recent example of our Government in the case of potatoes and other vegetables, make the rate 25 to 50 per cent. higher than before, or make the duty prohibitory at once, how would it affect the fruit, seed and vegetable growers of Canada? Where could they hope to find a market for the 60 per cent. and over of their export products which during the past six years was taken by the United States? And bear in mind that I am not putting a purely hypothetic case, for numerous instances are on record—notably in connection with the fisheries question—in which the United States Congress prohibited the importation of products of these British provinces in retaliation for the conduct or the policy of the British Government ; and I say it is not wise, without excellent cause, to provoke retaliation, or even to seem to provoke it.

The two chief objects of our tariff are : (1) To provide a revenue for the Government, and (2) to give to the home producer a measure of protection against foreign competition. The first of these is served to the extent to which duties are paid on imports less the cost of collection, and the second to the extent to which the home market is secured to the home producer by the exclusion of foreign produce.

Well, has the tariff served the growers of fruit and fruit trees and of seeds and vegetables in Canada by shutting out or even reducing in volume the imports of these articles from the United States? To answer this question I might compare the years of the last decade with the corresponding years of the present one, and show that under the lighter tariff the competition was apparently less keen then than now. Our imports from the United States were less for the six years, 1871-6, than for 1881-6, and our exports to all countries were hardly one-third as much in the former period as in the latter. But let us compare the three years 1881-3 with the three years 1884-6 and see what the imports show. The following table gives the value and duty paid on our imports from the United States of green fruits (exclusive of oranges and lemons), of fruit trees, shrubs and plants, of field and garden seeds and of vegetables for the two periods :—

Classes of Articles.	1881-82-83.		1884-85-86.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Green fruits	642,967 00	123,321 00	929,133 00	165,836 00
Fruit trees, plants, etc	198,340 00	41,006 00	227,346 00	43,597 00
Field and garden seeds	333,357 00	50,017 00	714,849 00	107,470 00
Potatoes and vegetables	220,578 00	40,645 00	415,780 00	82,330 00
Total	1,395,242 00	254,989 00	2,287,108 00	399,233 00

From this statement it appears that the imports of the last three years from the United States exceed those of the previons three by $891,866—the excess in the valuation of green fruits being $286,166 ; of fruit trees, plants, etc., $29,006 ; of field and garden seeds, $381,492 ; and of vegetables, $195,202. These figures, it appears to me, demonstrate that the present duties do not serve the interests of the Canadian producers by shutting out United States imports or even reducing their volume. A philosophic historian has said that extirpation is the only persecution which can be successful, or even not destructive of its own object. Well, I am disposed to believe that prohibition is the only protection which can protect in the case of the trade we are considering. The fact is that only in a very small degree do American products come into competition with the Canadian at all. The fruits and vegetables which we import from the United States are chiefly those which ripen earlier than ours, and which our dealers import and our people consume because they can be got nowhere else. The best information I can obtain from men in the trade is that while imported strawberries supply our city markets a month earlier than the home grown fruit, they cease to compete when the latter comes in. Being brought a longer distance they have lost freshness and flavor, and besides, the duty of four cents per pound becomes prohibitory in its effect. The same observation is generally true of apples, plums, pears, peaches and vegetables ; they are imported from the Southern and Middle States for a few weeks before our own mature, and with the craving appetite for new fruits and vegetables which the diet of a long winter begets, they are bought up eagerly at any price in reason. They compete for a brief season only with the native products, not merely because the trade is made unprofitable by the duty, but because they are by comparison of a poorer quality. If any proof of the correctness of this statement were needed, I have no doubt that it would be speedily forthcoming from the members of this Association ; but let me quote an impartial authority—the report of McKittrick, Hamilton & Co., of England—on American apples for the season 1886-7. Here is what they say :—

"Canada, as usual, has been to the fore, and we have had really perfect parcels landed here, for which high prices have been obtained. The early supplies from the Dominion made about same prices as those from the United States, but once their fall fruit was in a condition for shipment they immediately took the lead, and while Boston, Maine and New York Baldwins made 10/3 to 15/3, Canadians sold for 16/ to 18/3. This lead was maintained through the season, the general average of prices being very high."

And because it possesses this fine quality, a degree of perfection hardly equalled anywhere else on the continent, Canadian fruit needs no tariff wall for its protection. We are able to compete with the American fruit growers at home or abroad, and I am persuaded that in the products of the orchard and garden, if in no other, it is the common interest of consumers and producers to favor a policy of unrestricted reciprocity with our neighbors. New York, Ohio and Michigan have not suffered by competition with each other, or by competition with sister States eastward, southward and westward, and the great centres of population in those States, growing greater every year, will maintain for all time the best of markets at our doors.

There is one other aspect of the question of trade with the United States to which I must refer, viz. : the relation of fruit and vegetables as articles of diet to the health of our people ; and in looking up the best authorities on this subject I ought to say that I have been aided by my friend Dr. Bryce, the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health. A high English authority, Dr. Wynter Blyth, of London, stated in a recent address that—

The importance of cabbages, carrots, turnips, of apples, pears, raspberries and strawberries, is far more than their nutritive value ; for without the addition of these substances, even while eating fresh meat, we are liable to decline in health and suffer from eruptions, while if we eat salt meat for any time and consume neither potatoes nor vegetables, nor fruits, then that terrible disease, scurvy, is imminent.

Another authority whom I shall quote is Prof. de Chaumont, who in a lecture on Practical Dietetics (issued by the Council of the International Association of 1884) expressed practically the same opinions as Dr. Blyth. If the blood is in a proper healthy condition, he stated, it is alkaline ; but if it gets into an unhealthy condition, chiefly through being deprived of vegetable food, then it becomes less alkaline, gets into a fluid condition, and the result is the disease we know in its extreme form as scurvy. And he goes on to say :—

This disease in former years was the scourge of our navy, and it is on record that the channel fleet in the middle of the last century had sometimes come into Spithead with no less than 10,000 men disabled by scurvy alone ; and one of the reasons why the enormous hospital at Haslar was built to hold 2,000 patients was on account of the tremendous stress put upon all hospital accommodation by the enormous number of scurvy patients. This condition of things was remonstrated against by the medical officers of the navy, who pointed out the remedy at hand by the use of vegetable acids a long time before it was adopted, but as soon as it was adopted the result was magical. Scurvy disappeared from the navy altogether, and that immense hospital at Haslar was left with only a few cases compared with what it was intended to accommodate. But I should mention that scurvy has by no means disappeared entirely, and so far is it from disappearing that if cases are carefully investigated in ordinary life, even among the better classes, we shall find symptoms of scurvy from time to time. A great many people dislike vegetables, and even dislike fruits, and neglect the use of them. Others from sheer ignorance do not use them, and the result is that again and again diseases that are apparently caused by quite other means are aggravated and complicated by a certain amount of this scorbutic taint.

It hardly seems necessary to point the lesson which these statements of eminent men so unmistakably teach. The use of fruits and vegetables in the diet of our people is so essential that the policy which makes these articles scarce and dear can only be regarded as inhuman and stupid in an eminent degree.

We are proud of our north-land, with its bracing climate, its great lakes, its rich heritage of farm land and forest, and proudest of all of the men who have made and are making it. But let us never close our minds to the fact that it is and ever must be a north-land, where winter reigns half the year, and that we can ill afford to make that winter longer still by a barrier raised to shut out the bounties of nature. And in our relations with our neighbor may we learn the wisdom of the philosophic maxim, "that of all the agencies of civilization and progress of the human race commerce is the most efficient."

Mr. E. Morden (Drummondville).—I live on the frontier, and my market for fruit is in the United States very largely. I am able to compete with the United States, and do compete with the United States' fruit growers in their own markets. I sell most of my fruit there, and get my money from there, and I hope the day will come when the fruit growers of Canada will at least treat our neighbors to the south of us with the same liberality that we receive from them.

The PRESIDENT.—There is no doubt the question raised by the paper read is a very important one, and one that is receiving a good deal of attention from public men at the present time. We see it every day, and we read something about it every day, and as far as my experience goes it extends pretty much to the export of apples. In the other fruits I have exported some to the United States. There is no doubt about it, as far as apples are concerned we are not only not afraid of the American competition, but we are not afraid of any country in the world. (Applause.) We have met them all; we have met them successfully; and the prices current in the houses in Britain will show that we command the highest prices known for apples. No matter how they pack them, how they cull them, how they select them, we find that our apples lead all in prices. (Applause.) The Americans no doubt come nearer to us in competition than any other country that we have met with as yet, and any country that we know of. The New York State apples generally we find the very best; also the Maine Baldwins, and Nodheads from the State of Maine, are very fine, and they cull and pack them very well indeed. They come pretty closely in competition with us in the markets of Britain; but, taking all the markets combined, and taking good, bad and indifferent as cargoes go, I would be on the safe side in saying there is a usual difference of from two to three shillings a barrel in our favor.

Mr A. G. MUIR.—I would like to ask the President whether, when he estimated the difference in the selling prices of the Canadian and the American barrel, the difference in the size of the barrel was considered in the quotations.

The PRESIDENT.—That is considered. The American barrels vary very much. They have mostly two sizes—two bushels and three pecks and three-bushel barrels. Our barrels now under the Act are three-bushel barrels. The two-bushel-and-three-peck barrel of the American trade rules very low in the market; it is sold at a very great disadvantage. They make a much better proportion out of their three-bushel barrel; but I am speaking of the proportion between that barrel and ours—between their three-bushel barrel and ours. The difference between the other and ours is very much larger indeed, but then they are selling the other at a very great disadvantage to themselves as compared with their three-bushel barrel.

GRAPE GROWING IN ONTARIO.

Papers on discussions on various aspects of grape growing then occupied the attention of the meeting, the subject being introduced by Prof. Brown with the following paper on

GRAPES FROM HIGH ALTITUDES IN ONTARIO.

It is now six years since a committee of this association planted some ninety-six varieties of grape vines at the Ontario Experimental Farm.

The object was a *severe testing* of those considered to be of value to the Province—because a situation 850 feet above Lake Ontario, and therefore about 1200 feet above sea level, is likely to be very trying to fruit of any kind.

Recently, Professor Panton, our Botanist, gave a short bulletin on this subject, which necessarily, by its briefness, could not bring out some points that I trust may now be gathered.

The ground selected has a southern aspect, without any shelter whatever; the soil a clay loam, somewhat stiff and decidedly spongy with hillside water.

The management has been to grow two canes from each vine, tying up carefully every season so that the young and bearing wood is trained in every direction upon four lines of fence wire five feet in height. This method seemed best adapted where it is necessary, as with us, to lay down and cover for winter protection. We have manured and cultivated well. Pruning is undertaken end of October and beginning of November, as well as shoot pinching in summer, and nothing allowed to get higher than the trellis.

Four hundred and forty vines were planted in 1881 and 210 in 1882, so that we had a total of 650—representing ninety-six varieties.

The first thing to place on record is life and death, and the character of that life.

Grape Vines Planted 1881-2.

STRONG, VIGOROUS PLANTS.

Agawam.
Brighton.
Brant.
Black Hawk.
Clinton.
Champion.
Cornucopia.
Concord.
Cynthiana.
Duchess.
Delaware.
Dracut Amber.
Elvira.
Eva.
Gaertner.
Hartford Prolific.
Herbert.
Ives' Seedling.
Jefferson.
Janesville.
Lindley.
Lady Washington.
Mary Ann.
Moore's Early.
Martha.
Missouri.
Massasoit.
Merrimac.
Nortons (*Var*).
Noah.
Othello.
Pocklington.
Rogers' 28.
Rogers' 33.
Rogers' 41.
Una.
Uhland.
Venango.
Wilder.
(*Not represented at Meeting*).
Naomi.
Barry.
Pearl.
Maxatawney.
Cottage.
Vergennes.
Early Dawn.
Eumelan.

MEDIUM, IN VIGOR.

Advance.
Amber.
Alvey.
Amber Queen.
Faith.
Jessica.
Lady.
New Haven.
Rogers' No. 30.
Rogers' No. 39.
Rogers' No. 2.
Salem.
Transparent.
Walter.
(*Not represented at Meeting*)
Canada.
Dempsey 4.
Cayahoga.
Isabella.
Creveling.
Echland.
Worden, of excellent quality.
Autonello.

WEAK PLANTS.

Autucheon.
Black Eagle.
Eldorado.
Iona.
Rochester.
(*Not represented at Meeting.*)
Telegraph.
Monroe,
Beauty.
Senasqua.
Grimes' Golden.
Prentiss.

FAILURES.

Centennial.	Herbemont.
Croton	Rogers' 5.
Chasselas.	Purity.
Dempsey's 18.	Triumphant.
Dempsey's 25.	Waverly.

The second consideration is as to fruiting and ripening.

Up to the end of 1886, and therefore with an experience of four years fruiting, it may surprise you to know that not more than a dozen of the eighty-six varieties that lived—ten having failed—*ripened* so that they could be eaten. In October, 1886, the list stood thus :

Lindley.	Eumelan.
Delaware.	Herbert.
Moore's Early.	Concord.
Salem.	Clinton.
Massasoit.	Brighton.
Wilder.	Agawam.
Merrimac.	Martha.

Hence it is perfectly clear that the average season in such a position is not a safe grape growing one. Of the above, every one—Salem excepted, which is medium—is on our hardy and vigorous list, so that the fact of their doing well at the Experimental Farm is evidence pretty certain that they would likely do well anywhere else in the Province. Looking to this, therefore, we are prepared to advise the following for hardiness, yield and flavour :

Black.	Brighton.
Wilder.	Lindley.
Worden.	Agawam.
Moore.	*White.*
Concord.	Niagara,
Barry.	Lady.
Red.	Martha.
Delaware.	

And thirdly, I have to submit evidence of the remarkable character of the season of 1887, as affecting these grapes, for in place of the dozen that it seems, we will be limited to on an average, no fewer than 70 varieties ripened well. Of these I could conveniently bring to the meeting only 54, which you can now examine and prove practically.

The earliest gathering was on 3rd September, the latest the 22nd, so that being all inside this month I have simply put the day of harvesting on the card along with the name, and whether it is a vigorous, medium, or weak plant.

I shall say nothing about the character of the fruit which you are now to taste, but shall close with the order of ripening :—

RIPENING—ONE WEEK INTERVAL.

Most early in ripening :—

Janesville.	Ives' Seedling.
May Red.	Champion.
Moore's Early.	Brant.
Mary Ann.	(*Not in collection exhibited.*)
Black Hawk.	Early Dawn.
Alvey.	

Second most early :—

Othello.
Concord.
Cornucopia.
Delaware.
Eldorado.
Massasoit.
Lady.
Jessica.
Hartford Prolific,
Faith.
Rochester.
Rogers' 39.
New Haven.
Rogers' 33.
Rogers' 2.
Norton. (*Var.*)
Merrimac.
Lindley.
Venango.
Autuchon.
Brighton.

Third most early :—

Amber Queen.
Dracut's Amber.
Eva.
Jefferson.
Rogers' 28.
Rogers' 30.
Rogers' 41.
Uhland.
Cynthiana.
Duchess.
Gaertner.
Una.
Noah.
Wilder.
Herbert.
Lady Washington.
Iona.
Martha.
(*Not in exhibit.*)
Telegraph.
Cottage.
Isabella
Eumelan.
Barry.
Creveling.

Latest in ripening :—

Missouri.
Salem.'
Lugawana.
Pocklington.
Agawam.
Transparent.
Amber.
Elvira.
Clinton.

I beg specially to draw your attention to the *quality of*

Moore's Early.
Massasoit.
Lady.
Jessica
Lindley.
Rogers' 41.
Salem.
Pocklington.

The PRESIDENT.—We have seen something from the Agricultural Farm this year that is of importance. It is a fine thing to bring the varieties all together in a section such as that—a very difficult section, indeed, to grow grapes to perfection. You cannot expect to find grapes coming from that section as fine in bunch or berry as you will find them in this section. It is a much more difficult thing to bring them there to a state of perfection. I visited the farm this year, and I was very much pleased indeed to see that their grapes were likely to ripen. It is a very difficult thing in many of the western inland sections to ripen their grapes. In some they cannot ripen at all. This was an exceptional year. We would only expect that the earlier varieties would ripen at Guelph. They have ripened all varieties this year at the Model Farm ; they can't expect them to ripen every year. They can only ripen some varieties in a season such as we have just had ; it is quite an exception ; and as we have seen from the paper, a large bulk of the varieties spoken of have been comparatively worthless in years past. There is no doubt

that they have accomplished, I think, all that could possibly be expected from that section or from any inland section within reach having the same advantages, or disadvantages rather, as far as grape culture is concerned. I think the audience would probably like to hear the paper of Mr. Beall before going into further discussion on the grape question. Then we will take the grape question up generally and hear from the authorities.

GRAPE CULTURE AND TEMPERATURE.

Mr. Beall.—I fully agree with you as to this being an exceptional year, and it is for that reason I desire to place some figures before you. Mine is hardly a paper; it is "Notes on Grape Culture and Temperature for the year 1887."

The past unusually dry and hot summer has afforded a good opportunity to ascertain with much certainty, the length of time and the quantity of heat required to ripen the varieties of grapes usually cultivated in this province.

Careful notes have been taken in my grounds of the time of ripening of a few varieties; and I am also enabled to give the number of days and the quantity of heat required for the maturity of each of the varieties named below.

The time is computed from the 15th of May, that being about the time when the grape vine buds begin to expand; the time for uncovering the vines being about one week previous to that date.

The fruit of the varieties named was fully ripe at the dates given.

Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.	No. of Days Required.	Mean Max. Temp'ture	Total Heat Required.
Early Victor	August 31	108	80.19	8660.73
Worden	Sept. 3	111	80.04	8884.93
Moore's Early	" 6	114	80.05	9125.43
Lady	" 6	114	80.05	9125.43
Jessica	" 10	118	79.57	9389.13
Brighton	" 13	121	79.36	9603.03
Niagara	" 15	123	79.21	9742.33
F. B. Hayes	" 15	123	79.21	9742.33
Prentiss	" 15	123	79.21	9742.33
Vergennes	" 17	125	79 05	9871.93
Burnet	" 20	128	78.75	10080.43
Agawam	" 24	132	78.17	10317.23

The foregoing goes far to show that the estimate of the mean maximum daily temperature for the full period, which may generally be expected without serious frost, as given in the *Canadian Horticulturist* for 1885, page 81, may be taken as being very nearly correct, *i. e.*, that from the 15th of May to the 1st of October—138 days—the mean maximum daily temperature for the full period must be at least 70° to ripen the earliest varieties, such as Early Victor, Worden and Moore's Early; and that for the later varieties, viz., those ripening a little before but not later than the Concord, 72.5°, or a total of say, 10,000° will be necessary.

Heat seems to be the most important factor in determining the time of ripening the grape, for we find from the foregoing figures that the excessive heat during the past summer has shortened the period of growth fully two weeks, which gives another proof of the truthfulness of the proposition advanced by Boussingault, that "the duration of the vegetation appears to be in the inverse ratio of the mean temperature; so that if we multiply the number of days during which a given plant grows in different climates, by the mean temperature of each, we obtain numbers that are very nearly equal."

It appears to me, however, that the mean maximum temperature of a given locality is a better guide in the cultivation of grapes than the mean temperature. The mean temperature along the north shore of Lake Ontario and that of the high lands, varying from 20 to perhaps 60 miles north of the lake, are very nearly equal during the summer; but the mean maximum temperature during the same period is many degrees higher inland than along the lake shore; hence the reason why grape culture is so much more successful inland than along the north shore of Lake Ontario from Toronto eastward.

The PRESIDENT.—We would like to hear now from Mr. Pettit, who has grown a large number of varieties here.

EXPERIENCE AT WINONA.

Mr. M. PETTIT then gave his experience at Winona with sixty or seventy varieties. Pretty nearly all of you know, he said, what grapes grow in this section: and we who grow in large quantities for market discuss grapes in a different way from what we have heard it done to-day. We consider them from their financial standpoint—from their real value as grapes to make money from.

The PRESIDENT.—That is what we want to hear.

Mr. PETTIT.—I have these varieties here, and my idea was to take up one after another and comment a little on some of its peculiarities, or something about it, and if thought advisable, pass them about to any person who would like to see or taste them. Perhaps I had better start on white grapes first. Niagara—you have all seen that. I think it has combined more good points as a market grape than any other grape we cultivate, in fact, it scarcely has a failure. It is very, very hardy and productive, and quality good, so that a person in growing grapes for market could sell the Niagara at two cents a pound and make as much money, I fancy, as any other variety at three, unless it might be the Concord. The next is the Noah, very hardy and productive, not quite as productive as the Niagara; I think more hardy, very poor flavor. The next is the Lady Washington. It is very productive, somewhat liable to mildew, and poor in flavor. The Duchess, a very nice grape to eat, but does not succeed very well. It will make a very high growth and winter-kill; very hardy at the root, fine grape to eat. The Prentiss is too weak in the vine. It will have a very heavy load one year, and perhaps take two years to recover; I would not recommend it. The Rebecca is a very nice grape, but not a practical grape for vineyard cultivation.

The PRESIDENT.—There is money in it, I suppose.

Mr. PETTIT.—I don't think so. Elvira, I think, is a wine grape. It is productive, but very poor in quality.

Mr. BEADLE.—It wants more heat than we can give it.

Mr. PETTIT.—The Jessica is a very sweet grape, but I would not recommend it for very extensive cultivation as a market grape. It has a very fine flavor.

The PRESIDENT.—It is more an amateur's grape.

Mr. PETTIT.—Yes. Allan's Hybrid is a very good grape, but I would not recommend that. Martha, a nice sweet little grape, good in quality, but not productive enough. The Lady, a fine grape for dessert; early, and I think, when the vines become established, productive. Its earliness and quality are very much in its favor.

Prof. BROWN.—Do you mean as the vine become established?

Mr. PETTIT.—Yes, as the vine becomes established it seems to be stronger and more productive. Pocklington in some places succeeds admirably. In Mr. Woolverton's grounds, as most of you saw yesterday, it is equal to the Niagara, but in many places it is not much better than many of the other whites that we have referred to; it is too slow in growth. It is almost impossible to get wood enough to bear profitable crop. The Taylor is poor in quality, very rank grower, much like the Clinton. Pearl is very much liable to mildew, and poor in quality. Among the reds is Roger 9, one of the finest red grapes we grow, hardy and productive, very fine in quality, keeps well and ships well. Wyoming Red, a very handsome little red grape, early but not good enough

in flavor, quite productive. You will see a branch on the other side of the room cut from a four-year old vine ; they have passed their time now and become dark, but it is a very pretty grape. Roger's 13 is not as good as many of the other red Rogers. Salem you all know ; for vineyard cultivation its greatest fault is being more subject to mildew than some other red Rogers, and in showery weather liable to burst. The Amber I would not recommend. Roger's 1 rather late in ripening ; in favored localities it it does very well, and is very fine in flavor, and with me is quite free from mildew. Agawam No. 15 is another of the best red Rogers. The Jefferson is rather late in ripening ; a nice grape, but I would not recommend it for vineyard purposes.

Mr. PETTIT.—Iona, a small sample. Many of these samples are small. It ripens late.

Dr. BEADLE.—What do you say of the quality of the Iona when it does ripen ?

Mr. PETTIT.—Good, but like the Catawba there are only a few favored localities where it will succeed, that is, every year. Roger's 30, not as good as most red Rogers. Catawba, there are only a few favored localities where it will succeed every year, but where it will it is a profitable crop. Yields well and sells well.

Prof. BROWN.—A good table grape as well as wine ?

Mr. PETTIT.—Oh, yes, very fine dessert grape. This you all know is a fine little grape—Delaware ; it requires closer pruning and finer cultivation than any other. If properly handled I think it is as profitable as any other grape. The early Victor, good in flavor, not quite early enough, and rather small. Among the blacks is the Creveling ; its great fault is straggling bunches ; hardy. Here is a grape that originated here in Hamilton, supposed to be a very early grape, and a seedling, but judging from the leaf I am strongly inclined to think it is one of the black Rogers that has got astray, and it is too late in ripening. Roger's 32, much like many of the black Rogers, their characteristics are much the same. A very small sample of Roger's 43 ; it is not as profitable a crop as 4 or 44. Miriam is a sort of wine grape, very sour, a great deal of coloring matter in it. Any person who wants to cover any fence or building with a vine can plant nothing nicer ; the foliage is a very fine, golden hue the early part of the season, and it will grow any distance, and is very hardy. The old Isabella ; you all know that its great fault is overloading and taking one year to rest.

Dr. BEADLE.—Do you find it a profitable market grape ?

Mr. PETTIT.—I have, yes, although without it is carefully watched it will overload, and takes a year to recover. Munro I would not recommend. Roger's 4, one of the best black Rogers for vineyard cultivation. Worden, a very fine flavored grape, productive and hardy ; should take the place the Concord does in everything but shipping ; it is a little too tender.

The SECRETARY.—How much before the Concord with you in ripening ?

Mr. PETTIT.—Five or six days.

A MEMBER.—How does it ripen with you compared with Moore's Early ?

Mr. PETTIT.—It does not color and bloom quite as early ; at the same date it will be as sweet.

Mr. MORDEN.—I noticed Mr. Beall placed it before Moore's Early in ripening.

Mr. BEALL.—The coloring of Moore's Early commenced much earlier.

Mr. PETTIT.—Roger's 34 is much the same as many of the black Rogers ; they are all very high growers, and somewhat liable to mildew. Here is August Giant ; it does not ripen in August. It is a very large grape, pretty good in quality ; I think would be a poor shipper ; tender.

A MEMBER.—Is that the old Ontario that was shown years ago?

Mr. PETTIT.—I could not tell you ; I don't think it is. Eumelan, pretty early, good quality. The old Concord, you all know it. Dracut Amber is in reds what the Champion is in blacks—the first and the poorest. Here is the Champion. Brighton is a fine red grape if taken just when it is ripe ; if allowed to hang too long it loses its sprightliness.

Dr. BEADLE.—What about its value for market ?

Mr. PETTIT.—I think Roger's No. 9 and 55 fill the place better. Diana, an old grape that you all know, and for packing away for winter use retains its sprightly flavor better than any other grape ; keeps well.

Mr. Morden.—What about the Vergennes?

Mr. Pettit.—I have not had much experience of that, but I think it would keep all winter; it is very tough in the skin. Senasqua I would not recommend. Roger's 19 is a good black grape. I think I have now mentioned most of those that are worthy of mention, and trust you will excuse my very poor way of introducing this matter; and any of you who would like to see, or taste or take any samples, do so.

The President.—Do you think there is any danger of overstocking the market? What market do you get now for the grape crop?

Mr. Pettit.—Well, the markets of the world now have been pretty well overstocked. Montreal is our great outlet, and Toronto; and there is no question that they have had too many grapes this year rushed in; with a good peach and plum crop the market has been glutted.

The President.—Have you tried any other markets?

Mr. Pettit.—There have been some shipped to the North-west; but express rates are so high that it injures the business in that way, and it will take too long to get them through by freight.

A Member.—Did you ever ship any to Buffalo or New York?

Mr. Pettit.—They are lower there than here. Chicago has been much lower than here.

A Member.—Do you think grapes are below a paying profit?

Mr. Pettit.—No, I don't think that grape-growing is overdone any more than any other line of farming. I think perhaps at present prices, this season's prices even, there is as much money in growing grapes as in any other line of farming.

A Member.—Have you any idea how many grapes are out in Canada?

Mr. Pettit.—I have not.

Rev. Mr. Murray.—Could Mr. Pettit suggest half a dozen varieties for good winter keeping?

Mr. Pettit.—Diana, Isabella, Salem, Roger's 9, I think Vergennes, but then that is not generally cultivated; the 15 will keep equally well, although you are getting three red Rogers—not much of a variety. The Niagara, if carefully handled, will keep on through January. The great trouble in keeping the Niagara for market is in shipping it; if not carefully handled it is liable to tear loose. Then it discolors, and after it stands a little longer becomes mildewed, and that affects the grape next to it; but if they could be handled carefully and not knocked loose in this way, it will keep a long time.

Dr. Beadle.—What are the keeping qualities of the Clinton?

Mr. Pettit.—I never tried it. I think, though, it would keep well. I have seen them hanging on the branches nearly all winter.

PRESERVING GRAPES FOR WINTER.

Mr. Morden.—This last question suggests a very important one that it is not too late to discuss for the benefit of the grape interest this year,—How to preserve grapes for the winter. I think there are one or two gentlemen that could give this information. There are a great many grapes in the country, and fruit will be scarce in a few weeks. If these can be preserved for a few weeks it will be to our advantage. It is to be regretted that not much has appeared in print of late on the point.

The President.—We would like very much to hear from one that has had some experience on this point. Mr. Pettit, I think probably you can give us information on that point.

Mr. Pettit.—I may just say that Mr. Cline and myself, and I think some other growers, last year, owing to the prices being dull late in the season, stored away quite a quantity of Niagaras—just put them away in the baskets. I put away ten ton.

Those grapes kept in the baskets until along in December, and we found at that time that the market for grapes was over, the demand was so light that you could not sell any quantity. One consignment that I sent to Toronto was in the commission house several weeks, and I wrote to know if they had sold them; they said they were still on hand, and I asked them to express them back to me; I thought they would be worth the charges back to use at home, but they had been handled pretty rough and were not worth much. Mr. Cline's experience was far worse than mine in setting them by for a later market; but if carefully packed and set in a cool place in baskets, the Niagara will keep on until the holidays in very good shape. The year before last they kept in prime condition. Last year, from some cause—I don't know what—they did not keep as well.

Mr. JOHN OSBORN, (Beamsville).—Quite a number of years ago—in the early days of the Fruit Growers' Society, I thought I would try an experiment with some Isabellas, and I took a couple of cheese boxes—that was all the extent of my experiment,—a couple of those round cheese boxes,—I put them layer after layer, merely putting some leaves between the layers, and then I dug deep holes in the earth in a dry knoll, and I buried them in the earth. I kept them there until the Fruit Growers' meeting, which was held in February, in Hamilton, and I took some bunches of them to the Fruit Growers' Society, and showed them, and they were really in a remarkable state of preservation; they were pronounced to have been very well kept; they were firm and solid and in a very good state in the month of February; and that was the way I kept them. I have done nothing in the way of experimenting since.

Mr. A. M. SMITH.—Some of you who were in Collingwood last June will remember that I exhibited some specimens of Salem grapes in a very good state of preservation. They were kept by Mr. Kerman. Perhaps he can tell you how he preserved them.

Mr. BOOKER.—Our system of packing grapes and sending to market is not a very good one. In the United States, where the grapes are handled by the hundreds of thousands of pounds, they are gathered in boxes or trays in the fields; those trays are then removed to the packing house; they are then thrown on broad tables and allowed to remain there three or four days until the wood is ripened; then the grapes are packed in baskets and sent to market. In this way they will keep much longer and carry in better condition. At the same time all unripe grapes, musty grapes, etc., are picked out, and the kinds assorted. Thus they go to market in good condition and make a fine appearance. Now, we in Canada gather them right off the vines and pack them up and send them to market and expect them to keep. It is utterly wrong. Some ten or twelve years ago a gentleman, who had a friend in Scotland, wanted us to try the experiment of sending some grapes there. I took some baskets—twenty-pound baskets—of Isabella and kept them in a dry place for about five days, then packed them up and sent them to Glasgow, and they went in very good condition, and the returns were very satisfactory indeed. We never repeated the experiment; but no doubt Isabella and some other varieties could be shipped—if properly handled; but picking them right from the field and sending them away, as we do, to Montreal and other places, no wonder we hear of their arriving in bad condition. We must change our system of handling grapes.

Mr. KERMAN.—Mine is a very old system—one that was practiced before I came to Canada. I take the grapes on a sunny day when they are perfectly dry, and seal the stems, and I have hitherto put them down in a candy box, but if I was to put them in a large quantity I would put them in ten-gallon kegs. Dip the ends in sealing wax; get some dry sawdust; put some of the sawdust at the bottom; put a layer of grapes on; cover them with sawdust; then take the box and shake them till the sawdust has settled in between the grapes, and put a little more on, and then another layer of grapes, and so build it up. Then I take some glue, and glue some strong brown paper right around the box so as to make it perfectly air-tight; and I hang it up in the cellar and let it remain till I want them. I have tried that for four years. There are some gentlemen here who have seen my grapes in July, and they were equally as good as they were the day I took them off the vines. But I have only tried the Salem grape in that way. I have

tried the Vergennes, and I put them in very small boxes, but they were not well preserved. I believe if the Vergennes had been put in the same as the others they would have kept equally long. When you take your grapes out of the sawdust you can take a little woollen wisp, or anything that you have to clean your piano with, and just dust them off. You cannot do that with the Dianas, although they are a good grape to keep, because when you take them out they will be full of sawdust, and you can't get it out; for if you attempt to get the sawdust out you will knock all your grapes off. I have tried the Amber Queen, the Delaware, the Catawba, the Vergennes and the Salem; but I find there is no grape that is equal to the Vergennes for keeping. They are very fast on the stem; you can take and shake them in July and scarcely shake them off. But as for the Pocklington or the Niagara, I don't think that they would do on my plan. As Mr. Pettit said, many people put them in baskets and hang them up; but the reason they don't keep well is, they don't hide the cellar key. If they would only lock them up and hold the cellar key they would keep them a good deal longer.

Mr. Morden.—You can hang them in my cellar as much as you wish.

Dr. Beadle.—Do you use pine sawdust?

Mr. Kerman.—No sir, I use all hardwood sawdust, if I can get it. The pine sawdust is apt to give them a taste of the pine, and you can't get the pine sawdust to dry. The finer you can get your sawdust the better.

A Member.—It is more like wood dust that you use—filings; it is finer than ordinary sawdust?

Mr. Kerman.—Yes.

Mr. Orr.—I think our past experience shows that it is no use to try to pack grapes for market purposes, for every family can put down a few baskets for themselves. We think this so important that the Stony Creek Grape Growers' Club issued 50,000 circulars last year,—sent them to all parts of the Province with the baskets of the fruit; and we have done the same thing this year, and in that circular are recipes for putting down grapes and packing them away for family use. We have sent 50,000 this year, advertising at considerable expense for ourselves and the rest of the growers over Ontario.

A Member.—Is the Niagara grape sufficiently hardy north of Hamilton to stand the winter?

The President.—Oh yes; we have found the Niagara grape hardy all through the west. We grow it at Goderich, and up to the north of that. Along the lake there, any of these varieties are sufficiently hardy. The Niagara is there a high grower and a heavy bearer, as it is here. We never lay them down, although I believe in these colder regions it pays to lay them down. I have made several tests on that from time to time, and my experience is this: You take several vines, lay one vine down, and just opposite it lead the other one up on the trellis, and you will find the one that is laid down, covered over with soil, the best every time. I believe the one that is laid down in winter will bud very much earlier in spring when raised up, and as a result will blossom earlier and ripen its fruit earlier. I think it makes a decided difference. It may not make the same difference in all sections, but I think in the colder sections you will find it makes a most decided difference.

SHIPPING FACILITIES FOR THE TRADE.

The President.—While speaking of the grape, I agree with one gentleman that made the remark that he had tried a shipment to Scotland. Now from my experience last year I have made up my mind that there is a splendid opening for our grapes in Scotland. If I were introducing the trade in the old country, in Britain, I would begin at Glasgow; I would work them in through Scotland first. You must educate the people up to eating our grapes. Those British people require education in eating fruit of all kinds. (Hear, hear.) They don't know how to eat apples yet; they have only commenced. (Laughter.) It is a very few years ago that they knew what an apple was almost; they did not know what a good eating apple was; their idea was only for cooking. They are only beginning

to eat apples, and they are beginning in downright earnest now. I consider that our trade with that country is merely in its infancy; the trade is going to be something enormous in a few years, because they are very fond of good things in that old country. They are some time making up their minds to go into anything; but when they go in they do it in British downright earnest. I believe there is destined to be a good market for our grapes. The question is to be looked into as to the method of shipping; to see if there is any way at all—through the Government or in any other way—of tying down those officials on the railways and steamship companies, compelling them to handle our packages in better shape, and not to fling and toss them about the way they do. I observed they always seemed to handle any article that has a handle to it—anything in the shape of a basket—much better than they will anything like a square box or a round parcel that has no particular hold to take up with the hand; but those packages of that description, they certainly fling them about in any and every shape; and our grapes that we shipped to the Colonial Exhibition certainly sustained more damage just by the bad handling than any other way. I am satisfied they can all be shipped, or the most of our varieties can be shipped, thoroughly well to the old country; they can be shipped in splendid order there if they handle them in a half christian-like way. Another point I was satisfied of over there was this, that only for the wisdom—if it can be called wisdom—of our legislators in framing the Scott Act and practically shutting off the manufacture of wine from the grape, as well as cider from the apple, that a number of manufacturers from that country would be perfectly willing to come to this country and go into the manufacture of wine from our grapes on a large scale. They enquired there regarding our laws particularly. At the Colonial Exhibition we had a number of enquiries on that very question from parties there—manufacturers who got some of our grapes—in fact they were refuse grapes that were unfit for the table that were handed over to them; and they made some tests with them, and at the same time made some tests with some refuse apples we had. I did not hear at the time we came away—although they promised to give us the test on the grapes—I did not hear what the result of the test on the grapes was. I saw some gentlemen at the time, and they said they had great hopes of the test; they thought they would be able to make a very fine quality of wine. The result from the apples they did give me, and the statement was this, that taking the juice of our apples and adding twenty per cent. of water, they had a better article to make cider out of than the pure juice of their own home-grown apples. So much for the cider and the juice of our apples. I believe the grape-growers ought to pursue this question of a market for our grapes, and it is time to pursue it now. I believe it would pay to follow up that British market, and begin at Glasgow. There was a gentleman at the meeting at Collingwood that spoke there about our grapes, and he is a broker in Glasgow, a very responsible man, I think, from all I have seen or known of him for the last two years, and he would like to handle our grapes to a small extent. Of course it is a trade that must be handled carefully, because people must acquire that taste for our grapes first. Those who do eat grapes there are accustomed only to hot-house grapes or the poor white Spanish grape, which is a very poor affair compared with many of our varieties; and I think there will be no difficulty in introducing our grapes if gone about in the right way and gone about carefully. I think it is going to be one of the most important markets that we can ship to.

Mr. Orr.—What can the Spanish grape be laid down there for?

The President.—They sell them for about tenpence a pound—sixpence to tenpence a pound. They come there sometimes damaged greatly. Well, you know, we could lay our grapes in there much lower than that.

A. H. Pettit.—I think you will find no one in this room who will undertake the shipment of Niagara grapes to the old country; but I think the suggestion you threw out last night could be acted upon, in reference to transportation. It is very difficult for shippers to deal with those large transportation companies, and if the case were properly handled there would be any quantity of grapes sent forward this year; and it is not too late to do it yet. Now I would suggest that the only body in this country who can successfully do it should do it—the representatives of the fruit-growers of Ontario; and

I would move that the President, Vice-President, Mr. Dempsey and the Secretary be a committee to correspond and confer with the steamship companies, or take such steps as may be necessary, in referrence to getting facilities for the shipment of our grapes to the old country. Shipments that have been tried by our shippers are very discouraging, and as long as they turn out discouragingly the shippers of this country must be content to take a large discount on their apples. It is simply that they are cooked on board ship—placed in hot storage, or something of that kind. I think the matter of the fruit trade of this country has got now to be of such importance that if ever we are to get accommodaton from the steamship companies it ought to be now.

Mr. Morden seconded the motion, authorizing the committee to speak for the whole of the fruit-growers of Ontario, which was put and carried unanimously.

The President.—For my own part I will have no objection at all. In fact for some years past I have had a good deal of such business with these companies, and I now take what some people might call a fiendish delight in pitching into them. (Laughter.) They require it; they certainly do. They speak well to us; they receive us very nicely indeed, and they promise everything that can be promised from any one; but my experience has been that there has been very little good done by it so far. However, we can make another trial, and the only thing is to keep continually at them: and I have found a good way of working, it is this,—to go to one steamship company and say, "Now, we are going to try you, but we are going to try these other companies, too"; and when we go to a Canadian company and say, "We are going to try you, but we don't like the way you handle goods; we are compelled now to ship by New York, and we are going to try that and let you loose altogether." This gets them down on their knees, I find, and they want to hold the trade, and they promise then; and I believe they handle a good deal better when we pit the one against the other. There is becoming now a very strong competition for our freight trade; the American lines are bidding very strongly against the Canadian lines; and I think there is more chance of getting something from them in that way than we have had for years past.

Dr. Beadle.—I was going to ask in what order those Spanish grapes usually arrive; they are packed in cork saw-dust?

The President.—Yes; you would open up a little cask, and the grapes would be quite decayed and broken up. There was a good deal of loss one way or the other in every package opened.

Mr. Osborn.—How were the goods packed that were sent to the Exhibition?

The President.—In several ways; two or three bunches in a berry box, and those boxes contained in a case with some paper in them. I don't think we had any in saw-dust; had we, Mr. Dempsey?

Mr. Dempsey.—No.

Mr. Osborn.—How would you recommend packing for shipment?

The President.—That is something that has to be experimented upon. I would hardly give an opinion on it yet. We should try the saw-dust; but I believe in trying the saw-dust our grapes would have to be cut and kept for some time until the wood and the stems thoroughly ripened and dried up, and then we should see that nothing was packed there but perfect berries.

Mr. Osborn.—Something has been said about educating the British taste to the eating of grapes. It is quite correct that their taste is not educated yet as to the eating of apples. I have letters from dealers, and the only thing they ask for is red apples. They say, "nice showy red apples,"—that is all the length of their education; they don't ask for our fine varieties.

Mr. Kerman.—You should take into consideration not only packing but unpacking again. You will find there will be more grapes broken in the unpacking than in the transport, unless they are packed in such form that you could take them out without having to break them off the stem.

Mr. Orr.—Last year Mr. Smith, emigration agent in Hamilton, got three baskets of Niagaras from me. They were packed in ten-pound packages, with tissue paper. One each was sent to emigration agents in England, Ireland and Scotland, and he got reports from them that they all arrived there in first-rate condition.

Mr. Dempsey.—I had in my charge a few baskets of grapes when I went across that were packed in baskets, probably fifteen pounds to the basket. Every one of those baskets arrived in perfect order. They arrived just as nice as some of your grapes I saw when I arrived in Toronto. With respect to your Spanish grapes, I saw in Glasgow sold some hundreds of barrels of them, and they were sold for less than our apples were bringing; they were sold at auction. I fancy that those Spanish grapes can be laid down in England for less money than our grapes; but our grapes, to my taste, are much superior to those. Then there seems to be no difficulty in shipping them any distance, that is, the Spanish grapes; you are all aware what they are and how they will stand shipment. I think some of them, as I saw them there, could be almost counted as safe to walk over and not crush them. (Laughter.) They were very fim and solid—almost unfit to eat. I bought them in London one day; I bought a bunch, particularly I remember, for threepence, that weighed a pound and a half; so that they are sold from some fruit stands in London very cheap indeed. They were not these white grapes such as we see generally of the Spanish grapes, but they were a pink color, much superior to the white. I have seen there some of those grapes peddled or hawked—they call it there—around the streets by boys, in baskets. I have seen them sold for threepence a bunch, fourpence a bunch, and so on. Those bunches all go over a pound, or fully a pound. I am a little suspicious about our grape shipments ever being satisfactory, to England; notwithstanding, I am satisfied that we can lay them down in Glasgow nearly as perfect, if we can obtain cold storage, as we convey them here; but we must have a basket with a handle to it. They will always pick them up with a handle; but if they are in a box, I don't care what you mark on the box, or if you stand right by and say, "There is precious fruit there I don't want destroyed," they are just as sure to drop it upside down when they set it down after carrying it on board ship, or off ship, or anywhere else—just as sure to drop it upside down as they have it in their hand. That seems to be their nature. (Laughter.) I don't know where they get it from.

Mr. Morden.—The question I wished to start was this, is there not some method of keeping grapes till Christmas without the sawdust. It seems to me it can be done after weather-curing for some days, that they might be packed, perhaps, in leaves—in dry, autumn leaves, surrounded with paper—or in a paper bag, and perhaps that paper bag within a basket, and the basket hung in a cool, airy place, and when cold in the fruit house a little stove could be used; and those grapes, put upon our own Christmas market, would prove profitable. It seems to me that this is a little problem that could be solved, and that the grapes could be preserved from now until Christmas, cheaply, without the use of sawdust. I have seen a neighbour of mine shipping grapes at Christmas. I am not aware of his methods, but I think he did not adopt the sawdust plan. I predict we will see a good deal of fruit shipping at Christmas within a few years. I think it can be done, but I have no experience.

A Member.—Can you find a market?

Mr. Morden.—I should say so.

The President.—As we have only a few minutes to spare we must close the discussion. The Secretary has a couple of questions here and will read them.

THE PEACH-BORER.

Q.—When is the best time to hunt the peach-borer, and how many times a year? How old is the tree before the borer ceases to molest it? Also, is it injurious to a peach orchard to plough it the latter part of this month (September) or the first of next?

The President.—I think the Secretary can answer that.

The Secretary.—I can give my own practice with regard to this peach-borer. The worm develops into a moth during the summer months, in June, July, and August; and, in order to prevent his escape and his doing mischief to other trees, it is necessary that he should be destroyed early in the season; and, therefore, I usually go over my peach trees in May or early in June to take them out and destroy them, and then I have them

banked up—a bank of earth up a little above the collar of the tree, because the moth deposits its eggs just at the neck there, as it were, between the trunk and the root, and the borer works down into the root; and, by a little mound of fine earth around the tree, I find the work of this enemy is quite avoided, and the tree is protected against this borer. I never found a tree old enough yet to withstand his attacks. As to the cultivation of the peach orchard, I think it is not best to cultivate too late in the season, because it is best to get maturity of growth before the winter season; but, perhaps, after the growth of the season is completed, and the leaves have fallen, it would be safe enough.

WINTER INJURY TO RED RASPBERRIES.

Q.—Can any gentleman explain the injury to red and hybrid raspberries last winter, although peaches, quinces, grapes, and blackberries came through safely?

Mr. Hilborn.—I don't think I can answer that question. I think that was asked by Mr. Morden. He was talking to me yesterday about it, and it is a mystery to me; I don't understand it. I would like to hear some one speak on the question who does understand it. In my experience, I found that where they were killed as he spoke of that they are killed by winter-killing, and I have never found the Shaffers to be injured where the Cuthbert would stand.

Mr. Morden.—This injury to the red raspberries extended through the United States to some extent, and extended through this country to some extent. It probably was more special where there was a mistake in the pruning, that is, where they were clipped off at this season and there was a later growth; but, even admitting that, it is rather strange, it was exceptional. I never lost points before, nor have I known it; but during the past winter the Cuthberts were badly injured. I think it very remarkable that the blackberry should go through unharmed to the very tip—a thing they very seldom do, even with us—and that the red raspberry should perish almost by wholesale. Mine perished altogether almost, so that I ploughed them up. Where such was the case the old wood was trimmed out, and they were fall pruned. I think we can avoid that by not being over eager. Leave the pruning over till the spring; that is what I shall do this year.

A Member.—Were the plants scarred down to the ground, or was it the tips?

Mr. Morden.—All the way down; everything; some with the tips, however, and some clear to the ground—a thing unknown, almost, even where the roots were entirely destroyed; and they suffered the most where the snow banks failed to lodge. I found that on the west side of the patch where there were snow banks, they came through safely.

A Member.—I would sometimes find that raspberry canes were injured in a mild winter by the sudden changes in the weather from hot to cold, and would generally notice that on the side of the branch towards the sun they would be injured the most. The north side of a raspberry cane might be quite green, while the side exposed to the sun would be killed entirely.

Mr. Morden.—I suspect that this was done in April.

REPORT OF THE FRUIT COMMITTEE

The President.—There is a report from the Fruit Committee; and I think, as there would be no time to hear it,—it is a description of the fruits on the table,—will the meeting consider the report as read?

The report of the committee is as follows:

Mr. Allen Moyer, Jordan, exhibits a seedling grape of good quality, although past its time of ripening; also a seedling peach of fine appearance and quality, good.

Mr. Dennis Vanduzer exhibits the Centennial peach, Orange quince, and Beurre Clairgeau pear, all fine specimens.

Mr. J. H. Biggar, of Winona, some fine specimens of Niagara grapes.

B. R. Nelles exhibits six varieties of grapes; very fine.

A. H. Pettit, several varieties of apples, pears and grapes.

Mr. J. Armstrong, some fine samples of Northern Spy, Holland Pippin, Roxbury Russet, and R. I. Greening.

Mr. E. J. Woolverton, Goodale, Keiffer, Pres't Druard, Belle De Beaufort, Vicar Beurre Clairgeau, and Duchesse D'Angouleme pears, all very good specimens; also Diana Rogers 44, 15 and 4, Ann Arbor, Delaware, Moore's Early, Worden, Perkins, Pocklington and Brighton.

Mr. P. E. Bucke, of Ottawa, exhibits three bunches of a new grape, the Northern Light, originating in the Ottawa Valley, of fair quality.

Mr. Linus Woolverton exhibits quite a number of seedling apples, No. 1 to No. 9, of beautiful appearance, and some of good quality; also some fine samples of his seedling, the Princess Louise or Woolverton apple.

Mr. P. C. Dempsey, of Albury, shows some fine pears, grown by him from imported stock; one variety to all appearance resembling the Bartlett, yet later in ripening and of excellent quality, will no doubt create some excitement among fruit growers in the near future.

Dr. Millward exhibits Winter Nelis and another pear without name.

Mr. I. F. Calder shows Flemish Beauty, Duchesse D'Angouleme, Sheldon, Kingsessing and Bartlett Pears; also Æsopus Spitzenberg, R. I. Greening, Seek, Talman Sweet, Snow, and Gloria Mundi apples, all fine specimens.

Mr. W. D. Kitchen exhibits one branch of a Niagara vine, with one hundred fine bunches, an immense crop.

Mr. S. A. Nelles exhibits a small branch, upon which were twenty-eight nice specimens of Lady apple.

Mr. D. Kerman, some canned plums, very beautiful in appearance; also some good specimens of Catawba, Woodruff Red, and Delaware grapes and Sheldon pears.

Messrs. Smith and Kerman exhibit Smith's extra late and Centennial peach; also the Princess Louise or Woolverton apple, very fine specimens.

Mr. F. G. H. Pattison exhibits four varieties of apples, fine samples.

Mr. Thomas Beall, of Lindsay, three varieties of grapes, Niagara, Burnet, and Agawam, very fine, and also Catawba grapes and Grimes Golden apple, grown by D. Lack, of Lindsay.

Mr. M. Pettit, of Winona, exhibits sixty-six varieties of grapes, some of superior excellence, all grown on his experimental grounds, a full report of which may be found in the proceedings.

Mr. J. R. Pettit exhibits Concord and Rogers 15, very good samples.

Mr. A. G. Muir shows Brighton and Niagara, fine specimens.

Mr. C. S. Nelles, some beautiful bunches of Niagara grapes.

Professor Brown, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, shows some forty odd varieties of grapes grown upon the experimental grounds, which attracted much attention, and many varieties were of excellent quality.

Mr. John D. Roberts, of Cobourg, shows a fine collection of foreign varieties of apples, grown at Cobourg from imported stock. Among them are fine samples of the following varieties, viz., Lord Suffield, Cellini, Cox's Pomona, Cox's Orange Pippin, Margil, Lady Henniker, Small's Admirable, Reinette Superfine, Tower of Glammis, Hawthorden New, Bedfordshire Foundling, Worcester Pearmain, Peter Smith and Nonnetil.

To sum up, your committee can only repeat again that the specimens placed upon the tables were very numerous indeed, and of very fine qnality throughout; and to attempt to give a fuller report upon the various exhibits, would require very much more time than your committee were allowed.

A. H. Pettit,
P. C. Dempsey,
D. Kerman,
} Fruit Committee.

Grimsby, 28th Sept., 1887.

A MEMBER.—What about the next meeting?

The PRESIDENT.—That is left with the Executive Committee, and will be decided on shortly. We can't tell where the next meeting will be. It will hardly be held in Grimsby so soon after this meeting; but you may rest assured a meeting will be held in Grimsby before long. We have taken a fancy to the Grimsby Park, and we want to have a mass meeting of the fruit-growers. I think it would be a fine thing to get a mass mesting of the fruit-growers to assemble together at the Park. I think it would be a grand place to discuss all the matters connected with our Association. Again we bid you farewell. We shall long remember you and your attendance here. I am of the opinion that this has been one of the best meetings we have had in the history of our Association. (Applause.)

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1886-7.

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	EXPENDITURE.	$ c.
Balance on hand at last audit	740 00	Estate of D. W. Beadle	729 47
Members' fees	1,880 75	" " per Copp, Clark & Co	394 03
Advertisements	82 88	Canadian Horticulturist	1,114 07
Government grant	1,800 00	Audit 1886	20 00
Sale of fruits shown at Colonial Exhibition	67 16	Stenographer	137 50
Back numbers and bound volumes Horticulturist	20 90	Officers' expenses	301 81
Trial trip	13 50	Freight, express and duty	125 08
Surplus lithographs	7 00	Postage and telegrams	76 57
		Plant distribution	268 18
		Printing and stationery	60 75
		Chromo lithographs	202 63
		Wrappers, etc	8 25
		Illustrations	12 75
		Commissions	123 90
		Caretaker, Winter Meeting	2 00
		Discounts and collections	20 13
		Small items	5 63
		Salary Secretary-Treasurer and Editor	500 00
		Clerical assistance	10 00
		Balance on hand	499 44
Total receipts	4,612 19		4,612 16

I, the undersigned Auditor, have duly examined the accounts of the Treasurer of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, and certify them to be correct, showing a balance of $499.44 in the bank to the credit of the Association.

CHARLES DRURY,

Auditor.

Toronto, September 25th, 1887.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON CANADIAN FRUITS EXHIBITED AT THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, OCTOBER 20th, 1886.

A special meeting of members of the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society was held this day in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, F. F. Rivers, Esq., in the chair, to inspect the collection of hardy fruits exhibited by the Canadian Commission.

These comprised extensive collections of apples, pears, grapes, etc., from the Provinces of Ontario, Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc.

Apples constituted the most prominent and important feature, and proved of much interest to the committee, many of the examples shown being of large size and extremely handsome in appearance—the high coloration of many being specially remarkable and noteworthy—greatly excelling in this respect the same varieties grown in this country.

The following varieties of apples were specially noted as possessing fine appearance, viz:—Beauty of Kent, Blenheim Orange, Ben Davis, Boston Russet, Blue Pearmain, (good) Bourassa Russet, (Scarlet Russet), Baldwin, large, good, Cayuga Red Streak, Colvert, Canada Red, Clyde Beauty, large, Emperor Alexander, extremely handsome, Fillbasket, Fallawater, Flushing Spitzenburg, Foundling, excellent quality, handsome, Guile Noire, dark, Gravenstein, good, Gloria Mundi, very large, Hamilton's Beauty, Hawker Pippin, Hyslop Crabs, very beautiful, Jonathan, small, bright, good late, Johnston Red, small, King of Tomkins County, very large and beautiful, King of the Pippins, Mann, late green, Maiden's Blush, very handsome, Mammoth Pippin, Northern Spy, Ribston Pippin, Republican, Snow or Fameuse, excellent, St. Lawrence, Seek no Further, Swazie Pomme Grise, Trenton, very handsome and good, Twenty Ounce, Vandevere, peculiarly spotted, Wealthy, fine quality, good color, Wagener, Wellington, Yellow Bellefleur, fine quality.

Cox's Orange Pippin was remarked as being greatly inferior to those of English growth, both in appearance and quality.

The collection of pears did not present such an attractive appearance, some very fine samples were, however, shown of the following varieties: Beurré Clairgeau, Beurré Hardy, Beurré d'Anjou, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Marie Louise, Mount Vernon, Onondaga, Vicar of Winkfield, White Doyenne (extremely rich.)

Grapes made a conspicuous display, but of these, as dessert fruit, no opinion could be expressed—the peculiar foxy taste and gelatinous flesh belonging to the grapes of America requiring some experience to discriminate. Some of Rogers' new seedlings were remarked as both large and handsome.

The following new seedling fruits, submitted to the committee, were considered worthy:

(1) Apple—Trenton Seedling from Golden Russet, raised by Mr. P. C. Dempsey, Ontario. Fruit medium size, sound, bright red; flesh tender, sweet, and extremely pleasant, somewhat resembles the Snow Apple.

(2) Apple Seedling from Mr. C. G. Fitzgerald, London, Ontario. Fruit medium size, highly colored; fine, tender flesh.

(3) Apple Seedling from Mr. W. Scott, Lambeth, Ontario, greatly resemble "Duchess of Oldenburg."

(4) Seedling Pear (Dempsey) raised by Mr. Dempsey, Trenton, Ontario, from William Bon Chretien and Duchess d'Angouleme. Fruit large, resembling Duchess d'Angouleme; flesh melting, sweet and pleasant.

(5) Seedling Grape Emerald, from Prof. Wm. Saunders, London, Ontario, was considered the best of the Canadian sorts exhibited.

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the committee:

"Having inspected the extensive and attractive exhibition of hardy fruits comprising apples, pears, grapes, etc., from the several fruit growing provinces of the Dominion of Canada, the committee desire to express the great gratification they derived from the opportunity of seeing the fine growth and high color of the majority of the specimens. Many varieties were tasted and found excellent, more especially the tender fleshed apples.

"In comparing some well known varieties that have long been in cultivation in Great Britain, the Canadian apples are found to differ in that rich flavour which is peculiar to some of the British apples.

"The committee are aware that some samples of fruit were gathered before maturity in order to be presented at this Exhibition."

(Signed) A. T. BARROW,
Secretary to the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society.

II.—STATUTORY PROVISIONS.

It is provided by the Agriculture and Arts Act, 49 Victoria, chap. 11 (1886), that the Fruit Growers' Association shall be a body corporate, comprising not less than fifty members, each paying an annual subscription fee of not less than $1 ; that it shall hold an annual meeting at such time and place as may be determined upon ; that the retiring officers shall at such meeting present a full report of their proceedings, and of the proceedings of the Association, and a detailed statement of its receipts and expenditure for the previous year duly audited by the Auditors ; that the Association shall at such meeting elect a President, a Vice-President, and one Director from each of the Agricultural Divisions of the Province (mentioned in Schedule A following), and the officers and directors so elected shall appoint from amongst themselves, or otherwise, a Secretary and a Treasurer, or a Secretary-Treasurer ; and that the Association shall also elect two Auditors.

Vacancies occurring through death, resignation, or otherwise in the directorate of the Fruit Growers' Association, shall be filled by the Board of Directors.

The officers shall have full power to act for and on behalf of the Association, and all grants of money and other funds of the Association shall be received and expended under their direction, subject nevertheless to the by-laws and regulations of the Association.

A copy of the Annual Report of its proceedings, a statement of receipts and expenditure, a list of the officers elected, and also such general information on matters of special interest as the Association have been able to obtain, shall be sent to the Commissioner of Agriculture within forty days after the holding of such annual meeting.

III.—Schedule A.—Agricultural Divisions.

1. Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott and Cornwall.

2. Lanark North, Lanark South, Renfrew North, Renfrew South, Carleton, Russell and the City of Ottawa.

3. Frontenac, City of Kingston, Leeds and Grenville North, Leeds South, Grenville South and Brockville.

4. Hastings East, Hastings North, Hastings West, Addington, Lennox and Prince Edward.

5. Durham East, Durham West, Northumberland East, Northumberland West, Peterborough East, Peterborough West, Victoria North (including Haliburton) and Victoria South.

6. York East, York North, York West, Ontario North, Ontario South, Peel, Cardwell and City of Toronto.

7. Wellington Centre, Wellington South, Wellington West, Waterloo North, Waterloo South, Wentworth North, Wentworth South, Dufferin, Halton and City of Hamilton.

8. Lincoln, Niagara, Welland, Haldimand and Monck.

9. Elgin East, Elgin West, Brant North, Brant South, Oxford North, Oxford South, Norfolk North and Norfolk South.

10. Huron East, Huron South, Huron West, Bruce North, Bruce South, Grey East, Grey North and Grey South.

11. Perth North, Perth South, Middlesex East, Middlesex North, Middlesex West and City of London.

12. Essex North, Essex South, Kent East, Kent West, Lambton East and Lambton West.

13. Algoma East, Algoma West, Simcoe East, Simcoe South, Simcoe West, Muskoka and Parry Sound.

IV.—CONSTITUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Art. I.—This Association shall be called "The Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario."

Art. II.—Its objects shall be the advancement of the science and art of fruit culture by holding meetings for the Exhibition of fruit and for the discussion of all questions relative to fruit culture, by collecting, arranging and disseminating useful information, and by such other means as may from time to time seem advisable.

Art. III.—The annual meeting of the Association shall be held at such time and place as shall be designated by the Association.

Art. IV.—The officers of the Association shall be composed of a President, Vice-President, a Secretary, or a Secretary-Treasurer, and thirteen Directors.

Art. V.—Any person may become a member by an annual payment of one dollar, and a payment of ten dollars shall constitute a member for life.

VI.—This Constitution may be amended by a vote of a majority of the members present at any regular meeting, notice of the proposed amendments having been given at the previous meeting.

Art. VII. —The said Officers and Directors shall prepare and present to the annual meeting of the Association a report of their proceedings during the year, in which shall be stated the names of all the members of the Association, the places of meeting during the year, and such information as the Association shall have been able to obtain on the subject of fruit culture in the Province during the year. There shall also be presented at the said annual meeting a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Association during the year, which report and statement shall be entered in the journal and signed by the President as being a correct copy; and a true copy thereof, certified by the Secretary for the time being, shall be sent to the Commissioner of Agriculture within forty days after the holding of such annual meeting.

Art. VIII. —The Association shall have power to make, alter and amend By-laws for prescribing the mode of admission of new members, the election of officers, and otherwise regulating the administration of its affairs and property.

V.—BY-LAWS.

1. The President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of all committees.

2. The directors may offer premiums to any persons originating or introducing any new fruit adapted to the climate of the Province which shall possess such distinctive excellence as shall, in their opinion, render the same of special value; also for essays upon such subjects connected with fruit-growing as they may designate, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe.

3. The Secretary shall prepare an annual report containing the minutes of the proceedings of meetings during the year; a detailed statement of receipts and expenditure; the reports upon fruits received from different localities; and all essays to which prizes have been awarded, and such other information in regard to fruit culture as may have been received during the year, and submit the same to the Directors or any Committee of Directors appointed for this purpose, and, with their sanction, after presenting the same at the annual meeting, cause the same to be printed by and through the Publication Committee, and send a copy thereof to each member of the Association and to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

4. Seven Directors shall constitute a quorum, and if at any meeting of Directors there shall not be a quorum, the members present may adjourn the meeting from time to time until a quorum shall be obtained.

5. The annual subscription shall be due in advance at the annual meeting.

6. The President (or in case of his disability, the Vice-President) may convene special meetings at such times and places as he may deem advisable, and he shall convene such special meetings as shall be requested in writing by five members.

7. The President may deliver an address on some subject relating to the objects of the Association.

8. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, keep a correct account thereof, and submit the same to the Directors at any legal meeting of such Directors, five days' notice having been previously given for that purpose.

9. The Directors shall audit and pass all accounts, which, when approved of by the President's signature, shall be submitted to and paid by the Treasurer.

10. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Association, conduct the correspondence, give not less than ten days' notice of all meetings to the members, and specify the business of special meetings.

11. The Directors, touching the conduct of the Association, shall at all times have absolute power and control of the funds and property of the Association, subject however to the meaning and construction of the Constitution.

12. At special meetings no business shall be transacted except that stated in the Secretary's circular.

13. The order of business shall be: (1) Reading of the minutes; (2) Reading of the Directors' Report; (3) Reading of the Treasurer's Report; (4) Reading of prize essays; (5) President's Address; (6) Election of officers, and (7) Miscellaneous business.

14. These By-Laws may be amended at any general meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

15. Each member of the Fruit Committee shall be charged with the duty of accumulating information touching the state of the fruit crop, the introduction of new varieties, the market value of fruits in his particular section of the country, together with such other general and useful information touching fruit interests as may be desirable, and report in writing to the Secretary of the Association on or before the fifteenth day of September in each year.

The President, Vice-President and Secretary shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Directors and of all Committees. The reasonable and necessary expenses of Directors and officers in attending meetings of the Board of Directors and of Committees shall be provided from the funds of the Association.

LUNATIC AND IDIOTIC ASYLUMS.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1887.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 26 AND 28 FRONT STREET WEST.
1888.

Office of the
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, December, 1887.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twentieth Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiotic Asylums of Ontario. being for the official year ending 30th September, 1887.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

The Honourable
Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Tables of Asylum Operations and Statistics	1-22
Table No. 1, shewing movements of entire Asylum population	2, 3
Table No. 2, shewing the general movements and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums of the Province, during each of the eleven years, from October 1st, 1876, to 30th September, 1887	4, 5
Table No. 3, shewing the counties from which patients were admitted during the year, and the Asylums they were assigned to	6
Table No. 4, shewing the counties from which the entire number of patients admitted to Asylums have been received, as well as the admissions of the present year, and from which the patients in residence on the 30th September, 1887, originally came	7
Table No. 5, shewing the length of time the patients received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to their admission, including transfers.	8
Table No. 6, shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th of September, 1887	9
Table No. 7, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged cured during the year	10
Table No. 8, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged improved during the year	11
Table No. 9, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged unimproved during the year	12
Table No. 10, shewing the length of Asylum residence of the patients who died during the year	13
Table No. 11, shewing the cause of death of those who died during the year	14
Table No. 12, shewing the trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and of those admitted during the past and anterior years	15-17
Table No. 13, shewing detailed expenditure of the various Asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1887	18
Table No. 14, shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates, and the annual cost per patient under such headings	19
Table No. 15, shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the price paid for the same under contract	20
Table No. 16, showing the number of officers and employees in each and all of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed	21
Table No. 17, shewing the nature of the employment, the number of patients who worked, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work, in days, per patient, during the year	22
Summary of Asylum operations	23
Number of insane persons known to the Department, table shewing the	23

PAGE.

Table shewing number of beds and number of vacancies in each Asylum on 30th September, 1887 24
Comments thereupon 24
Admission to Asylums 24
Social state, nationalities, etc., of patients admitted during the year, and of the total admissions 24, 25
Probational discharge, table of 25
Deaths 25
Assigned cause of insanity 26
Table shewing yearly increase in population 26, 27
Employment of patients 28
Asylum expenditure, table of 28
Explanations regarding the same 29
Annual and weekly cost per patient in 1886 and 1887 29
Amount of purchases under contract, etc 29
Revenue from paying patients, 1871-1886 30
Homewood Retreat, table shewing operations of 31
Changes in staff 32
Fires in Asylums 32, 33, 34
Asylum accommodation 34, 35
New Idiot Asylum at Orillia 35, 36
Non restraint 36, 37
Amusements 37
Alcohol 37, 38
Wants 38, 39
APPENDIX 41-141
REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF TORONTO ASYLUM 43-49
Movements of patients 43
Recoveries 43
Deaths 43
Admissions 43
Wants 43
Fire escapes 43
New kitchen 44
Farm 44
Light and Water 44
Non-Restraint 45
Knives and Forks 45
Tobacco 45
Work 45
Probation 45
Refractory wards 45
Form of History 46
Autopsies 46, 47, 48
Concerts 49
Pay Patients 49
Staff 49
Statistical tables 50-65

	Page.
Report of Medical Superintendent of London Asylum	66-92
Summary of movements of patients	66
Repairs and improvements made	66, 67
" " alterations recommended	68
Accidents and suicide	68, 69
Alcohol	69
Disuse of restraint	69
Employment of patients	69
Amusements	70
Sunday services	69
Farm and garden	70, 71
Officers and employees	72
Statistical tables	73-92
Report of the Medical Superintendent of Kingston Asylum	93-112
Summary of Asylum operations	93
Admissions	93
Discharges	93
Deaths	93
Dormitories for the suicidal	94
Infirmary	94
Health of patients, etc	94
Employment of patients	94
Lectures to attendants	95
Amusements	95
Farm and garden	95
Thanks to the clergy	96
Requirements	95
Officers and employees	96
Statistical tables	97-112
Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Hamilton Asylum	113-131
Summary of Asylum operations	113
Recoveries	113
Deaths	113
Cost of maintenance	113
External and internal improvements	113, 114
Library	114
Farm and garden	114
Amusements	114
Religious services	115
Changes in staff	115
Statistical tables	116-131
Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Orillia Asylum	132-141
Summary of Asylum operations	132
Number of idiots in the Province	132
New building	132
Training school	132
Requirements	133
Statistical tables	134-141

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, December, 1887.

To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.B.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :—

I have the honour to submit herewith the Twentieth Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiotic Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1887.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

For greater convenience of reference, the tables containing statistics on all points concerning the operations of the Asylums, are placed at the beginning of this report. The following is a list of these tables :—

Table No. 1.—Shews the movement of the entire Asylum population for the year ending 30th September, 1887.

Table No. 2,—Shews the general movements and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums of the Province during each of the ten years from the 1st October, 1877, to the 30th September, 1887.

Table No. 3.—Shews the Counties from which patients were received during the year, and the Asylums to which they were assigned.

Table No. 4.—Shews the Counties from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, also the Counties from which the patients in residence on the 30th September, 1887, were originally admitted.

Table No. 5.—Shews the length of time the patients received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to their admission.

Table No. 6.—Shews the length of residence of all patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1887.

Table No. 7.—Shews the periods that patients who were discharged *cured* during the year were under treatment.

Table No. 8.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment, who were discharged *improved* during the year.

Table No. 9.—Shews the periods during which patients were under treatment, who were discharged *unimproved* during the year.

Table No. 10.—Shews the length of Asylum residence of patients who *died* during the year.

Table No. 11.—Shews the causes of death of those patients who died in the Asylums during the year.

Table No. 12.—Shews the trades, callings and occupations of those patients who were admitted during the year, as well as of the total number admitted.

Table No. 13.—Shews the detailed expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1887.

Table No. 14.—Shews the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates, and the annual cost, per patient, under each heading.

Table No. 15.—Shews the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same under contract.

Table No. 16.—Shews the number of officers and employees in each of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed.

Table No. 17.—Shews the nature of the employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days, per patient, during the year.

TABLE

Shewing the movements of the entire Asylum

	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients in Asylums on 1st October, 1886	355	349	704	458	451	909
Admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1887	51	75	126	51	23	74
Total number under treatment during the year	406	424	830	509	474	983
Admitted by transfer from one Asylum to another						
Total number on Asylum registers, and actually under treatment in each Asylum	406	424	830	509	474	983
Discharged—cured	23	38	61	16	7	23
" as not insane	1		1			
" improved	6	11	17	5	1	6
" unimproved, or taken away by friends	1	4	5	3	2	5
Total number discharged during the year	31	53	84	24	10	34
Escaped	1		1	3		3
Died	18	20	38	21	8	29
Transferred from one Asylum to another		2	2			
Total number discharged, escaped, died and transferred during the year	50	75	125	48	18	66
Number of patients remaining in Asylums on 30th September, 1887	356	349	705	461	456	917

No. 1.

population during the year ending 30th September, 1887.

Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Total Number of Lunatics.			Orillia Asylum.			Total Number of Lunatics & Idiots.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
321	350	671	315	300	615	1449	1450	2899	116	102	218	1565	1552	3117
57	46	103	60	62	122	219	206	425	5	6	11	224	212	636
378	396	774	375	362	737	1668	1656	3324	121	108	229	1789	1764	3553
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
378	396	774	375	362	737	1668	1656	3324	121	108	229	1789	1764	3553
24	15	39	25	29	54	88	89	177	.....	.....	.....	88	89	177
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
5	5	10	5	3	8	21	20	41	.....	.....	.....	21	20	41
4	4	8	2	1	3	10	11	21	.....	.....	.....	10	11	21
33	24	57	32	33	65	120	120	240	.....	.....	.....	120	120	240
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	12	.....	12	1	.....	1	13	.....	13
20	16	36	18	22	40	77	66	143	9	9	18	86	75	161
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
53	40	93	58	55	113	209	188	397	10	9	19	219	197	416
325	356	681	317	307	624	1459	1468	2927	111	99	210	1570	1567	3137

TABLE

Shewing the general movements and result of treatment of Lunatics in
1st October, 1876, to the

Year ending 30th September.	Average daily number of patients resident.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unimproved each year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.[a]	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877.....	916	903	1819	243	194	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878.....	954	971	1925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879.....	1010	1044	2054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880.....	1086	1129	2215	257	250	507	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881.....	1164	1190	2354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years..	**1026**	**1047.4**	**2073.4**	**250.6**	**226.6**	**477.2**	**76.4**	**68.4**	**144.8**	**32.2**	**35.8**	**68**
1882.....	1219	1238	2457	251	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883.....	1280	1300	2580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884.....	1303	1331	2634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885.....	1348	1360	2708	259	198	457	88	101	189	41	39	80
1886.....	1409	1421	2830	287	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years..	**311.8**	**1330**	**2641.8**	**262.4**	**233.8**	**496.2**	**81.8**	**87**	**168.8**	**33.4**	**40.4**	**73.8**
1887.....	1573	1554	3127	224	212	436	88	89	177	31	31	62

No. 2.

the Asylums of the Province during each of the eleven years from the 30th September, 1887.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of deaths upon number resident.			Number of lunatics remaining in Asylums at the end of each year.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.08	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	989	1014	2003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1039	1104	2143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1133	1165	2298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1199	1217	2416
69.6	**55.6**	**125.2**	**30.60**	**30.45**	**30.47**	**6.77**	**5.29**	**6.03**	**1057.2**	**1086.6**	**2143.8**
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1249	1259	2508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1274	1320	2594
90	64	154	30.15	42.85	36.10	6.90	4.80	5.85	1320	1351	2671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41.35	6.38	4.41	5.39	1356	1349	2705
86	55	141	26.13	29.74	27.66	6.10	3.87	4.98	1449	1450	2899
90.6	**63.4**	**154**	**31.29**	**37.81**	**34.17**	**6.93**	**4.79**	**5.85**	**1329.6**	**1345.8**	**2675.4**
86	75	161	39.28	41.93	40.61	5.46	4.80	5.14	1570	1567	3137

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients were admitted to Asylums during the year, and the Asylums they were assigned to.

Name of County or place from which insane persons were sent to Asylums during the year ending the 30th September, 1887.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private families by medical certificates.	Total number received from the respective counties into the Asylums during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Brant	4	6	10	1			9	
Bruce	4	6	10	1	8		1	
Carleton	7	12	19	4		15		
Dufferin	3		3				3	
Elgin	1	2	3	1	2			
Essex		2	2		2			
Frontenac	5	10	15	1		14		
Grey	7	3	10	7			3	
Haldimand	5	1	6				6	
Halton	3	6	9	3			6	
Hastings	9	3	12	2		10		
Huron	7	6	13		13			
Kent	1	7	8		8			
Lambton		4	4		4			
Lanark	5	5	10			10		
Leeds and Grenville	7	9	16	1		14		1
Lennox and Addington	4	4	8	2		5		1
Lincoln	5	1	6				5	1
Mercer Reformatory		2	2	2				
Middlesex	5	17	22	1	19			2
Muskoka District	2	2	3	1			3	
Norfolk	3	4	7		1		6	
Northumberland and Durham	6	6	12	6		6		
Ontario	3	5	8	8				
Oxford	8	7	15	3	11			1
Peel	3	2	5	2			1	2
Perth	5	5	10	2	6		2	
Peterborough	1	3	4	1		3		
Prescott and Russell	1	2	3			3		
Prince Edward	1	3	4			4		
Renfrew	4	4	8			8		
Simcoe	11	3	14	2		1	11	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	7	3	10			9		1
Victoria	2	3	5	5				
Waterloo	1	2	3				3	
Welland	3	7	10				10	
Wellington	6	15	21	2			19	
Wentworth	3	28	31	1			30	
York	31	42	73	66		1	4	2
Not Classed		1	1	1				
Total admissions	183	253	436	126	74	103	122	11

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th September, 1887, were originally admitted.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Admissions of the year.	Total Admissions.	Patients in Residence.					
			Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma District	11	26	3	3	1	1	.....	8
Brant	10	247	3	18	1	31	.....	53
Bruce	10	212	3	64	3	5	3	78
Carleton	19	381	15	5	82	1	8	111
Central Prison	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dufferin	3	11	3	.....	.....	6	1	10
Elgin	3	239	3	56	.....	2	4	65
Essex	2	171	2	51	1	.....	8	62
Frontenac	15	516	5	5	86	11	2	119
Grey	10	249	35	11	3	25	12	86
Haldimand	6	166	3	9	2	25	6	45
Haliburton	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton	9	219	8	7	3	25	5	48
Hastings	12	246	11	10	38	.....	5	64
Huron	13	368	8	73	.....	7	8	96
Kent	8	237	3	53	1	3	7	67
Lambton	4	316	.....	93	1	2	7	103
Lanark	10	254	4	5	55	1	5	70
Leeds and Grenville	16	279	12	4	61	1	5	83
Lennox and Addington	8	172	.....	2	37	.....	9	48
Lincoln	6	296	14	7	2	37	1	61
Mercer Reformatory	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex	22	760	4	167	3	3	5	182
Muskoka District	.....	23	2	.....	.....	9	3	14
Nipissing District	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	7	164	3	17	2	16	7	45
Northumberland and Durham	12	602	51	10	27	16	8	112
Ontario	8	356	41	7	17	14	8	87
Oxford	15	314	10	65	2	6	4	87
Parry Sound District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Peel	5	243	22	6	2	3	6	39
Perth	10	289	7	53	3	5	6	74
Peterborough	4	169	22	4	10	6	1	43
Prescott and Russell	3	85	1	1	19	.....	.....	21
Prince Edward	4	109	5	.....	20	1	3	29
Rainy River District	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Renfrew	8	84	3	.....	29	.....	4	36
Simcoe	14	485	27	9	6	78	5	125
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	10	317	7	6	68	2	4	87
Thunder Bay District	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Victoria	5	153	14	5	7	8	3	37
Waterloo	3	210	2	19	.....	17	5	43
Welland	10	173	9	4	1	31	2	47
Wellington	21	437	25	9	1	50	3	88
Wentworth	31	761	23	10	7	93	8	141
York	73	2326	274	32	36	79	29	450
Not Classed	1	375	18	16	44	.....	.....	78
Total admissions	436	13067	705	917	681	624	210	3137

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time Lunatics received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to admission.

DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	31	18	26	26	101
From 1 to 2 months	22	6	14	25	67
" 2 " 3 "	10	3	4	12	29
" 3 " 4 "	12	6	11	10	39
" 4 " 5 "	3	2	4	3	12
" 5 " 6 "	3	2	4	4	13
" 6 " 7 "	6	2	5	1	14
" 7 " 8 "	3	2	5	1	11
" 8 " 9 "	3	1	1	1	6
" 9 " 10 "	2	1	1	1	5
" 10 " 11 "		1			1
" 11 " 12 "	2	1		9	12
" 12 " 18 "	7	5	5	2	19
" 18 months to 2 years	2	3	2	6	13
" 2 to 3 years	7	5	6	2	20
" 3 " 4 "	2	6	2	4	14
" 4 " 5 "		1	2	2	5
" 5 " 6 "	2	2	2		6
" 6 " 7 "		1	2	1	4
" 7 " 8 "	1	1	3	1	6
" 8 " 9 "			1	1	2
" 9 " 10 "			1	3	4
" 10 " 15 "	2	3		4	9
" 15 " 20 "		2	2		4
" 20 years and upwards					
Unknown	6			3	9
Totals	126	74	103	122	425

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1887.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	9	9	4	6		
From 1 to 2 months	6	4	7	12	1	
" 2 " 3 "	16	8	7	10		
" 3 " 4 "	10	12	4	8		
" 4 " 5 "	7	4	13	13	1	
" 5 " 6 "	7	2	10	8	2	
" 6 " 7 "	4	3	6	4	1	
" 7 " 8 "	6	3	5	9		
" 8 " 9 "	5	2	6	7	3	
" 9 " 10 "	3	3	4	4		
" 10 " 11 "	6	2	5	3	2	
" 11 " 12 "	2	7	5	5	1	
" 12 " 18 "	22	39	68	59	6	
" 18 months to 2 years	45	25	110	35	20	
" 2 to 3 years	27	47	32	69	7	
" 3 " 4 "	44	42	58	38	10	
" 4 " 5 "	43	49	28	75	10	
" 5 " 6 "	32	72	32	40	51	
" 6 " 7 "	19	50	22	50	8	
" 7 " 8 "	25	54	21	42	11	
" 8 " 9 "	27	45	16	41	7	
" 9 " 10 "	47	67	33	2	13	
" 10 " 15 "	139	141	69	84	56	
" 15 " 20 "	70	48	86			
" 20 years and upwards	84	179	30			
Totals	705	917	681	624	210	

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured:—

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	1				1
From 1 to 2 months	7		2	2	11
" 2 " 3 "	6	2	4	1	13
" 3 " 4 "	10		4	7	21
" 4 " 5 "	8	1	5	6	20
" 5 " 6 "	4	1	1	3	9
" 6 " 7 "	4	4	3	4	15
" 7 " 8 "	6	1	5	3	15
" 8 " 9 "	2	3	1	2	8
" 9 " 10 "	2	1	2	2	7
" 10 " 11 "	2	2	2	1	7
" 11 " 12 "			1		1
" 12 " 18 "	4	2	5	9	20
" 18 months to 2 years	2	2	2	4	10
" 2 to 3 years		4		5	9
" 3 " 4 "	2		1	1	4
" 4 " 5 "				2	2
" 5 " 6 "			1	1	2
" 6 " 7 "				1	1
" 7 " 8 "					
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 15 "					
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards	1				1
Totals	61	23	39	54	177

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved:—

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	1			1	2
From 1 to 2 months	1			1	2
" 2 " 3 "	2			3	5
" 3 " 4 "	1		1		2
" 4 " 5 "		1		1	2
" 5 " 6 "				1	1
" 6 " 7 "	1				1
" 7 " 8 "	1	1	1		3
" 8 " 9 "		1	1		2
" 9 " 10 "		1			1
" 10 " 11 "			1		1
" 11 " 12 "	1	1	1		3
" 12 " 18 "	2		2		4
" 18 months to 2 years	2	1		1	4
" 2 to 3 years	4		1		5
" 3 " 4 "					
" 4 " 5 "			1		1
" 5 " 6 "					
" 6 " 7 "					
" 7 " 8 "					
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 15					
" 15 " 20 "	1		1		2
" 20 years and upwards					
Totals	17	6	10	8	41

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	2		1		3
From 1 to 2 months			1		1
" 2 " 3 "			1		1
" 3 " 4 "					
" 4 " 5 "	1				1
" 5 " 6 "		1			1
" 6 " 7 "				1	1
" 7 " 8 "			1	1	2
" 8 " 9 "	1				1
" 9 " 10 "			1		1
" 10 " 11 "			1		1
" 11 " 12 "				1	1
" 12 " 18 "			1		1
" 18 months to 2 years					
" 2 to 3 years		1			1
" 3 " 4 "		1	1		2
" 4 " 5 "					
" 5 " 6 "					
" 6 " 7 "					
" 7 " 8 "					
" 8 " 9 "		1			1
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 15 "	1	1			2
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards					
Totals	5	5	8	3	21

TABLE 10.

Shewing the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	5	1	2	3		11
From 1 to 2 months			1	2		3
" 2 " 3 "	1	4		1		6
" 3 " 4 "		1	2	1		4
" 4 " 5 "	1					1
" 5 " 6 "		1	1			2
" 6 " 7 "	1			2		3
" 7 " 8 "			1	1		2
" 8 " 9 "	1					1
" 9 " 10 "			2		1	3
" 10 " 11 "			2			2
" 11 " 12 "		2	1	1	2	6
" 12 " 18 "	1					1
" 18 months to 2 years	2	3	7	8	4	24
" 2 to 3 years	1	3	6	4		14
" 3 " 4 "	3	2	1	1		7
" 4 " 5 "	2	1	1	5	3	12
" 5 " 6 "	2	4				6
" 6 " 7 "		1		1	1	3
" 7 " 8 "		1	4	2		7
" 8 " 9 "	1	1		1	1	4
" 9 " 10 "	4	2			3	9
" 10 " 15 "	5	2	2	7	3	19
" 15 " 20 "	4		2			6
" 20 years and upwards	4		1			5
Totals	38	29	36	40	18	161

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the causes of death of those who died during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Apoplexy		1		2		3
Asthma			1			1
Bilious Fever					1	1
Bright's disease	1					1
Cardiac disease	6					6
Cystitis	1					1
Cirrhosis of Liver			1			1
Cancer					1	1
Diarrhœa		2	5			7
Epilepsy		2	2	3	2	9
Erysipelas	2					2
Exhaustion of acute mania	4	1		3		8
" " melancholia		1	2	1		4
" " epilepsy	1					1
General debility		1	2		7	10
" paresis			2	4		6
Gangrene			1	1		2
Heart disease		1		2	1	4
Hemmorhage					1	1
Inflammation of bowels	1				1	2
Icterus	1					1
Inanition		1				1
Marasmus	4	4	1	3	1	13
Obstruction of bowel	1					1
Paralysis	2	1		4		7
Paresis	2	3			1	6
Peritonitis				1		1
Phthisis	5	4	7	9	1	26
Pneumonia		2				2
Pulmonary emplysema	1					1
" congestion	2		1			3
Puerperal Fever						
Rupture					1	1
Senile decay, exhaustion and old age	4	3	9	7		23
Suicide		1	1			2
Shock from injury		1				1
Stricture of ossophagus			1			1
Totals	38	29	36	40	18	161

TABLE No. 12

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also of the total number admitted.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Agents	2	11
Architects		2
Actuaries		1
Bankers		1
Bookkeepers	2	27
Bakers		25
Bricklayers		11
Butchers		32
Blacksmiths	2	94
Brassfinishers		3
Brewers		13
Builders		4
Barbers		10
Broommakers		3
Barristers		3
Bookbinders		1
Brickmakers		3
Bridgetenders		1
Brushmakers		1
Buttonmakers		2
Commercial travellers	1	16
Cabinetmakers	2	16
Consuls		1
Confectioners		6
Coopers	1	28
Carpenters	6	271
Clerks	9	212
Clergymen	5	44
Carriagemakers	4	10
Cooks	1	10
Carders		5
Captains of steamboats		5
Cigarmakers	1	7
Customhouse officers		5
Coppersmiths		1
Cheesemakers	1	2
Civil Servants		5
Clock cleaners		1
Carters		5
Contractor		1
Cloth dresser		14
Chiselmaker		1
Coachmen	1	1
Dyers		3
Domestic servants, all kinds	42	1674
Dressmakers	6	49
Detectives		1
Druggists		18
Engineers	3	33
Editors		4
Farmers	81	2163
Fishermen		8
Founders		1

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Ferrymen		2
Furriers		1
Gardeners	2	21
Grocers	2	13
Glassblowers		3
Gentlemen	3	29
Glovemakers		1
Gunsmiths		1
Governess		1
Hucksters		1
Hatters		1
Hostlers	1	6
Hunters		1
Harnessmakers		22
Housekeepers	33	2163
Hackdrivers		3
Innkeepers		17
Ironmongers		1
Jewellers		12
Janitors		2
Journalist		1
Lock-keeper		1
Labourers	45	1710
Laundresses		5
Ladies	12	70
Lawyers	1	21
Lumbermen	1	3
Lathers		1
Loomfixer		1
Milliners	1	37
Masons	1	57
Machinists	1	46
Matchmakers		2
Millers	1	39
Moulders	2	32
Merchants	4	147
Mechanics		41
Music teachers	3	10
Marblecutters		3
Milkmen		1
Millwrights		2
Messenger		
No occupation	25	524
Nightwatchmen	1	2
Nurses	1	9
Organ-builders		2
Piano casemaker		1
Professors of music		15
Plasterers		3

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Pensioners		5
Photographers		11
Prostitutes		8
Painters	2	69
Printers	2	40
Peddlers		27
Physicians	2	32
Pumpmakers		3
Plumbers		3
Patternmakers		1
Policemen		1
Private secretary		1
Railway employes	1	18
Spinsters	3	138
Sailors		49
Students		53
Spinners		11
Sisters of Charity		2
Sodawater manufacturers		1
Stonecutters	1	6
Showmen		2
Saddlers		1
Shoemakers	4	149
Seamstresses	5	153
Slaters		1
Soldiers		20
Salesmen	3	4
Surveyors		5
Sail and tent-makers		2
Shopkeepers	1	6
Shipbuilders		4
Teachers	8	189
Tinsmiths	1	27
Tavernkeepers	2	14
Tailors	3	117
Tanners		1
Teamsters	1	8
Tollgate keepers		2
Upholsterers		1
Veterinary surgeon		1
Vinegar maker		1
Watchmakers		6
Woodworkers		5
Weavers	2	25
Wheelwrights		2
Waggonmakers		1
Waiters		5
Unknown or other employments, and idiots	79	1995
Total	436	13185

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing in detail the expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending on 30th September, 1887.

DETAILS.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicines	551 77	746 57	616 45	514 44	75 58
Medical comforts and appliances	37 05	4 00	15 00	10 00	...
Butchers' meat	12277 42	11874 69	9879 31	9451 77	2075 87
Poultry, fish, etc.	1093 96	1433 82	764 55	1294 52	180 89
Flour, bread, etc.	5408 61	6059 27	5386 39	4101 66	2264 96
Butter	3886 87	5817 14	3468 34	3566 90	1120 15
Barley, rice, peas and meal	995 13	933 96	809 45	1173 92	193 80
Tea	1569 11	1858 36	1550 05	1661 91	266 94
Coffee	340 00	484 47	975 93	563 40	180 21
Cheese	437 50	685 40	324 98	750 66	18 40
Eggs	484 39	497 36	154 87	189 96	90 45
Fruit (dried)	654 50	874 55	362 19	1296 09	117 82
Tobacco and pipes	308 80	1017 22	537 67	572 88	88 03
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar and pickles	255 13	418 48	298 44	282 35	64 29
Sugar and syrup	2849 47	3364 68	2275 50	2175 80	612 95
Unenumerated groceries	843 09	181 12	5 85	...	43 58
Fruit and vegetables	726 29	1491 87	1745 80	2056 98	558 75
Bedding	1288 64	4930 90	2114 09	2397 50	428 09
Straw for bedding	...	589 42	10 45	597 65	147 48
Clothing	3166 32	8070 65	4326 84	3302 91	1106 43
Shoes	786 75	1308 10	454 33	956 66	252 44
Coal	10612 45	15245 95	8591 63	14077 05	14 30
Wood	1382 38	2194 14	112 50	656 30	1317 44
Gas	1908 89	2452 05	956 17	2201 40	261 40
Oil and candles	23 02	151 35	79 47	19 30	169 90
Matches	6 85	60 00	15 00	48 83	17 48
Brushes, brooms and mops	217 23	462 50	270 02	237 16	94 73
Bath brick, black lead and blacking	14 60	15 52	16 10	36 00	2 58
Soap and other laundry expenses	714 15	1035 03	827 27	1153 89	443 52
Water	5488 03	...	503 07	1402 25	...
Ice	125 00	58 50	...	269 16	20 00
Advertising and printing	306 30	250 00	322 25	219 90	147 98
Postage, telegraph and express charges	155 71	433 42	307 63	343 58	59 29
Stationery and library	292 05	502 39	333 45	435 80	41 85
Furniture, renewals and repairs	563 88	1778 97	471 63	756 98	445 16
Iron and tinware	512 32	697 66	103 69	393 73	81 05
Crockery and glassware	205 75	1033 62	586 15	381 06	92 41
Feed and fodder	1297 69	1342 86	2119 53	2836 44	721 51
Farm stock, implements and repairs thereto	838 41	1471 73	585 64	1314 74	188 87
Repairs, ordinary to buildings, etc	1360 98	2990 45	2248 88	2946 60	775 99
Hardware, etc	191 57	1167 06	973 92	411 69	75 06
Paints and oil	643 76	1244 04	508 61	1131 39	16 86
Officers' travelling expenses	59 50	125 05	171 10	133 87	151 45
Elopers, cost of recovering	...	41 70	42 14	73 83	...
Freight and duties	10 63	92 89	8 05	156 12	9 14
Amusements	277 50	455 18	263 55	178 50	12 90
Religious instruction	160 00	179 50	...	25 92	...
Interments	96 00	191 00	60 00	245 55	95 00
Rent	...	479 99	...	599 38	867 04
Incidentals	154 27	7 00	100 14	386 00	0 83
Removal of patients	...	3 00	123 40	257 00	...
Salaries and wages	28855 72	34038 25	22715 09	21773 28	10527 86
Totals	94435 44	122842 83	79492 55	92020 66	26538 71

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the Estimates and the annual cost per patient under such headings.

HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES.	Toronto Asylum.		London Asylum.		Kingston Asylum.		Hamilton Asylum.		Orillia Asylum.	
	Expended under headings of estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicines and medical comforts	588 82	0 84	750 57	0 82	631 45	0 93	524 44	0 84	75 58	0 35
Butchers' meat, fish, poultry, etc	11994 83	19 07	13308 51	14 56	10643 85	15 75	14733 35	17 28	2256 76	10 59
Flour, bread, etc.	5408 61	7 71	6059 27	6 63	5386 39	7 97	10746 29	6 59	2264 96	10 63
Butter	3886 87	5 54	5817 14	6 36	3468 34	5 13	4101 66	5 73	1120 15	5 26
Groceries	8737 12	12 46	10315 60	11 29	7294 93	10 79	3566 90	13 93	1676 47	7 87
Fruit and vegetables	726 29	1 04	1491 87	1 63	1745 80	2 58	2269 53	3 31	558 75	2 62
Bedding, clothing and shoes	5241 71	7 48	14899 07	16 30	6905 71	10 22	8666 97	11 66	1934 44	9 08
Fuel	11994 83	17 11	17440 09	19 08	8704 13	12 88	2056 98	23 69	1331 74	6 25
Gas, oil, etc	1938 76	2 77	2663 40	2 91	1050 64	1 55	7254 72	3 65	448 78	2 11
Laundry, soap and cleaning	945 98	1 35	1513 05	1 66	1113 39	1 65	1427 05	2 29	540 83	2 54
Furniture and furnishings	1281 95	1 83	3510 25	3 84	1161 47	1 72	1531 77	2 46	618 62	2 90
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	2136 10	3 05	2814 59	3 08	2705 17	4 00	4151 18	6 67	910 38	4 27
Repairs and alterations	2196 31	3 13	5034 15	5 51	3353 26	4 96	3995 77	6 42	867 91	4 07
Printing, postage and stationery	754 06	1 08	1185 81	1 30	963 33	1 42	2819 24	1 61	249 12	1 17
Miscellaneous	882 90	1 26	2001 21	2 19	503 07	1 70	1402 25	4 53	1156 36	5 43
Water supply	5488 03	7 83	.....	.....	1146 53	0 74	999 28	2 25	.....	.....
Salaries and wages	28855 72	41 16	34038 25	37 24	22715 09	33 60	21773 28	35 01	10527 86	49 43
Totals	94435 44	134 71	122842 83	134 40	79492 55	117 59	92020 66	147 92	26538 71	124 57

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same.

SUPPLIES.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Butcher's Meat, per cwt					5 40
Flour, per bbl	4 25	4 10	4 50	4 40	4 25
Bread, per 4 lb. loaf					0 08
Oatmeal, per bbl	4 00	3 79	4 25	4 10	4 50
Split Peas, per bbl	3 50		3 85	3 70	
Butter, roll and dairy, per lb	0 16½	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 17
Hams, per lb		0 11½			
Potatoes, per bush			0 46	0 57	
Apples, per bbl				2 40	
FUEL.					
Hard Coal, large egg	5 25	4 78	4 00		
" stove size	5 50		4 25		
" chestnut size		5 00		6 40	
" small egg			4 00		
" egg			5 00	6 15	
Soft Coal, for steam	5 25				
" grates			5 00	6 50	
Hardwood, per cord, green	4 00	4 37			
Pine, per cord				3 70	

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of officers and *Employés* in each and all of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed.

OCCUPATION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	...	4
Assistant Medical Officers	1	2	1	2	.....	6
Bursars and Clerks	2	2	2	2	1	9
Storekeepers and Assistants	2	2	1	1	1	7
Stewards	1	.....	1	....	.....	2
Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Matrons	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Engineers, Assistants and Stokers	5	7	3	4	2	21
Masons and Bricklayers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Carpenters	2	2	1	1	1	7
Painters	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Bakers and Assistants	2	2	1	1	.....	6
Gardeners and Assistants	2	2	2	1	1	8
Farmers and Farm Labourers	3	3	1	4	1	12
Tailors and Seamstresses	2	2	2	2	2	10
Stable and Stockkeepers	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Butchers and Jobbers	.....	1	1	1	.....	3
Messengers, Porters and Portresses	1	2	1	2	1	7
Cooks and Kitchen Maids	6	6	2	5	4	23
Laundresses and Assistants	5	3	4	1	2	15
Housemaids	3	7	2	2	5	19
Dairymaids	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
ATTENDANTS.						
Chief Male Attendants and Supervisors	7	9	6	6	1	29
Chief Female Attendants and Supervisors	6	7	6	6	1	26
Ordinary Male Attendants	17	27	14	15	5	78
Ordinary Female Attendants	20	25	9	15	5	74
Male Night Watchers	3	.....	2	2	2	9
Female Night Watchers	3	2	2	2	1	10
Total	100	122	69	79	38	408

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the nature of employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days per patient during the year.

——	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Total.		
	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.
Carpenter's shop	4	600	150	8	2530	314	26	5451	209	8	2201	275	1	300	300	47	11082	235
Tailor's shop	4	984	246	1	304	304	11	2051	186	2	571	285	.....	.....	.....	12	2885	240
Shoemaker's shop	2	240	120	2	610	305				4	831	208	.....	.....	.....	14	2706	193
Engineer's shop	9	2307	256	3	987	329	7	1775	254	3	992	330	.....	.....	.....	22	6061	275
Blacksmith's shop	1	213	213	.....	.....	.....	1	160	160	.....	.....	.....	2	665	332	4	1038	259
Mason work	2	346	173	3	1029	343	11	2253	205	6	876	146	.....	.....	.....	22	4504	204
Repairing roads	3	300	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	635	33	.....	.....	.....	22	935	42
Woodyard and coal-shed	15	3246	216	7	2305	329	4	913	228	10	604	60	7	2376	325	43	9444	219
Bakery	2	730	365	3	1028	343	4	889	222	2	409	204	.....	.....	.....	11	3056	277
Laundry	15	3180	212	16	5264	329	15	4328	288	22	6720	305	6	1329	221	74	20821	286
Dairy	6	2208	368	2	708	354	5	1522	304	5	1917	385	.....	.....	.....	18	6355	353
Butcher shop and slaughter-house	2	730	365	4	1202	300	10	2251	225	1	361	361	.....	.....	.....	13	4544	349
Piggery	2	730	365	.....	.....	.....				3	805	268	.....	.....	.....	9	1535	170
Painting	3	570	190	6	1838	306	7	1202	171	3	614	205	.....	.....	.....	19	4224	222
Farm	20	6240	312	33	10599	321	24	5349	223	22	6473	294	8	1215	152	107	29876	269
Garden and grounds	24	6780	282	24	7263	302	21	3380	161	16	3860	241	6	1050	175	91	22333	245
Stable	4	1220	305	6	1926	321	6	1760	293	1	363	363	1	365	365	18	5634	313
Kitchen	19	5658	298	28	8910	308	12	3766	314	16	5053	316	4	1277	319	79	24664	312
Dining-room	54	11627	215	33	10374	314	33	10299	312	29	9567	330	7	2559	371	146	44426	304
Officers' quarters	4	1460	365	.....	.....	.....	5	1570	314	4	1188	297	1	365	365	14	4583	327
Sewing	50	15650	303	91	28561	314	104	16839	161	36	11067	335	3	680	227	284	72797	257
Knitting	28	8764	313	163	51234	314	65	20159	310	45	13306	295	22	6882	313	333	100345	301
Spinning	2	140	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	140	70
Mending	68	368	5	11	3415	310	14	4255	301	22	6864	312	.....	.....	.....	115	14902	129
Wards and halls	152	55480	365	206	64531	313	178	59269	333	194	67490	347	26	9125	351	756	255895	338
Store-room	14	5110	365	2	608	304	1	310	310	2	624	312	.....	.....	.....	19	6652	350
Not otherwise specified	26	9490	365	174	54657	314	97	25110	258	19	6160	324	2	600	300	318	96017	201
Totals	535	144371	269	826	259883	315	661	174861	265	494	149551	304	96	28788	300	2612	757454	289

SUMMARY OF ASYLUM OPERATIONS.

My last report, which brought the work of the Department down to the close of the official year (30th September, 1886), shewed the number of persons Insane and Idiotic, or Feeble-minded, actually in residence in the Provincial Asylums to be 3,117, to which were added 16 persons in the Homewood Retreat for the Insane, a private Asylum at Guelph, 26 persons in the Insane Convict Wards of the Dominion Penitentiary at Kingston, and 951 persons certified to be Insane or Idiotic confined in the Common Gaols, making a total of 3,254 persons actually under public accommodation on that date. When to these were added 441 Lunatics and 245 Idiotic and Feeble-minded persons under certificate but not then admitted, a total was presented of 3,543 persons of unsound mind officially known to the Department.

I have this year to report an advance on the figures presented last year. On the 30th September, 1887, instead of 3,117 patients in the Provincial Asylums, we find in actual residence 3,156, an increase of 39. There is a decrease of two in the number confined in the Insane Wards of the Kingston Penitentiary, and the number in the Common Gaols awaiting removal, at the close of the year, was increased from 95 to 130. To all these are to be added the applications on the files of the various Asylums awaiting vacancies, and a total is shewn of 3,747 Insane and Idiotic persons within the official cognizance of the Department, an increase of 204 over the previous year.

The manner in which the Insane and Idiotic persons actually under accommodation in the various institutions were distributed on the 30th September, 1887, and on the corresponding date in the previous year, is shewn in the following table :—

Place of Confinement.	30th September, 1886.			30th September, 1887.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	355	349	704	356	349	705
" " London	458	451	909	461	456	917
" " Kingston	321	350	671	325	356	681
" " Hamilton	315	300	615	317	307	624
Total Insane in Asylums	1449	1450	2899	1459	1468	2927
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	116	102	218	121	108	229
Total number in Provincial Asylums	1565	1552	3117	1580	1576	3156
In the Homewood Retreat, Guelph	9	7	16	8	6	14
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary	26	.....	26	30	1	31
Insane and idiotic persons in Common Gaols	54	41	95	77	53	130
Total number of Insane and Idiotic persons under public accommodation	1654	1600	3254	1695	1636	3331
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Asylum	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Asylum	.....	33	33	5	55	60
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Asylum	3	3	6	4	4	8
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Asylum	3	2	5	22	19	41
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Asylum	137	108	245	163	139	302
Total number of Insane and Idiotic persons known to the Department on 30th September, 1886 and 1887	1797	1746	3543	1890	1857	3747

The following table shews the number of beds in each of the Asylums and how they were occupied at the close of the official year :—

Asylums.	Number of Beds.			Number in residence on 30th September, 1887.			Number of Vacancies.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Toronto	354	349	703	356	349	705	.....	.....	.....
London	452	452	904	461	456	917	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	327	363	690	325	356	681	2	6	8
Hamilton	320	305	625	312	300	624	2	3	5
Orillia	110	100	210	111	99	229	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1563	1569	3132	1565	1560	3156	4	9	13

It will thus be seen that while the number of beds in the various Asylums remains unchanged, the number of patients is considerably increased, there being on the whole 24 more patients in residence than there are beds for, shewing that the Asylums are worked to more than their proper capacity.

Social State.

The following information, in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the 543 patients admitted, including transfers, as well as of the aggregate admissions of all preceding years since 1841, is compiled from the records of the various institutions :—

Social State.	Admissions of the year.	Total Admissions.
Married	214	6505
Unmarried	222	6680
	436	13185
Nationalities.		
Canadian	280	5754
English	58	1831
Irish	50	3129
Scotch	30	1357
United States	9	392
Other countries and unknown	9	722
	436	13185

Religious Denominations.

	Admissions of the year.	Total Admissions.
Church of England	106	3227
Roman Catholic	75	2890
Presbyterian	96	2744
Methodist	105	2494
Other denominations and unknown	54	1830
	436	13185

PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

The number of patients who were allowed to return to their homes on probational leave, and the ultimate results thereof, are shewn in the following table :—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	78	65	143
Discharged, recovered	40	36	76	.....	.....	.....
" improved	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Died before expiration of leave	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	10	4	14	.....	.....	.....
Out on probation on 30th September, 1887	21	19	40	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	78	65	143

DEATHS IN ASYLUMS.

The deaths in the Asylums for the Insane numbered during the year 143 and in the Idiot Asylum 18, shewing the following percentages :—

Deaths in Asylums for the Insane	143
Deaths in Asylum for Idiots	18
Total	161

	Per cent.
Toronto Asylum	4.57
London "	2.94
Kingston "	4.65
Hamilton "	5.42
Orillia " (Idiots)	7.86

In table No. 11, on page 14, will be found details of deaths and the causes assigned therefor.

Assigned Causes of Insanity.

The table shewing the assigned causes of insanity is annexed:—

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1887.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned.					
	As Predisposing Cause.			As Exciting Cause.		
Moral.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				6	24	30
Religious excitement				11	6	17
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				17	7	24
Love affairs, including seduction				2	8	10
Mental anxiety, "worry"				10	12	22
Fright and nervous shocks				2	3	5
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink				14		14
Intemperance, sexual				4		4
Venereal disease				1		1
Self-abuse, sexual				28	4	32
Over-work				7	2	9
Sunstroke				6	2	18
Accident or injury	1		1	8		8
Pregnancy					8	8
Puerperal					11	11
Lactation					2	2
Puberty and change of life					4	4
Uterine disorders		2	2		11	11
Brain disease, with general paralysis				4	1	5
Brain disease, with epilepsy	1		1	9	3	12
Other forms of brain disease				5	1	6
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age				10	6	16
Fevers				4	5	9
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	21	23	44			
With other combined cause not ascertained	46	49	95			
Unknown	150	132	282	71	88	159
Total	219	206	425	219	206	425

Increase of Insanity.

This is a branch of the subject in which much interest is always felt, and it is generally taken for granted that because the number of insane under public accommodation is steadily increasing year by year, the number of persons becoming insane is gradually on the increase. The numbers admitted, however, do not shew this, when a comparison for the last ten years is made.

Statistics with regard to the number of insane under public accommodation in this Province must be accepted very guardedly as data upon which to base calculations as to the increase of insanity among our population. In the first place, as has been pointed out in previous reports, Asylum accommodation at the date of Confederation was entirely inadequate to the demands made upon it, and consequently there had accumulated in private houses, as well as in the Common Gaols of the Province, a large number of the chronic insane, or the incurable class. As soon as the accommodation was increased it was at once availed of, and largely, of course, by this hopelessly insane class, who, generally speaking, once admitted into an Asylum remain in it till they die. Temporary lack of accommodation, occurring from time to time since Confederation, and leading to the exclusion of the insane in their most curable state, has occasioned the same result in a lesser degree; and this fact will, of itself, largely account for the apparent discrepancy between the ratio of increase in the insane and that of the general population.

The following table will shew that the average admissions for the past ten years have been 485, so that allowing for increase in the population of the Province there are proportionately less people applying for admission now than there were ten years ago. Also, that if the figures of 1886, which are due to exceptional circumstances, are left out, it becomes apparent that as the Asylum accommodation approaches more nearly the point of adequacy to the wants of the Province, and cases can be admitted promptly in their acute stage, the residue of incurables is gradually diminishing. It appears to me, therefore, that all must see in this the strongest possible reason for keeping Asylum accommodation of the Province in advance instead of behind the needs of the people.

INCREASE OF ASYLUM POPULATION.

YEAR.	Lunatics Admitted.	Discharged, Died, and Eloped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1878	479	335	144	30.06
1879	461	321	140	30.36
1880	507	353	154	30.37
1881	502	386	116	23.10
1882	493	401	92	18.66
1883	519	433	86	16.57
1884	493	416	77	15.61
	457	423	34	7.44
1886	519	355	154	29.67
1887	425	395	30	7.06

While taking credit for a greater proportion of cures on the ground of prompt admission of acute cases, it must not be forgotten that there is another factor which has an important bearing on the subject, viz., a closer adherence to modern modes of treatment in our Asylums. Within a very few years much attention has been given to two great features which have been much advocated by advanced alienists. I refer to non-restraint and employment of patients. I believe that now,

and for some few years past, the last vestige of the former barbarism has disappeared, and there is a great increase within the last six years in the number of patients who are daily employed at some kind of occupation, useful or otherwise, in and about the Asylums.

The following two tables shew, 1st, the percentage of patients employed in the year just closed, and 2nd, the increase in that percentage which has taken place since 1882, the first year in which we have regular statistics on the subject:—

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

ASYLUM.	Actual population.	Number of patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days, of all patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days worked to collective stay.
Toronto	830	535	256088	144371	56.37
London	983	826	333821	259883	77.84
Kingston	774	661	246831	174861	68.26
Hamilton	737	494	226913	149551	61.49
Totals	3324	2516	1063653	728666	68.50

Shewing the percentage of increase in the employment of patients since 1882:—

ASYLUM.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Toronto	32.15	30.44	53.90	38.40	41.10	56.37
London	54.00	69.89	86.56	79.58	77.84	77.84
Kingston	45.11	50.33	76.59	61.13	68.26	68.26
Hamilton	37.61	62.38	56.40	48.82	62.32	61.49

ASYLUM EXPENDITURE.

As indicated in my last report, all the coal used in the Asylums in 1886 was not paid for out of the appropriation for that year, and it was stated that the cost for that item in the next year would appear unusually large. This will account in a measure for the great apparent increase in the maintenance account for the Asylums at Toronto, London, Kingston and Hamilton. The great increase in the account of the Hamilton Asylum is due to the fire which occurred in the institution during the year, and which I refer to more fully elsewhere, when the kitchen, laundry, servants' rooms, amusement hall, etc., were destroyed, with all their contents, as well as a large quantity of patients' clothing, bedding, etc. The replacing of much of the property destroyed, which was necessarily charged to maintenance account, will explain the great increase there. With these two sources of increase stated, no further explanation is necessary.

The following table shews the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Asylums during the past year, as well as for the year which preceded it.

ASYLUM.	Expended. 1886.	Expended. 1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Toronto	87058 55	94435 44	7376 89	
London	112879 62	122842 83	9963 21	
Kingston	77380 99	79492 55	2111 56	
Hamilton	78654 92	92020 66	13365 74	
Orillia	28377 95	26538 71		1839 24
Totals	384352 03	415330 19	32817 40	1839 24
Actual increase		30978 16		

The next table shews the annual and weekly cost per patient in each of the Asylums during 1886 and 1887, together with the average daily population :—

ASYLUM.	Year ending 30th Sept., 1886.			Year ending 30th Sept., 1887.		
	Daily average population.	Annual cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.	Daily average population.	Annual cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.
		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Toronto	697	124 90	2 40	701	134 71	2 59
London	912	123 77	2 38	914	134 40	2 58
Kingston	622	124 40	2 39	676	117 59	2 26
Hamilton	599	131 31	2 52	622	147 92	2 84
Orillia	216	131 38	2 52	213	124 57	2 39
Totals	3046	127 15	2 44	3126	131 84	2 53

In Table No. 15 will be found a statement of the prices paid for supplies under contract. The extent of Asylum purchases, and the amount expended under contract and in the open market, together with the amount paid in salaries and wages, are shewn in the following summary :—

1. Goods bought under the contract system	$88,014 61	
2. Cattle bought by Government buyers and slaughtered at Government slaughter-house	41,481 16	
3. Services, etc., for which tenders could not be asked, such as water, gas, repairs, amusements, stationery, etc.....	55,864 31	
4. Dry goods, groceries, and supplies purchased in open market	112,059 91	
5. Salaries and wages	117,910 20	
		$415,330 19

Ths following statement shews the revenue received from the Asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the Asylums from year to year :—

REVENUE FROM PAYING PATIENTS.

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	259	$31,424 66
" " London	108	8,592 56
" " Kingston	58	2,632 30
" " Hamilton	67	4,107 71
" " Orillia	22	1,985 30
	514	$48 742 53

The following statement shews the revenue received from the Asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the Asylums from year to year :—

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871.....	118	14045 30	.....	.....
" " 1872.....	139	19255 80	5219 50	.....
" " 1873.....	171	16660 61	.....	2595 19
" " 1874.....	182	20035 77	3375 15	.....
" " 1875.....	231	21875 92	1840 15	.....
" " 1876.....	256	21175 93	.....	699 99
" " 1877.....	323	28093 58	6917 65	.....
" " 1878.....	334	30103 75	2010 17	.....
" " 1879.....	343	32898 26	2794 51	.....
" " 1880.....	387	37653 81	4755 55	.....
" " 1881.....	414	41066 54	3412 73	.....
" " 1882.....	475	43937 64	2871 10	.....
" " 1883.....	538	59922 59	15984 95	.....
" " 1884.....	496	48135 18	.....	11787 41
" " 1885.....	509	49620 93	1485 75	.....
" " 1886.....	516	53030 05	4309 12	.....
" " 1887.....	514	48742 53	.....	5187 52

HOMEWOOD RETREAT.

Annual Statistical Report of the operations of the Homewood Retreat, Guelph, for the year ending 30th September, 1887.

INSANE BRANCH.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1886	.....	.....	.....	8	7	15
Admitted during year by medical certificate	9	7	16	9	7	16
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	17	14	31
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....
" improved	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Total number of discharges during year	6	6	12	.....	.....	.....
Died	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1887	.....	.....	.....	8	6	14
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	40	31	71
" discharged	25	23	48	.....	.....	.....
" died	7	2	9	.....	.....	.....
" remaining, 30th September, 1887	.....	.....	.....	8	6	14

INEBRIATE BRANCH.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1886	.....	.....	.....	10	1	11
Admitted during year by medical certificate	.....	.....	.....	25	5	30
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	35	6	41
Discharges during year	.....	.....	.....	28	6	34
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1887	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.	.....	.....	.....	72	14	86
" discharged	63	14	77	.....	.....	.....
" died	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" eloped	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" remaining, 30th September, 1887	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7

Changes of Staff.

Dr. Wallace, Medical Superintendent of the Hamilton Asylum, resigned his position in consequence of his being incapacitated by ill health for the proper discharge of his duties. Dr. Wallace first entered the Government service in 1876, when he was appointed to the Idiot Asylum at Orillia. In the following year he was transferred to the Hamilton Asylum, where he remained until his final retirement from the service.

In May of last year Dr. J. W. Montgomery, the Assistant-Physician of the Hamilton Asylum, died suddenly from apoplexy, at the age of 60 years. Dr. Montgomery was appointed Assistant at the Kingston Asylum in 1877; subsequently, in 1882, he was transferred to the Hamilton Asylum. He was a painstaking, humane officer, fully in harmony with all modern methods, and entirely devoted to his work. He was deservedly beloved and respected by his confreres in the work, and his memory will long be green in the hearts of many of the patients who knew him so well in both asylums wherein he served. The vacancy created by the death of Dr. Montgomery was filled by the transfer of Dr. Burgess, who held a similar position in the London Asylum.

The transfer of Dr. Burgess from London to Hamilton created a vacancy in the former asylum, which was filled by the promotion of Dr. Beemer, Second Assistant, to that of First, his position being filled by the promotion of Dr. Robinson, to the position of Second Assistant.

On the 4th July Thomas Short, Bursar of the London Asylum, departed this life full of years and honour. Mr. Short was at one time a leading merchant at Peterboro', and for some years represented his county in Parliament. In one of those commercial crises which periodically take place, he was one of the unfortunate ones. Esteem for his high character led the Hon. Mr. Mowat, in 1873, to offer him the appointment of Bursar of the Central Prison, then first established, which offer was accepted. Mr. Short filled this position with credit to himself and profit to the institution until he was promoted to a similar position at the London Asylum in 1878, since which time, until his death at three score years and ten, he managed the financial affairs of the Asylum to the entire satisfaction of the Government and of this department.

Mr. Short is succeeded by Mr. C. A. Sippi, many years a resident of London, where he has been actively engaged in business pursuits. He therefore brings to the service a business knowledge and experience, which doubtless will be of service to the financial interests of the institution with which he is now connected. He also brings with him a high order of musical ability, and capacity for the organization of entertainments, musical and otherwise, which, although it does not lie in the direct line of his duty, he has freely placed at the service of the institution. I anticipate great advantages to the Asylum from Mr. Sippi's connection with it.

Fires in Asylums.

Hamilton.

On the afternoon of Sunday the 31st October, I received a telephonic communication at my house that the Hamilton Asylum was on fire. The notification reached me too late for the only train which runs from Toronto to Hamilton on that day, but as soon as it could be done I had a special train made ready and was at the Asylum between five and six o'clock. On my arrival I found the fire had been got under, or rather it had burnt itself out in that part of the building in which it occurred, and the danger was over.

The fire originated in the drying-room, and from the best information I could obtain it was caused by a female patient who was in the habit of smoking, and who, although she ought at the time to have been in her ward, had found her way into the laundry, where she usually worked during the week.

The part of the building burned, contained, in addition to the laundry, the kitchens, an associated dining-room for about three hundred and fifty patients, the amusement hall with its stage and scenery, the bakery, and the sleeping rooms for the night watches and servants of the institution. The destruction of the whole of this part of the asylum was complete, except the bakery and one or two rooms, which, with the bakery, was in the basement and nearest the force pumps.

Thanks to the admirable manner in which the officers of the asylum managed matters, and the efficient assistance they received from the employees, together with the ready assistance given by the Hamilton Fire Brigade, which was on the spot as soon as they could climb the mountain, and a body of the 13th Regiment of Volunteers, which was early upon the scene under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. M. Gibson, M.P.P., to assist in keeping off the immense crowd of idlers which had assembled there, the fire was prevented from extending through the whole building, consequently no part of the institution devoted to the accommodation of patients was in any way disturbed, but if the fire had extended but twenty feet further, there can be no doubt that five hundred and fifty patients would have been houseless that night.

One of the first things done when the fire broke out was to clean the main building of patients and assemble them in the airing courts under the care of their attendants. The day being warm and bright they suffered no inconvenience, and when the danger was over they were returned to their wards, very little excitement or trouble of any kind amongst them having occurred.

My first duty on my arrival was to set about making such temporary arrangements as were possible for that which was of the first importance, viz., preparation of food for the patients. Gangs of men were at once set to work clearing away the still smoking debris of the fire, so as to get the bakery and such of the basement rooms as were habitable into use. By the early morning there were a number of large cooking stoves put up and the bakery ready for work; later the steam kettles were exhumed, and some of them found to be in a partially workable condition, so that within twenty-four hours of the occurrence of the fire it was possible to serve the patients meals with regularity and a comparative comfort. The laundry having been totally destroyed with every vestige of its machinery, a temporary shed was constructed in an airing court and provided with tubs, hot and cold water, etc. and here, for about two months' time occupied in reconstruction, the laundry work was carried on with a fair degree of efficiency.

In the reconstruction of the burnt portion of the building a great improvement has been made in respect of its efficiency in working and its safety from fire. It was originally constructed at several different times, as necessities for extension arose with the growth of the institution, and it was certain, as the event proved, that a fire in any part would be followed by the destruction of the whole. In re-building, this danger, it is hoped, has been reduced to a minimum.

The laundry, which is at the rear of the block, is now confined to a square of 40 feet and three storeys high; in the basement is the wash room, containing four rotary washers, a wringer, hot water tanks, engine, and other washing appliances; from here, by a lift, the goods go to the upper storey, where the drying room is situated: between the two is the ironing and sorting room, and the whole is separated from the other parts of the building by a solid 14-inch brick wall,

without an opening. The entrance is from the outside. The next block contains the kitchen, which has a height of two storeys in one, and over this are the sleeping rooms of the female servants. Next to this is the associated dining-room, the amusement hall, and in the basement the bakery and scullery, and on the ground floor, within easy reach of the officers' quarters, are the sleeping-rooms of the men servants. These blocks are separated by a brick wall, with three openings fitted with iron doors, which are closed and locked at night. There is also an outside entrance to this part. The whole is again closed off by iron doors at their junction with the hall, which connects them with the main building. I am of opinion that, considering the necessity that exists for free communication between these various offices and the main building, every precaution possible has been adopted to render the spread of fire as remote as it could be under the circumstances.

London.

On the 2nd Dec., at about 9 o'clock a. m., a fire occurred at the London Asylum, which, in its circumstances and surroundings, was almost a repetition of the events which occurred at Hamilton thirteen months previously. As at Hamilton, this fire originated in the drying room in connection with the laundry; it also occurred in the day time; it also resulted in the destruction of the kitchen and laundry and left the bakery intact.

I was at Orillia Asylum when I received notice that this fire was in progress, and was only able, by taking the first train, to reach London Asylum at 6 o'clock the next morning. By 11 o'clock a force of mechanics were at work, and in a very short time temporary arrangements were made so that cooking could go on and the patients have their meals as usual.

The kitchen was entirely destroyed, but the steam kettles were found to be capable of use for the time being until they could be replaced. The walls being still partially standing, a temporary shed was built over the kettles so that when steam connections were made, which were done at once, and a large hotel range purchased and set up, the cooking could go on, in a crippled condition it is true, but still in a fairly efficient manner.

Our thanks are due to the London Fire Brigade, which, although the Asylum is three miles from the city and just then the roads very bad, was very early on the ground and rendered such very efficient assistance as probably prevented the destruction of the whole main building, which would have rendered houseless some four hundred patients in very inclement winter weather.

I hope to be able, when the work of reconstruction is completed, to shew a very great improvement in the efficiency, and especially in increased safety from fire, of the rebuilt portion. The laundry, which is now being reconstructed, will be in a building entirely detached from all others, and if it should burn again other buildings will not be endangered thereby. The temporary kitchen which has been improvised will answer its purpose until the spring, before which rebuilding on the scale proposed cannot be undertaken. Meantime plans will be carefully matured and, an appropriation asked from the Legislature for the purpose of carrying them out.

ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

The new Cottage at the Hamilton Asylum, the administration building and one wing of which are now nearly ready for occupation, will, when entirely completed, be without exception, it is thought, the best Asylum building in the Province, and it will have been completed at a less cost per patient than any building for a similar purpose that the Province has erected.

This Cottage is designed for 300 patients, and is almost a complete asylum in itself, having all the appointments necessary for such an institution, except a laundry and assembly hall. The building consists of an administration building containing a reception room for visitors, an office for the resident physician, and a suite of apartments for his family. It has also rooms for the assistant matron, who will preside over the domestic affairs of the Cottage, together with rooms for male and female servants, and a series of quiet rooms which will be occupied during the day by all the night watches of the establishment when off duty. This part of the structure is three stories in height with basement and attic. It is separated from the wings by a corrider 100 feet in length of two stories in height provided with iron doors for fire cut offs. The wings, of which there are two, one for each sex, are exactly similar in construction. They are each three storeys in height with basement and attic. Each story contains a ward for fifty patients, divided into four dormitories of ten beds each and ten single rooms. There is also an attendant's room, closets, bathrooms, clothes rooms, etc. The hall, which runs the full length, is well lighted at both ends, while in the middle there is a large alcove with a door on each side giving access to a roomy open verandah, of which there are two to each ward. There is a capacious stairway at each end of the hall leading from attic to basement, which will afford, besides ready ingress and egress for ordinary purposes, safe and easy means of escape in case of fire for all who need it. The whole wing is thoroughly well lighted; there is not a dark or even gloomy corner in it. Each hall has its own dining room opening off it. The dining rooms are arranged one above the other in two tiers of three each, one tier on each side of the kitchen. Between the dining rooms and the kitchen are chambers constructed specially to contain the lifts and provided with iron doors, which shuts them completely off from the rest of the building, so that there is a minimum of danger of fire being communicated from one story to another by these convenient avenues for its passage. Only the extreme ends of the wings connect with the kitchen, with a single opening to each wing, and these are provided with stout oaken doors covered with one-eighth iron plate on each side.

Extending at right angles from the ends of the wings in the rear are the kitchen sculleries, store rooms, etc., and beyond this the boiler and coal houses. The boiler house is provided with three steam boilers of sufficient capacity to furnish steam for cooking and the heating of the whole building. The heating is on the combined direct and indirect plan, which, while providing abundance of heat, also supplies ample ventilation to every room. The cost of this structure will be about $ per patient.

New Idiot Asylum at Orillia.

The first instalment of the new Asylum at Orillia, which was put under contract about two years ago, is now nearly completed. When this building was begun it was only intended to provide accommodation for 200 inmates; but it was built as part of a design for a complete institution, the larger part of which has yet to be commenced. So far, there has been erected three blocks standing parallel with each other 100 feet apart, and connected with each other in the basements and first floors only by an arched stone and brick passage only wide enough to admit of the passage of the tram car which is to convey supplies to and fro.

The centre building of the three contains the kitchens, sculleries, stores, bakery, laundry, and boiler house; the two outside ones are residences for 100 inmates each; so that these structures, while they give us the nucleus for a large institution, as yet do not give accommodation adequate to the expenditure

incurred, inasmuch as the offices are equal to meet the demands of any extension ever likely to be erected.

Apart from these structures and about 1,500 feet away are the reservoirs for water supply fed by springs arising out of the hillside ; and near these the water works and gas house, all constructed on a scale large enough to meet any future demands. The water supply is from perfectly pure springs and abundant in quantity, and, as the buildings are drained into Lake Simcoe, there never can be any question of sewage contamination of the water supply at this institution.

GENERAL.

The reports of the Medical Superintendents of the different Asylums, which are presented elsewhere, will be found to contain many matters of interest to Your Honour, as shewing the progress that is being made in the treatment of the Insane in our Asylums and the various items of expenditure which are needed to still further advance the object for which the Asylums exist, and to keep the Ontario Asylums abreast of the time in the administration of this very important department of the Provincial charities. I will first call attention to that feature in the treatment of the Insane which has come to be now so well known and understood as

Non-Restraint.

When the late lamented Dr. Harvey Wilbur, of Syracuse, N. Y., took up this subject and, at the request of the Governor of the State of New York, visited Europe and made an exhaustive examination of the methods to be found in use in a few of the Asylums in England, Scotland and on the Continent, and reported to the Governor that absolute non-restraint in the treatment of the Insane was not only possible, but was in fact carried out in practice in some Asylums with the most happy results, his report was treated by some alienists on this continent as a tissue of falsehoods, and he himself treated with the greatest contumely and was practically expelled from the Association of Medical Superintendents, and all who became his disciples in the advocacy of this humane reform were treated as people who were airing their fads and trenching upon the domain of those who had a monopoly of all knowledge on such subjects.

To Dr. R. M. Bucke, Medical Superintendent of the London Asylum, belongs the honour of being the first to take up the subject practically in the Canadian Asylums. He approached it at first very properly with great hesitation and caution, but it only required a few weeks' practical study of the subject to convince him that all that had been said by the advocates of the system was well founded, and restraint in the London Asylum became a thing of the past. Dr Bucke did not burn his restraint apparatus with religious ceremonies, nor make any flourish of trumpets about it. When the proper time came he simply announced that after eighteen months' trial of absolute non-restraint in an asylum having a population of nine hundred patients he had found the system to be all that had been claimed for it, and that he was now unable to conceive of a case where mechanical restraint, except for surgical reasons, was necessary, but was not positively harmful to the patient. Dr. Bucke's example was slowly followed by others, until now in this Province restraint appliances are unknown, and one after another the doctors give in their testimony to the great value of this reform which was commenced by Connolly and Pinell half a century ago.

Hand in hand with the disuse of restraint goes the employment of patients Not necessarily labour, but occupation, work or play, whatever will best fill the

patient's time and make the dreary hours, days, months and years of the patient less dreary, for that asylum residence must be to many of them at the best. To this end work in all forms most suitable to the taste of the individual is devised, outdoor work always when practicable. On page 28 will be seen the record of employment for the past six years, during which period Toronto Asylum has increased its percentage of the population employed from 32.15 to 56.37; London from 54.00 to 77.84; Kingston from 45.11 to 68.26 and Hamilton from 37.61 to 61.49.

Perhaps, better justice is done this subject by putting these figures in another form, thus, of an actual population in Toronto Asylum of 830, 535 persons were engaged during the year at some kind of employment; London population 983, of whom 826 were employed; Kingston had an actual population of 774, of whom 661 worked; the numbers in Hamilton were 737, of whom 494 were engaged in some kind of work, some portion of their time.

With the two foregoing and a necessary part of the ameliorating treatment of lunatics comes in

Amusements.

To this feature of asylum life too much importance cannot be attached, and in some of our asylums great strides have been made of late years, and the end is not yet. Kingston asylum has a fine amusement hall well equipped with stage, scenery, etc. It has its minstrel troupe composed of medical officers and attendants, and an orchestra of which the Medical Superintendent Dr. Charles Clarke is the efficient leader; never a week from autumn until spring passes without one or more performances by "local talent," besides which, with such a well equipped stage, travelling professional troupes who visit the city often give a matinee at the asylum for the benefit of the inmates, which are very much appreciated. Then there are the never-failing weekly dances which are a source of much enjoyment to a very large number of patients.

At London Asylum there is a brass and quadrille band composed of employees of the institution, which besides furnishing music for the dances of which there are now two each week, gives a series of promenade concerts on the lawn during the summer, on which evenings five and six hundred patients may be seen listening to the music and walking about the grounds or lounging on the terraces. This asylum also has a local dramatic company of much efficiency, and a minstrel troupe is just now in course of formation.

At the Idiot Asylum at Orillia, Dr. Beaton has announced his intention of forming a band to be composed entirely of patients such as is to be found in nearly every institution of that kind in the neighbouring states.

Each of the asylums at Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London, are favoured with amateur performances by church choirs, dramatic societies, etc., which are much appreciated by all who witness them. At Orillia the asylum is indebted entirely to its own resources for what amusements the inmates get. The local people have not yet arrived at the point of caring for the pleasure or comfort of these poor unfortunates in their midst, though solicitous enough in some other matters less calculated to excite admiration of their philanthropy.

Alcohol.

The disuse of alcohol is again alluded to in the Report of the Medical Superintendent of the London Asylum, who has added another year to his record of non-use of alcoholic stimulants in his asylum, which experience has only confirmed him still further if that were necessary as to the inutility of the drug either in sickness or in health. Dr. Bucke's testimony on this point is valuable

inasmuch as he is not what is generally known as a "temperance man" in the sense that he is actively indentified with the so-called temperance movement. His conclusions have been arrived at upon entirely professional grounds without reference to the moral or economical aspects of the question.

Wants.

Among the more important of the matters calling for liberality of expenditure on the part of the Legislature in the near future may be mentioned the following:

In his annual report to the Inspector, the Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum calls attention to the decayed condition of the connecting passages between the main building and the wings, stating that they have become dangerous and need entire renewal. He recommends their entire reconstruction, and that when the work is being done the passages be so changed as to be available for each storey of the building, instead of one only as heretofore, and that on the side facing inwards towards the quadrangle verandas be constructed, which may be used in fine weather for airing purposes by the patients. These verandas would no doubt by their being on the inner side of the building and farthest away from the sights and sounds of external traffic afford a quiet retreat in the open air for many patients who would prefer this to the more exposed ones already existing, and the other change proposed would greatly add to the convenience of access from one building to the other, besides which, if they were properly constructed of entirely fire proof material with iron doors at the openings, a great improvement would be made upon the present condition of the buildings.

Mention is made of the cage-like structures at the east, west and south ends of the wards which ever since the erection of the building, some 40 odd years ago, have given a gloomy and prison look to the pile. While these enclosures are of unquestionable service to patients whose condition will not permit of their being allowed at large in the grounds, by enabling them to obtain fresh air in all weathers, there is no doubt a prison idea conveyed by their general appearance. This it is proposed to do away with in some measure at least by the substitution of ornamental iron work in the place of the plain bars as at present.

Structures such as the ones referred to here are not common in asylums on this continent; no modern building that I am aware of has them. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that they are very desirable adjuncts to an asylum building, with the drawback above referred to. If a plan for such verandas were devised which, while affording all the necessary security to maniacal and stupid patients, and at the same time be free from the cage idea, there can be no doubt they would be of inestimable value to many unfortunates who might thus spend many hours every day in the open air, instead of spending all their days indoors, or at best have a short walk in charge of an attendant. It may be that the proposed ornamental iron work will accomplish this. It is at all events worth the trial.

Attention is called to the necessity of a better means of escape from that part of the central building where patients are kept, in case of a fire occurring in this asylum. There is great necessity for this. We have no other asylum in this Province in which ample means of escape are not provided from all parts of the buildings occupied by the patients. With this exception, the destruction of any part of any of our asylums by fire would not necessarily be accompanied by loss of life, but it is difficult to see how it could be avoided here should a fire unfortunately happen in this part of the Toronto Asylum.

The Hamilton Asylum, when originally constructed, was designed for an Inebriate Asylum, to accommodate some 200 inmates. The coal sheds, farm

buildings, etc., were constructed on the same scale. It is now a lunatic asylum containing over 600 beds, and very soon 300 additional beds will be added, constituting this the largest asylum in the Province, yet the outbuildings remain the same. In addition to this, the erection of the two new cottages now brings the stables, piggeries, etc., so near the asylum buildings as to constitute them a positive nuisance and a menace to the health of the patients. These are two strong reasons, therefore, why an appropriation should be made for an entirely new set of farm buildings, adequate to the wants of the Institution and in a situation where they would be free from the objection referred to.

As to coal sheds, the existing ones are only equal to holding about one-quarter of the coal requiring to be stored each year; the rest is piled on the ground in the open air, exposed to all weathers, whence in winter it is brought in as wanted, mixed with ice and snow and in very bad condition for use. It needs no argument to demonstrate, therefore, the urgent need of a new and extensive coal house adequate to the wants of the institution.

APPENDIX TO THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC,

CONTAINING

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE ASYLUMS IN TORONTO, LONDON, KINGSTON, HAMILTON AND ORILIA.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Toronto :—

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the operations of this Asylum ending September 30th, 1887, with the statutory statistical tables.

Movements of Population.

During the year, 126 patients were admitted. Of that number, sixty-one patients recovered, seventeen patients were discharged improved, and five were discharged unimproved. The recoveries were therefore 48.41 per cent. of the yearly admissions. The larger recoveries than usual were doubtless chiefly due to the more curable class of patients who came under our care.

The deaths were thirty-eight, or a percentage of 4.57 in a population of 830 persons under treatment. This number is considerably below the average of deaths among the insane, which is usually put at from eight to nine per cent.

At the end of the year there were 705 patients in residence, or one more than we have accommodation for.

During the year forty-three were admitted from the gaols and eighty-three were received under ordinary process.

One was certified to as being insane, but who was only afflicted with the childishness of old age. It was a very natural mistake, and the step was taken by the friends with the best intentions.

Wants.

The connections between the wings and the main building have become rotten, and are dangerous to use as verandahs for patients. They require to be rebuilt, and extended upwards so as to be passageways between all the wards in the main building and wings.

The new erections could be made to be airing verandahs for noisy patients, who are now kept in the wards. These structures would face inwards towards the quadrangle, so that singing or speech-making by patients could not be heard on Queen or King streets, especially during the quiet hours of Sunday. This arrangement would be a great boon to those patients who need the fresh air the most, but whose maniacal condition prevents them from using the general grounds.

The old verandahs need reconstructing. From the outside they look like cages for animals. Were the iron rods taken away and fancy screening put in their place this gaol-like appearance would be removed, and their efficacy as airing resorts would remain unimpaired. Sliding windows could be put around the outsides of the verandahs, and this shelter in winter could enable our patients to take outside exercise on days when it is too cold to do so under existing circumstances. Many patients who are talkative and full of song and oratory could then have the benefit of these airing recesses without attracting the outside public by their fervid eloquence and melodious oratorios. As a rule the patients are very quiet; but occasionally maniacal patients feel they must give vent to their pent-up emotions, and no one can blame them if they do become noisy.

Fire Escapes.

A provision for escape in the event of fire taking place in the centre building is necessary. In the fourth story of the large centre building are three dormitories for female patients. If fire were to take place in any of the lower stories of this section, their way of escape would be cut off, as these bed-rooms are detatched from the ordinary wards. They have no outlet, but by the main stairs. Were iron balconies erected and iron ladders attached to the outside and front of the building in connection with the various landings a great danger would be removed.

The same peril exists in two of the cottages. There is only one outlet in the upper stories from each of them and that is by the main stair. Did fire exist here, there could be no escape for those in the building. The windows have heavy and hideous cast and wrought iron defences over them, thus cutting off every exit.

New Kitchen.

This very needful building has been forwarded towards completion. It will be a great boon to us to have our steam boilers, cooking apparatns, and scullery removed from our basement. Under present arrangements our nostrils indicate to us in any part of the asylum what our dinner is to be, especially if cabbages, onions, or fish are in the bill of fare.

A great deal of the work performed on the new kitchen has been done by our own *employees* and patients. This will reduce the cost of erection very much. A small appropriation will be needed to put it in complete running order. The bakery which is being built under the same roof can be utilized for pastry purposes, when the ovens are not used for bread. This plan will economize work and fuel very much.

Farm.

Public exigencies have deprived us of sixty acres of our farm land. This has caused a loss of annual crops of at least $6,000, and will increase our yearly demand on maintenance account to that extent.

This deprivation can easily be obviated by procuring farm land in the neighbourhood of the city. I have made this stereotyped request for eleven years past, and the result of my appeals has been to decrease our arable land.

I have urged this plea—not so much on its financial side—but for the benefit of our insane, who need out-door labour as a curative agent. This is especially true of those insane who belong to the agricultural classes, and to whom working on a farm or in a garden is second nature, and largely automatic. It is to be hoped this annual refrain will produce fruits in "the good time coming."

Light and Water.

Our gas expenditure is necessarily very great, as light has to be used in all the wards during all the hours of the night. An enquiry into the cost and efficacy of electric light in those asylums in which it is used, shows that electricity is not only cheaper than gas, but is much more satisfactory. This matter is well worthy of an investigation.

When we pumped onr own water supply from the lake it cost us only from $1,300 to $1,500 a year, counting current expenses, repairing and interest on plant. Since this method of procuring our water supply has been abandoned the city has furnished us water, and the cost has been more than twice what it was when furnished by ourselves. A much cheaper and better supply could be obtained by either again adopting the former plan which was given up, or by obtaining water from the Parkdale municipality.

If it be true that the direct pressure from the water works of this town will throw water to a much greater height than can the mere force of gravitation from the Toronto reservoir, then is this fact alone worthy of consideration. When the water is low in the city reservoir the water-power from our hydrants will not throw a stream up into the upper story of our centre building, not to speak of the dome. Were a fire to start in these sections we would be powerless to extinguish it, unless the reservoir were full, which is seldom the case. This statement does not apply to the latteral and wing buildings, every part of which conld be reached with water under ordinary pressure.

The expense for light and water now reaches on an average $7,000 annually, or a little under one-twelfth of our whole yearly expenditure for all other current purposes of maintenance.

Non-restraint.

Non-restraint has become an old story with us. We are entering upon our fifth year without it. We can truly say, that our experience shows no necessity arises—except a surgical one—in which restraint or seclusion needs to be resorted to. Not a solitary case of seclusion or restraint has existed during the past year.

It is satisfactory to note in the Asylum reports of this country, and in those of Britain and Ireland, that this method is gaining approval and is being introduced with good results. The more conservative of our *confreres* are modifying their sarcasm and fierce phillipics against those who have adopted this system, and will doubtless join in due season our ranks. We see a better day dawning for them, in the fact that they are rejoicing in minimising restraint.

Knives and Forks.

For many years it had been the custom to give few, if any, knives and forks to the 135 patients in the refractory wards. The food had to be eaten with only the use of the fingers or with a spoon. It was thought that these patients could not be entrusted safely with knives and forks, lest harm might be done to themselves or others with these articles. The food had to be prepared for the patients in these wards in a most uninviting form, both in appearance and taste. A trial was made, about a year ago, to have the food served to these patients in the ordinary way, and to have it eaten with some regard to decency. Dull knives and tin forks were used at first, but no patient so far has attempted to use them in an injurious way. The change has been appreciated by the patients themselves, and it has led to better habits at the tables.

Tobacco.

About five months ago the use of tobacco was discontinued in or about the Asylum. It was a hardship for old smokers to forego the usual pipe, with its soothing effect, and the appeals to me for "just a little bit" were frequent and urgent for weeks after the prohibition movement had commenced. They have now entirely ceased, and the "hankering" for the weed has largely passed away, much to the comfort of the smokers and their neighbours. The danger from matches, lighted cigars, pipes and live coals at our firesides has been very much reduced by this deprivation, not to speak of the necessity of using fewer spitoons to ensure cleanly floors and hearthstones. There is no doubt this step is beneficial to our patients in many ways, and now no one complains of the want of tobacco.

Work.

Out of the 830 under treatment during the year, 535 were employed more or less. The 168 private patients are not included in this estimate, so the number out of which the working class is taken makes only 672 of the sum total.

Probation.

Eighteen patients were sent home on trial for one month each. One has not been reported to us. Two were returned to us before the expiration of the time, and fifteen remained at home recovered.

Refractory Wards.

It is again my duty to emphasize what has been said as to the unsatisfactory state of our worst wards. The necessity of putting into large dormitories, to sleep together, our most dangerous patients, is fraught with danger to life and limb. In the nature of things, immunity cannot always continue.

Form of History.

Two years ago attention was directed to the unsatisfactory nature of the statutory questions sent out to elicit facts in the personal history of the insane before admission. There is no objection to these questions as far as they go, but they do not cover many points of vast importance for Asylum officers to know in the lives of those insane committed to their custody and care. A glance over the questions herewith again introduced, will show their importance. The questions formerly in use must of necessity be answered in every case, but an appendix has been issued to all applicants within the last six months on which are printed these interrogations. The result has been very satisfactory, and, in the answers we have received, much valuable information.

Appendix to History.

(10) 1.—Habits in regard to ardent spirits, opium, tobacco or any other drug.

(14) 2.—State any propensities, delusions, hallucinations or illusions the patient may have.

3.—Natural eccentricities of temper, thought and action.

(15) 4.—Is the patient epileptic, or has epilepsy ever been known in any relative, or are such subject to convulsions, fits or spasms of any kind?

5.—Was the invasion sudden or gradual?

6.—Has any relative been idiotic, feeble minded, eccentric, or paralytic? If so state name and relation.

(18) 7.—Has the patient ever attempted to injure self or others? If so, state in what way.

8.—Has any restraint or confinement been used? If so, state what kind and for how long.

9.—Any disease or bodily injury heretofore? If so, state its nature and duration.

10.—Is the patient cleanly in person and habits?

(21) 11.—Has the patient ever been in an asylum before? If so, how often and where? and if discharged as recovered, improved or unimproved?

N.B.—The history must be filled out by a legally qualified practitioner. If answers to questions are not sufficiently explicit to satisfy the Medical Superintendent, a vacancy may not be awarded.

Autopsies.

A great step in advance of present methods of keeping *post mortem* records would be made, if some uniform system of tabulating results could be adopted, and published annually in our reports. An endeavour was made by me to interest the members of our specialty both in the United States and Canada in this matter, at our congress in Detroit, held last June. It may be best for me to quote what I said to the members, as reported in *The Journal of Insanity* :—

"There is a field open for us in the proper tabulation of autopsies, which has been neglected to a large extent. When we consider that we have over one hundred thousand of the insane under the charge of the members of this Association, and that about six per cent. of deaths would give us at least six thousand bodies to utilize, it is quite evident that could we take advantage of our possession of this vast material in some definite way, we should certainly arrive at some most satisfactory results. Out of this number of deaths, we ought to have at least two thousand autopsies. In the tables which I present is one having respect to the condition of a patient during life. In all the tables which have come into my hands there is this great omission. Not only do we wish to find the footprints of disease after death, but we also wish to tabulate alongside of those records of the physical condition of such patients during the morbid life. The pathological con-

ditions and the *ante mortem* mind phenomena are a duality which cannot be separated during life; we wish to put in juxtaposition what the patient says, feels, and does when he is alive, with the morbid physical conditions found after death. Not only so, but if such tables could be made that all would agree to, a secondary benefit would arise from their common use in the stimulation to hold *post mortem* more frequently than we do, and by systemizing them and comparing them, might possibly assist our diagnosis and prognosis. We allow a great deal of our material to go to waste, which might in this way contribute to our medical knowledge. Even notes of gross lesions would be a step in advance of our present want of system. However, most of our asylums do microscopic work, and some are privileged in having attached to the respective medical staff expert pathologists, with all the necessary appliances to carry on such a laudable work. This is a field which has been largely neglected, and which all the members should be stirred up to cultivate. I have adhered to the old nomenclature because of its generic terms. The minute divisions found in most classifications are often fanciful and not practical as a rule. Some authors have monomanias for making up new nomenclatures, forgetting that general terms have to be used in describing a disease so multifarious in its features. No two persons are exactly alike in every particular in health, and no two are alike in the symptoms of disease in any form. Morbid conditions differentiate with individuals, and even merge into one another as do the colours of the rainbow, hence general terms must be used with our present knowledge of insanity."

ECORD OF AUTOPSIES IN THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, CITY OF TORONTO.

Gross Lesions.

No.	Name.	Cause of Death.	Scalp, Skull and Membranes.	Brain, Sp. gr., Weight and Size.	Blood Vessels.	Spinal Cord.	Blood Vessels.	Remarks.

Microscopic.

No.	Name.	Cause of Death.	Scalp, Skull and Membranes.	Brain, Sp. gr., Weight and Size.	Blood Vessels.	Spinal Cord.	Blood Vessels.	Remarks.

RECORD OF AUTOPSIES IN THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, CITY OF TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Gross Lesions affecting other Organs of the Body.

No.	Name.	Lungs.	Heart.	Stomach.	Liver.	Spleen.	Kidneys.	Intestines.	Bladder.	Uterus.	Ovaries.	Remarks.

Other Physical Changes not Normal in Character.

No.	Name.	Muscular.	The Special Senses.	Sensation.	Remarks.

Mental Condition.

Acute *or* *Chronic*

	Name.	Mania.	Melancholia.	Dementia.	Circular Insanity.	Insanity of Moral Nature.	Paranoia.	Hallucinations, Illusions, Delusions.	Remarks.

Concerts.

The kindness of our numerous friends in the city in giving us so many concerts, is fully appreciated by us. We hope they will not "weary in well doing."

1. Concert by Choir of Church of the Redeemer, Mr. E. W. Schuch, Conductor.
2. " " " West End Christian Temperance Society; Mr. W. G. Blackgrove, Secretary.
3. " " Jarvis St. Baptist Choir, assisted by Mr J. W. Bengough; Mr. J. W. F. Harrison, Conductor.
4. " " Madame and Mr. Stuttaford and pupils.
5. " " Christ Church (R.E.) Choir; Mr. J. F. Johnstone, Conductor.
6. " " Holy Trinity Church Choir; Mr. A. R. Blackburn, Conductor.
7. " " Knox College Glee Club; Mr. H. G. Collins, Conductor.
8. " " St. Mary's R. C. Church Choir; Miss Nellie Clarke. Conductor.
9. " " Berkeley St. Methodist Choir; Mrs. Bradley, Conductor.
10. " " Elm St. Methodist Choir; Mr. Harry Bright, Conductor.
11. " " Signor Napolitano and Friends.
12. " " Christ Church (R.E.) Choir; Mr. J. F. Johnstone, Conductor.
13. " " Wesley Church, Dundas St., Choir; Mr. M. F. Smith, Conductor.
14. " " Mr. H. C. Dixon's Cottage Meeting Choir.
15. " " Miss Kate Thomson and Friends.
16. " " The New Orleans University Singers.
17. " " Queen Street Methodist Choir; Mr. J. B. Baxter, Conductor.
18. " " Mr. Thos. Claxton's Orchestra and Friends.
19. " " Jarvis Street Baptist Choir; Mr. J. W. F. Harrison, Conductor.
20. " " Elm Street Methodist Choir; Mr. Harry Blight, Conductor.

Paying Patients.

Our receipts from the friends and relations of patients, who pay for their maintenance amounts to $31,548 for the past year.

The machinery of the Asylum has worked very smoothly during the past year. The friction has been little and of a reasonable nature. The chief officer is thankful for this fact, and he is fully cognizant of and appreciates at their full value the great services his subordinates render from day to day in this benevolent work. Without their cordial support and sympathy, his efforts would be largely paralyzed. As in the past, so in the future, our aim will be to deserve the continued confidence of the Government which has confided to us this great trust.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARKE,

Medical Superintendent.

October 3rd, 1887.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1887.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1887.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1886	.....	.....	.....	355	349	704
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	23	20	43			
" Medical Certificate	28	55	83	51	75	126
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	406	424	830
Discharges during year :—						
As not insane	1	.....	1			
" recovered	23	38	61			
" improved	6	11	17			
" unimproved	1	4	5			
Total number of discharges during year	31	53	84			
Died	18	20	38			
Eloped	1	.....	1			
Transferred to Hamilton Asylum	.....	2	2	50	75	125
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1887	.....	.....	.....	356	349	705
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	3243	2957	6200
" discharged	1718	1591	3309			
" died	806	681	1487			
" eloped	54	11	65			
" transferred	309	325	634	2887	2608	5495
" remaining, 30th September, 1887	.....	.....	.....	356	349	705
No. applications on file, 30th September, 1887	1	4	5			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1886, to 30th September, 1887.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 7th of September)	358	351	709
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 26-30th December)	353	341	694
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	129645	126443	256088
Daily average population	355.19	346.42	701.61

——	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	23	42	65	1456	1861	3317
Widowed						
Single	28	33	61	1787	1096	2883
Total	51	75	126	3243	2957	6200
Religion.						
Presbyterians	13	15	28	720	674	1394
Episcopalians	18	28	46	944	837	1791
Methodists[1]	9	14	23	560	526	1086
Baptists	2	.....	2	51	52	103
Congregationalists	2	3	5	29	44	73
Roman Catholics	5	11	16	687	599	1286
Other denominations	2	4	6	195	180	375
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	57	35	92
Total	51	75	126	3243	2957	6200
Nationalities.						
English	8	13	21	555	470	1025
Irish	4	10	14	928	884	1812
Scotch	3	2	5	406	372	778
Canadian	35	44	79	1123	1034	2157
United States	1	4	5	112	108	220
Other Countries	.....	2	2	105	79	184
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	14	10	24
Total	51	75	126	3243	2957	6200

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				8	4	12
Brant		1	1	44	46	90
Bruce		1	1	19	10	29
Carleton		4	4	64	55	119
Central Prison				15		15
Dufferin				4		4
Elgin	1		1	27	21	48
Essex				17	12	29
Frontenac	1		1	97	66	163
Grey	5	2	7	80	62	142
Haldimand				25	23	48
Haliburton				1		1
Halton	1	2	3	73	59	132
Hastings	1	1	2	65	55	120
Huron				51	48	99
Kent				21	20	41
Lambton				25	21	46
Lanark				49	39	88
Leeds and Grenville		1	1	57	48	105
Lennox and Addington	1	1	2	24	16	40
Lincoln				92	80	172
Mercer Reformatory		2	2		6	6
Middlesex	1		1	73	67	140
Muskoka District	1		1	5	6	11
Nipissing District					1	1
Norfolk				15	17	32
Northumberland and Durham	2	4	6	229	209	438
Ontario	4	4	8	122	114	236
Oxford		3	3	29	37	66
Peel	1	1	2	105	93	198
Perth		2	2	42	40	82
Peterborough		1	1	67	59	126
Prescott and Russell				13	17	30
Prince Edward				26	25	51
Renfrew				4	7	11
Simcoe	2		2	111	113	224
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				58	56	114
Victoria	3	2	5	43	39	82
Waterloo				44	43	87
Welland				42	42	84
Wellington	1	1	2	127	130	257
Wentworth		1	1	217	192	409
York, including the City of Toronto	26	40	66	945	929	1874
Not Classed		1	1	68	30	98
Total admissions	51	75	126	3243	2957	6200

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				5	1	6
Brant				2	2	4
Bruce				4		4
Carleton				11	1	12
Central Prison				15		15
Dufferin				3		3
Elgin						
Essex				1	2	3
Frontenac				22	12	34
Grey	4	1	5	37	8	45
Haldimand				5	1	6
Halton				4		4
Hastings	1		1	17	13	30
Huron				3		3
Kent				5	1	6
Lambton				2	1	3
Lanark				8	6	14
Leeds and Grenville				10	5	15
Lennox and Addington				11		11
Lincoln				13	9	22
Mercer Reformatory					4	4
Middlesex				2	1	3
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham	1	2	3	37	15	52
Ontario	3		3	34	10	44
Oxford				2	4	6
Peel	1		1	20	3	23
Perth				7		7
Peterborough		1	1	20	6	26
Prescott and Russell				5	2	7
Prince Edward				3		3
Renfrew				4	1	5
Simcoe				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				12	3	15
Victoria	1	1	2	27	12	39
Waterloo				9	4	13
Welland				6	3	9
Wellington				12	3	15
Wentworth				38	8	46
York	12	15	27	201	117	318
Not Classed					3	3
Total admissions	23	20	43	642	274	916

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those dischared during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
5956	T. H.....	M	November 13th, 1885	October 1st, 1886	Recovered.
5915	M. E. H	F	July 25th, 1885	" 4th, "	"
6050	T. G.....	M	July 8th, 1886	" 7th, "	Improved.
5644	J. G. W. B..	M	June 22nd, 1883	" 10th, "	Recovered.
6064	M. J. G.....	F	September 1st, 1886	" 27th, "	"
6071	E. J. W.....	F	September 24th, 1886	November 12th, "	"
5933	E. A.....	F	September 14th, 1885	" 15th, "	"
6053	W. F. C	M	July 9th, 1886	" 23rd, "	"
5897	J. J. K	M	June 9th, 1885	" 25th, "	"
5877	B. F.....	F	April 1st, 1885	December 2nd, "	"
6057	L. F. F	F	July 28th, 1886	" 2nd, "	"
6042	M. E. G	F	June 21st, 1886	" 2nd, "	"
6061	W. A. L	M	August 23rd, 1886	" 7th, "	"
6055	H. G.....	F	July 16th, 1886	" 7th, "	"
6067	E. C	F	September 9th, 1886	" 8th, "	"
6005	E. H.....	F	February 17th, 1886	" 8th, "	"
6059	W. R. J.....	M ...	August 12th, 1886	" 9th, "	"
6054	A. E. M	F	July 14th, 1886	" 10th, "	"
6075	M. T.....	F	October 14th, 1886	" 11th, "	"
6066	S. H.....	F	September 7th, 1886	" 13th, "	"
6035	M. E. S.....	F	May 29th, 1886	" 18th, "	Improved.
6052	A. L..	M	July 8th, 1886	" 25th, "	Recovered.
5815	M. McC.....	F	September 16th, 1884	January 8th, 1887	Improved.
6079	E. P..... ..	F	October 30th, 1886	February 2nd, "	Recovered.
6104	F. McC	M	January 14th, 1887	" 7th, "	"
6099	J. W.....	M	December 31st, 1886	" 12th, "	"
6045	H. B.....	M	June 30th, 1886	" 14th, "	"
6038	J. F	F	June 8th, 1886	" 15th, "	Unimproved.
3331	C. B	F	October 2nd, 1867	" 16th, "	Improved.
6021	S. J. H.....	F	April 16th, 1886	" 18th, "	Recovered.
6115	W. G	M	February 16th, 1887	" 19th, "	Unimproved.
6096	C. T	M	December 31st, 1886	March 1st, "	Recovered.
5912	A. S	F	July 18th, 1885	" 8th, "	Improved.
5945	H. H	M	October 29th, 1885	" 10th, "	"
6105	D. M	M ...	January 16th, 1887	" 14th, "	Not insane.
6063	K. McK	F	August 26th, 1886	" 25th, "	Recovered.
6077	B. N.....	F	October 18th, 1886	April 14th, "	"
6092	J. R	M	December 10th, 1886	" 18th, "	"
6120	E. L. B	F.	February 25th, 1887	" 28th, "	"
6125	G. G.....	M	March 18th, 1887	May 6th. "	"
6106	S. C. G	F	January 24th, 1887	" 7th, "	"
6117	J. B	M	February 16th, 1887	" 19th, "	"

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
6116	R. G.....	M	February 16th, 1887	May 23rd, 1887	Recovered.
6107	J. G	F.	January 27th, 1887	" 25th, "	Improved.
6113	L. F	F	February 14th, 1887	" 27th, "	Recovered.
6134	E. T	F	April 18th, 1887	" 27th, "	"
6058	M. H. G	F	August 11th, 1886	" 28th, "	"
6128	L. McC	M	March 1st, 1887	" 30th, "	Improved.
6068	M. S.....	M	September 11th, 1886	June 9th, "	Recovered.
6086	G. L	F	November 23th, 1886	" 11th, "	"
5934	M. L.....	F	September 17th, 1885	" 16th, "	"
5399	W. L. R	M	November 2nd, 1881	" 17th, "	Improved.
5684	M. L.....	F	October 17th, 1883	" 21st, "	Recovered.
6153	M. L. W....	F	June 11th, 1887	" 23rd, "	Unimproved.
6084	R. C	M	November 12th, 1886	" 25th, "	Recovered.
6095	S. T. C.....	M	December 25th, 1886	" 28th, "	"
6132	L. A. S	F	April 6th, 1887	" 28th, "	"
5858	F. A. M	F	January 21st, 1885	" 28th, "	Improved.
6119	A. M. C¦....	F	February 19th, 1887	" 28th, "	Unimproved.
6144	J. B	M	May 7th, 1887	" 30th, "	Improved.
6082	E. K.....	F	November 4th, 1886	July 3rd, "	Recovered.
6129	E. H.....	F	March 22nd, 1887	" 6th, "	"
4851	M. R	F	May 30th, 1887	" 11th, "	Unimproved.
5850	A. B.....	M	December 23rd, 1884	" 14th, "	Improved.
6123	H. N...	M	March 10th, 1887	" 0th, "	Recovered.
6127	M. K	F	March 19th, 1887	" 23rd, "	"
6090	A. S	F	December 9th, 1886	" 28th, "	"
6098	H. E. B.....	F	December 31st, 1886	August 1st, "	"
6111	C. M.....	F	February 12th, 1887	" 8th, "	"
5921	M. M.....	F	August 8th, 1885	" 11th, "	Improved.
6072	R. G.....	F	September 27th, 1886	" 17th, "	"
5949	E. P¦.....	F	November 4th, 1885	" 18th, "	"
6097	S. E. C.....	F	December 31st, 1886	" 19th, "	Recovered.
2041	S. A. R	F	March 20th, 1858	" 26th, "	"
5939	W. A. T	M	October 6th, 1885	" 30th, "	"
6149	C. O	F	May 26th, 1887	" 30th, "	"
6046	R. J. B	M	July 2nd, 1886	" 30th, "	"
6181	E. V.....	F	August 2nd, 1887	September 2nd, "	"
6159	J. W.....	F	June 27th, 1887.....	" 8th, "	"
6186	S. A. M.....	F	August 13th, 1887	" 10th, "	Improved.
6020	S. H	F	April 15th, 1886	" 14th, "	"
6158	E. F	F	June 26th, 1887	" 15th, "	Recovered.
6142	J. W. B.....	M	May 6th, 1887	" 23rd, "	"
6162	T. T	M	June 28th, 1887	" 28th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1887.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
5551	F. N.....	F.....	61	October 16, 1886.	3	10	7	Icterus.
4656	B. McM...	F.....	60	" 21, "	10	2	4	Cardiac Disease.
3910	A. E.....	F.....	49	November 4, "	14	6	16	Marasmus.
5547	D. B.....	M	37	" 13, "	3	11	22	Exhaustion of Epilepsy.
6078	W. E.....	M	45	" 19, "	.....	.....	25	Exhaustion of Mania.
4934	R. J. W...	M	52	" 19, "	9	1	6	Cystitis.
4351	J. F	F.....	60	" 23, "	11	5	23	Bright's Disease.
4869	F. E. C. F.	F.....	49	December 18, "	9	5	21	Marasmus.
5951	E. H.....	M	65	" 26, "	1	1	19	Paralysis.
6094	A. S	M	33	January 1, 1887.	.....	.....	9	Exhaustion of Mania.
5153	F. H. L...	F.....	33	" 4, "	8	.....	7	Marasmus.
5782	H. O. M ..	M	31	" 5, "	2	6	12	Paresis.
6026	T. N	M	36	" 20, "	.....	8	9	Paresis.
2011	A. M. F...	F.....	83	" 20, "	29	1	4	Senile Decay.
6048	E. H	F.....	30	" 31, "	.....	6	23	Cardiac Disease.
5554	W. M.....	M	26	February 1, "	4	1	17	Cardiac Disease.
4300	M. L.....	F.....	78	" 7, "	12	.....	23	Senile Decay.
5910	E. M.....	F.....	49	" 25, "	1	7	16	Cardiac Disease.
2918	G. H.....	M	59	March 2, "	23	6	9	Pulmonary Eruptysema.
3287	N. O.....	M	53	" 3, "	19	11	2	Phthisis.
5632	C. F	F.....	50	" 7, "	3	9	7	Marasmus.
5361	M. C. D. K.	F.....	56	" 16, "	5	9	5	Cardaic Disease.
4667	E. R	F.....	36	" 22, "	10	6	22	Pulmonary Congestion.
4965	M. S	M	44	April 2, "	9	3	4	Phthisis.
4992	S. W	F.....	67	" 5, "	9	.....	22	Erysipelas.
6089	H. B.	F.....	22	" 23, "	.....	4	14	Pulmonary Congestion.
5419	J. N	F.....	73	May 6, "	5	3	2	Senile Decay.
6141	H. S	F.....	39	" 10, "	.....	.....	9	Exhaustion of Mania.
6124	J. K	M	20	" 11, "	.....	2	.....	Inflammation of Bowels.
6015	H. M. A ..	F.....	29	" 15, "	1	1	16	Phthisis.
6148	P. T	F.....	28	" 30, "	.....	.....	7	Cardaic Disease.
5613	J. G. B ...	M	29	June 19, "	4	2	3	Phthisis.
2820	W. C.....	M	56	" 19, "	24	4	27	Phthisis.
3798	J. W. A...	M	68	" 25, "	15	11	15	Senile Decay.
3568	J. S.....	M	69	July 25, "	17	6	5	Paralysis.
1237	G. S	M	74	" 31, "	35	.....	3	Erysipelas.
3806	J. H	M	66	September 23, "	16	.....	26	Obstruction of Bowels.
6195	S. I	F.....	35	" 25, "	.....	.....	19	Exhaustion of Mania.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				2		2	2
Architects				1		1	1
Actors					1	1	1
Book-keepers	1		1	23		23	24
Bakers				17		17	17
Bricklayers				1		1	1
Butchers				19		19	19
Blacksmiths				41		41	41
Brewers				10		10	10
Builders				3		3	3
Barbers				2		2	2
Bookbinders					1	1	1
Brickmakers				3		3	3
Bridge-tenders				1		1	1
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				10		10	10
Cabinet-makers	1		1	3		3	4
Coopers				15		15	15
Carpenters	1		1	133		133	134
Clerks	4		4	129	1	130	134
Clergymen	1		1	28		28	29
Carriage-makers	2		2				2
Cooks	1		1		6	6	7
Captains of steamboats				1		1	1
Cigarmakers				6		6	6
Custom-house Officers				3		3	3
Coachmen	1		1				1
Civil Servants				4		4	4
Clock cleaners				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		12	12	5	915	920	932
Dressmakers		2	2		4	4	6
Druggists				13		13	13
Doctors				14		14	14
Engineers	1		1	18		18	19
Editors				3		3	3
Farmers	13		13	899	27	926	939
Fishermen				1		1	1
Farmers' daughters		1	1		8	8	9
Gardeners				7		7	7
Grocers	1		1	6	1	7	8
Gentlemen	2		2	25		25	27
Glove-makers					1	1	1
Gunsmiths				1		1	1
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters				1		1	1
Harness-makers				9		9	9
Housekeepers		4	4		302	302	306
Hack-drivers				2		2	2
Inn-keepers				6		6	6
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers	1		1	5		5	6
Janitors				1		1	1
Labourers	6		6	735	1	736	742
Laundresses					2	2	2

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Ladies	.....	11	11	.....	46	46	57
Lawyers	1	.....	1	17	.....	17	18
Lumbermen	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Milliners	.....	1	1	.....	22	22	23
Masons	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	44	44
Machinists	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	15
Millers	1	.....	1	26	.....	26	27
Moulders	1	.....	1	18	.....	18	19
Merchants	2	.....	2	90	.....	90	92
Mechanics	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25
Music-teachers	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3
Milkmen	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
No occupation	1	6	7	110	282	392	399
Nurses	.....	1	1	.....	6	6	7
Not stated	.....	1	1	197	304	501	502
Organ-builders	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Other occupations	1	.....	1	53	15	68	69
Professors of music	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10	10
Pensioners	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Photographers	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Prostitutes	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Painters	2	.....	2	31	.....	31	33
Printers	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23	23
Peddlers	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	16
Physicians	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Plumbers	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Railway foremen	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Railway conductors	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Spinsters	.....	3	3	.....	133	133	136
Sailors	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	24
Students	.....	.....	.....	20	4	24	24
Sisters of Charity	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Saddlers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Shoemakers	.....	.....	.....	75	1	76	76
Seamstresses	.....	2	2	.....	78	78	80
Soldiers	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7
Salesmen and Saleswomen	2	1	3	1	.....	1	4
Surveyors	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Sail and tent-makers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Shopkeepers	1	.....	1	3	2	5	6
Teachers	1	2	3	50	61	111	114
Tinsmiths	1	.....	1	11	.....	11	12
Tavern-keepers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Tailors	.....	.....	.....	70	1	71	71
Teamsters	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Veterinary surgeon	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Wood-workers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Weavers	.....	.....	.....	12	2	14	14
Wheelwrights	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Wives	.....	26	26	.....	642	642	668
Unknown or other employments	.....	2	2	3	4	7	9
Total	51	75	126	3192	2882	6074	6200

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1887.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	.....	.....	1	10	11	.....	.....	.....
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Intemperance, sexual	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	.....	.....	.....	10	1	11	.....	.....	.....
Over-work	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Sunstroke	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Accident or injury	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....
Other forms of brain disease	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	9	20	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	37	51	88	8	21	29	.....	.....	.....
Total	51	75	126	51	75	126	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
5933	F	E. A.....	October 15th, 1886....	One month	Discharged.
6053	M	W. F. C	" 22nd, 1886....	"	"
6027	M	G. M	November 1st, 1886....	"	Returned Nov. 18th.
6042	F	M. E. C....	" 2nd, 1886....	"	Discharged.
6061	M	W. A. L	" 6th, 1886.. .	"	"
6067	F	E. C	" 8th, 1886....	"	"
6066	F	S. H	" 12th, 1836....	"	"
6057	F	L. F. F	" 17th, 1886....	"	"
6052	M	A. L.....	" 24th, 1886....	"	"
6045	M	H. B.....	January 13th, 1887....	"	"
5945	M	H. H	March 5th, 1887....	Ten days.....	"
6095	M	S. T. C.... .	May 31st. 1887....	One month	"
6082	F	E. K.....	June 3rd, 1887....	"	"
6084	M	R. C.	" 22nd, 1887....	Twenty days	"
5850	M	A. B.	" 28th, 1887....	One month	"
6098	F	H. E. B.....	July 1st, 1887....	"	"
5949	F	E. P	August 11th, 1887....	"	"
5924	M	J. D. F	September 21st, 1887....	"	Leave not expired.

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted ..	.....	.....	.....	10	8	18
Discharged, recovered.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
" improved.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died before expiration of leave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1887.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 10.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Not stated	6				
Under 1 month	31	9	1	1	2
From 1 to 2 months	22	6	7	1	
" 2 " 3 "	10	16	6	2	
" 3 " 4 "	12	10	10	1	
" 4 " 5 "	3	7	8		1
" 5 " 6 "	3	7	4		
" 6 " 7 "	6	4	4	1	
" 7 " 8 "	3	6	6	1	
" 8 " 9 "	3	5	2		1
" 9 " 10 "	2	3	2		
" 10 " 11 "		6	2		
" 11 " 12 "	2	2		1	
" 12 " 18 "	7	22	4	2	
" 18 months to 2 years	2	45	2	2	
" 2 to 3 years	7	27		4	
" 3 " 4 "	2	44	2		
" 4 " 5 "		43			
" 5 " 6 "	2	32			
" 6 " 7 "		19			
" 7 " 8 "	1	25			
" 8 " 9 "		27			
" 9 " 10 "		47			
" 10 " 15 "	2	139			1
" 15 " 20 "		70		1	
" 20 years and upwards		84	1		
Totals	126	705	61	17	5

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	4	600	.....	600
Tailor's shop	4	984	.....	984
Shoe shop	2	240	.....	240
Engineer's shop	9	2307	.....	2307
Blacksmith's shop	1	213	.....	213
Mason work	2	346	.....	346
Repairing roads	3	300	.....	300
Wood yard and coal shed	15	3246	.....	3246
Bakery	2	730	.....	730
Laundry	15	1540	1640	3180
Dairy	6	1948	260	2208
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	2	730	.....	730
Piggery	2	730	.....	730
Painting	3	570	.....	570
Farm	20	6240	.....	6240
Garden	14	3780	.....	3780
Grounds	10	3000	.....	3000
Stable	4	1220	.....	1220
Kitchen	19	3000	2658	5658
Dining rooms	64	5930	5697	11627
Officer's quarters	4	730	730	1460
Sewing Rooms	50	.....	15650	15650
Knitting	28	.....	8764	8764
Spinning	2	.....	140	140
Mending	68	110	258	368
Wards	116	21170	21170	42340
Halls	36	6570	6570	13140
Storeroom	14	2555	2555	5110
General	26	4745	4745	9490
Total	535	73534	70837	144371

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1887, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	2	1	3
Brant	1	2	3
Bruce	1	2	3
Carleton	7	8	15
Dufferin	2	1	3
Dundas	1	1	2
Durham	16	11	27
Elgin	2	1	3
Essex	1	1	2
Frontenac	.....	5	5
Glengarry	3	.....	3
Grenville	3	1	4
Grey	24	11	35
Haldimand	2	1	3
Halton	1	7	8
Hastings	4	7	11
Huron	2	6	8
Kent	2	1	3
Lanark	3	1	4
Leeds	5	3	8
Lincoln	4	10	14
Middlesex	2	2	4
Muskoka District	2	.....	2
Norfolk	1	2	3
Northumberland	13	11	24
Ontario	24	17	41
Oxford	4	6	10
Peel	11	11	22
Perth	6	1	7
Peterborough	14	8	22
Prescott	1	.....	1
Prince Edward	2	3	5
Renfrew	1	2	3
Simcoe	12	15	27
Stormont	2	.....	2
Victoria	9	5	14
Waterloo	2	.....	2
Welland	2	7	9
Wellington	8	17	25
Wentworth	9	14	23
York	133	141	274
Not classed, unknown, etc.	12	6	18
Total	356	349	705

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing Articles made and repaired in Wards, Tailors' Shop and Shoe Shop, during the year ending 30th September, 1887.

Clothing.	Made.	Repaired.	Boots and Shoes, etc.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats—tweed	77	200	Hair Mattrasses picked and remade	172	
" uniform	28		Canvas, pairs of shoes	237	
Jackets—denim	6	12	Shoes		20
Trousers—tweed	82	300	Boots		40
" uniforms	28				
" denim	27	50			
Vests	15	50			
Untidy suits	11	20			
Long "	2	4			
Caps	54				
Canvas shoe tops	6				
Moleskin trousers	2	14			
Robes		4			
Cut for making outside, coats	72				
At Mercer—					
At Mercer, trousers	136				
" vests	66				
Carpets	2	2			

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing Articles made and repaired in Sewing Rooms during the year ending 30th September, 1887.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	103	200	Mattrass ticks	48	
" for uniforms	100		Night gowns	7	504
Bedticks	48	50	Pillow cases	903	
Book covers	500		" ticks	48	
Chemises	431	1400	Pudding cloths	50	
Caps	18		Quilts	208	380
Carpets	15		Shirts	299	1000
" bedside	96		Sheets	419	300
Cretonne curtains	7		Stockings, pairs	218	3020
Dresses	300	2000	Socks	476	4060
Nurses' uniforms	54		" footed		347
Dish towels	100		Table napkins	214	
Drawers	26		" cloths	49	
Feather pillows	18		Ties, neck	44	
Hassocks	4		Under shirts	179	1350
Jelly strainers	8		Window blinds	173	
Lambrequins	22		Waists	2	50
Mats, bound		60	Rugs	32	
" made	12		Roller towels	77	

TABLE No. 15.

Farm and Garden produce for the year ending 30th September, 1887, Asylum for Insane, Toronto.

——	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Asparagus	4600 bushels	4	184 00
Artichokes	60 "	45	27 00
Apples	65 barrels	1 25	81 25
" crab	9 bushels	30	2 70
Beet, blood	260 "	50	130 00
Beans	50 "	60	30 00
Carrots, red	450 "	50	225 00
" white	100 "	40	40 00
Cucumbers	2300 "	2	46 00
Cauliflowers	2160 heads	8	172 80
Celery	6000 "	4	240 00
Currants	250 quarts	10	25 00
Cherries	5 bushels	2 00	10 00
Cabbage	1220 heads	5	610 00
Citrons	350	10	35 00
Corn	700 dozen	10	79 00
Cress	680 bunches	3	20 40
Capsicums	2½ bushels	1 50	3 75
Grapes	576 lbs	4	23 04
Gooseberries	450 quarts	10	45 00
Hay	10 tons	15 00	150 00
Lettuce	4600 bunches	3	138 00
Onions, green	7920 "	2	158 40
" ripe	200 bushels	1 20	240 00
Mangolds	200 tons	7 00	1400 00
Melons	50	15	7 50
Marjoram	15 doz bunch.	2	3 60
Pease in pod	30 bushels	60	18 00
Potatoes	3500 "	70	2450 00
Parsley	200 doz bunch	24	48 00
Parsnips	700 bushels	50	350 00
Radishes	570 bunches	4	20 40
Raspberries	275 quarts	10	27 50
Rhubarb	5000 bunches	4	200 00
Strawberries	535 quarts	7	37 45
Salsify	42 bushels	45	18 90
Spinach	200 "	40	80 00
Savory	200 bunches	2	4 00
Sage, Mint and Thyme	49 doz bunch.	.....	11 76
Sprouts, Brussels	250 stalks	25	62 50
Squash and Pumpkins	490	7	34 30
Tomatos	295 bushels	60	177 00
Turnips	400 "	40	160 00
Vegetable marrow	400	5	20 00
Flour seeds	.....	.....	43 00
" plants and bulbs	5525	.....	560 00
Fowls, by increase	25	.....	10 00
Eggs, from hennery	679 dozen	16	108 64
Milk	18757 gals.	24	4502 00
Calves sold	7	.....	5 25
Hogs "	.....	.....	750 00
" killed for consumption	7086 lbs	7 00	496 02
Western corn and grasses	281 loads	1 00	281 00
Total	.....	.....	$14603 16

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

October 1st, 1887.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Sixteenth Annual Report of this Asylum.

There were in residence at this Asylum on the first day of October, 1886, 909 patients, of whom 458 were men, and 451 women. In the course of the twelve months that have since elapsed, there have been admitted to the Asylum 74 patients, of whom 51 were men and 23 were women, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year 983—509 men and 474 women.

Of these patients, 34 have been discharged—24 men and 10 women : 29 have died—21 men and 8 women ; 3 have been written off eloped—all men ; leaving in residence at present 917 patients—561 men and 456 women.

Of the 34 patients discharged, 23—16 men and 7 women were discharged recovered ; 6—5 men and 1 woman were discharged improved ; and 5—3 men and 2 women were discharged at the desire of their friends, unimproved.

The number of patients discharged, recovered and improved, was 29, or 39.2 per cent. of the admissions.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 983, and the number of deaths 29, so that the death rate for the year was 2.95 per cent., the lowest death rate in the history of the institution.

Repairs, Renewals, etc., of the Year.

We have done more work in the way of alterations, renewals and repairs, during the last twelve months than in the course of any other year in the history of the institution. The following is a list of some of the larger jobs done.

1. We floored our large piggery with two-inch plank throughout.

2. Last autumn our old woodshed was destroyed by a violent wind ; we cleared it away and built a substantial new one in its place.

3. Built a porch at back door of laundry.

4. Did a large amount of repairs and alterations in the laundry, coincidently with getting in and setting up a new large steam mangle.

5. Took down and reset the large sliding doors of chapel.

6. Put down eight thousand feet of oak flooring in main building.

7. Fitted up new tailor's shop in centre building.

8. In consequence of the accidental death of Sarah North, by falling down stairs at north cottage from the ground floor into the cellar, on 12th of February last, we made alterations in the doors and stairs of all the cottages to prevent such accidents in future, said alterations being recommended by the coroner's jury and endorsed by the Inspector of Asylums (*i.e.* yourself.)

9. Repaired 2,300 feet of picket fence.

10. Made and hung nine new gates at various parts of asylum farm and grounds.

11. The largest undertaking of the year (not yet fully carried through) is the reflooring of the basement of the wings of the north building. We have been at work at this job with all the force at our command for three months, and it will require nearly another month to complete it. The old floor (which was quite rotten) was torn away throughout the whole basement, and the wainscotting torn off the walls. Then the space under the floor was filled with earth taken from the terrace, along the front of the build-

ing. This earth was thoroughly packed with heavy rammers. Upon this was spread three inches of concrete, and bedded in the concrete were the new joists, upon which lastly the new floor was laid. The wainscotting was replaced with plaster. The steam pipes and coils, of course, had to be removed and replaced after the new floor was laid and the walls plastered.

12. Put new floors in the kitchens of the double house, opposite the asylum front gate.

13. Fixed up two large sheds in the airing-courts of north building, for patients to sleep in while job No. 11 was being done.

14. Overhauled all the fire apparatus and ascertained that it was all in good order and ready for use at a moment's notice, except that the 300 feet of hose at the north building is getting rotten from old age, and would certainly not stand the pressure required for fire purposes. 300 feet is hardly enough hose at this building; we ought to have 500 feet of new hose.

15. Fitted up a new iron tank to make soap in.

16. Completed the heating of the three greenhouses.

17. Put in new water main from main (centre) tank to laundry, and connected it with heater.

18. Put new timbers under laundry tank (the old were giving way from age,) disconnected and reconnected the water pipes to and from the tank.

19. Along the terraces of main asylum and north building laid down 800 feet of one-inch pipe to carry water for sprinklers, to take the place of rubber hose which had to be constantly renewed, and so was expensive.

20. Taken all steam heating apparatus out of west wing of main asylum, and renewed the same throughout with new material, and on an entirely different plan. In the performance of this job we have cut, welded and threaded 4,500 feet of one-inch pipe; cut and threaded 400 feet of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch pipe; do. 500 feet of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe; do. 400 feet of 2 inch pipe; do. 470 feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe; do. 400 feet of 3 inch pipe; do. 125 feet of 4 inch pipe.

21. Put in a new, deep drain to drain the basements of east and west cottages some three feet deeper than they were drained before, the object being to lower the basements to put in furnaces and boilers to heat these cottages with hot water. The basements have been excavated, new floors put in, in one case the walls built down to the level of the new basement, the furnaces and boilers put in, the radiators and pipes procured, and we are now making the necessary connections and hope to heat these cottages with hot water the coming winter.

22. In the Engineer's shop we have made 47 bolt hooks for butcher's shop, 95 pieces of iron went for carpenter, 27 pieces for plasterer, 13 for farmer, and soldered 113 pieces of tinware for matron.

23. Moved tailor's shop from a room in male ward to a far more commodious room in centre building of main asylum.

24. Altered bakehouse furnaces to burn hard coal instead of wood as always heretofore.

25. Took away the chain fence from around the grass circle about the fountain—the posts of said fence being quite rotten. Made a broad gravel walk through the circle from front door to head of avenue, and made a circle of gravel some fifty feet in diameter immediately around the fountain, and two crescent flower beds, one in each side of the old grass circle.

26. Planted 270 elm and maple trees along the avenue and to the north of the Ontario Pacific R. R.

27. Dug up and relaid 500 feet of drain tile, and laid 1,000 feet of new drain in new kitchen garden.

28. Bought 125 cords of gravel from Ontario Pacific R.R. and hauled it ourselves to the roads from where the R.R. left it, viz., where R.R. crosses our avenue. There was not nearly enough to make the repairs needed on the asylum roads, and I shall hope to be allowed about as much more the coming year.

29. This year the Ontario Pacific R.R. Co. built their road through the asylum farm, cutting off about forty acres of land between the R.R. and the Governor's road, making that much of our farm comparatively valueless for our purposes, as it is now so much more difficult to get to it from the asylum. The R.R. injures greatly the general appearance of our front grounds and necessitates a watchman where it crosses our avenue; this watchman is provided by the R.R.

30. We have done the usual amount, perhaps something more than the usual amount, of painting, besides many isolated rooms, stairways, porches, etc., etc., etc., we painted eleven halls, the outside woodwork at Superintendent's house and all verandahs and sheds about it, the inside of butcher's shop, outside of carpenter's shed, outside of all garden sheds and greenhouses, fence around barnyard, outside woodwork of four houses at front gate and one house at side gate.

31. We have had put up a local telephonic system of five instruments at main asylum, north building, store, stable and Superintendent's house. So far the instruments have not worked well, but when the system is made perfect, it will be of great value to us.

Alterations, Renewals, etc., Recommended.

1. For the sake of economy, as well as comfort, the Medical Superintendent's house should be heated with hot water in place of as at present by stoves and grates.

2. A considerable saving in fuel and wages could be effected by building one large boiler house at the rear of the main asylum, concentrating all the boilers there and using that single boiler house in place of the four in which the boilers are at present.

3. The auxiliary pump supplied to the institution three or four years ago is not of sufficient capacity to take the place of the regular pump; it should be replaced by a better and larger one. This small pump is constantly breaking down and is in all ways most unsatisfactory.

4. We have this year rearranged the steam heating of the West wing of the main asylum and during the coming year we hope to do the same for the East wing.

5. A coal shed, similar in all respects to those at the north and east cottages, has been long promised and it is urgently needed at the west cottage.

Accident and Suicide.

In the course of the year we had one accidental death and one suicide. On 12th Feburary Sarah North fell down the stairs into the cellar at the North Cottage. She was an old cottage patient and quite an elderly woman. She fell on her head fracturing the base of the skull, she died the same day. I at once notified the coroner and an inquest was held that same day. The following is the verdict rendered:—

"We, the undersigned jurors in the case of Sarah North, do find that the deceased came to her death from a fracture of the base of the skull, caused by falling down the stairs, and do not think that any blame can be attached to any attendant, but would recommend that the door at the head of the said stairs be fastened by means of a spring-lock, and that the ledge or floor at the back of the door be fixed so that the door may not be fastened back as has been the habit. Also, we would further recommend that a light be kept burning through the day in the corridor at the end of the passage leading to the kitchen.

(Signed) W. H. ALLISTER,
Foreman and 12 others."

Between 4 and 5 a.m. on 17th July Edwin Bevens, a melancholic patient who had been admitted by certificate 3rd May, 1887, committed suicide by hanging himself to the window sash with his torn sheet. I at once notified the coroner, and (17th being Sunday) an inquest was held the next day. The following is a copy of the verdict rendered :—

"We, the jury empanelled to investigate the cause of the death of Edwin Bevens, do find that he came to his death by hanging himself to the bars of his cell. But we exonerate the attendants from all blame, but, at the same time we would suggest that another man attendant be placed on duty at night, or from the hours of 9 p.m. to 5 a.m., as we consider that one man has too much to attend to during the night.

(Signed) A. B. CAMPBELL.
Foreman."

Religious Services.

Throughout the year we have had Protestant services, held by all the Protestant clergymen of the city in rotation, every Sunday morning at nine o'clock, and Catholic services every second afternoon at three o'clock. We are deeply indebted to the clergymen of all denominations who hold these services from year to year without receiving therefor any remuneration : they are much valued by the patients, and are undoubtedly of great value to them. The average number of patients who attended these services throughout the year was 437.

Alcohol.

It is not necessary to enter at large into this subject, as it was fully treated in my last annual report, it will be sufficient to state that we have passed another year without using or requiring to use any alcohol in any form, either in sickness or health, and that I am more than ever convinced that in the treatment of all kinds of disease, as well as in health, this drug is not only useless but injurious.

Disuse of Restraint.

Another year has passed without the employment of any restraint at this asylum, making four years and three months since we disused all forms of restraint and seclusion. We have all now practically forgotten that restraint and seclusion are alternatives which have been and may be resorted to in the management of certain forms of insanity. That is, when such cases as those in which we formerly employed restraint are admitted this measure is not only not discussed in considering the treatment to be adopted, but it is not even thought of. No sedatives (such as morphia, chloral, hyoscyamus, etc.,) have been used to take the place of mechanical restraint and seclusion. We have discontinued the use of canvas dresses. Our wards are quieter, and our patients more orderly than under the old regime, and from all points of view we are satisfied that the disuse of restraint and seclusion has been a decided step in advance in the management of such sick people as we have to do with.

Employment of Patients.

Having entered very fully into this subject in my last annual report, I need say little about it this year, as all that was said a year ago is still true, no change having been made, unless it is that we have been a little more industrious, having had this year more work to do that ever before. The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 983, and the total number who worked for a greater or less number of days was 947, leaving only 36 patients who did no work (10 less than last year.) Nearly every one of these 36 patients was, from extreme old age, sickness or blindness, physically incapable. The average number of patients who worked day by day was 826, out of a daily average *resident* population of about 900.

Amusements during the Year.

These consisted of cards, draughts, chess, bagatelle, billiards, backgammon, reading, (a good library of light literature and numerous magazines and papers are provided for the use of patients) music, walking in the grounds, cricket and croquet. Besides these, we have had :

1. Weekly dances from the end of October to the end of March.
2. Weekly entertainments from first November to the end of March.
3. Sleigh riding when the roads were good, and horses could be spared for the purpose.
4. Attending circus, Sixty-six male patients attended the best circus of the season, viz : Barnum's.
5. A series of band concerts, by our own band, on the lawn in front of the main asylum building, in the evenings during June, July and August.

The weekly entertainments of the year were as follows :

(*a*) An entertainment by the Dramatic Club of the Institution.
(*b*) A concert by St. Peter's Cathedral choir.
(*c*) "A Kiss in the Dark," by Messrs. Davis, Evans, Chadwick, etc.
(*d*) A concert by the London South band.
(*e*) Sarah's Young Man," by the Asylum Dramatic Club.
(*f*) An entertainment by London West Methodist Choir.
(*g*) Concert by St. Andrew's Church Choir.
(*h*) Concert by Mr. E. N. Rossiter and friends.
(*i*) Concert by Choir of Christ Church.
(*j*) Concert by Queen's Park Methodist Church Choir.
(*k*) An entertainment by the Choir of St James' Presbyterian Church.
(*l*) "A Lady and Gentlemnn in a Perplexing Predicament," and "Ici on parle Français," by the Asylum Dramatic Club.
(*m*) Concert by the Choir of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.
(*n*) An entertainment by the Sunday school children of Queen's Park Methodist Church.
(*o*) An entertainment by the Young Liberal Minstrel Troupe.
(*p*) A concert by the Choir of the Wellington Street Methodist Church.
(*q*) A concert by the Choir of Kiag Street Presbyterian Church.
(*r*) "The Last of the Pigtails," by the Asylum Dramatic Club.
(*s*) A second entertainment by the Young Liberal Minstrel Troupe.
(*t*) "Cinderella," by the Asylum Dramatic Club.
(*u*) Recitations by Miss Agnes Knox.

Farm and Garden.

The summer has been unusually dry and all our crops, both in the farm and garden, have suffered. Our flowers, however, have been finer than usual, and the ornamental grounds looked exceptionally well until the great heat and drought together burnt up the grass in July and August, Of flowering plants grown in the greenhouses we set out in beds last spring 32,956 ; of annuals raised under glass 27,220 ; of flowering plants grown entirely in the greenhouses we had 3,720.

The farm crop for the year was :—

Hay	131 tons.
Wheat	190 bushels.
Oats	521 "
Straw	31 tons.
Peeled willows	2 "
Green feed	270 loads.
Potatoes	3,445 bushels.
Mangolds	370 "

The farm crop—*Continued.*

Carrots	340 bushels.
Pork	15,090 pounds.
Milk	28,266 gallons.

The garden crop for the year :—

Fruit :

Apples	318 bushels.
" crab	96 "
Cherries	164 quarts.
Currants, red	844 "
" white	60 "
" black	2,018 "
Grapes	150 pounds.
Gooseberries	1,533 quarts.
Melons, musk	1,330
" water	725
Citrons	54
Raspberries	775 quarts.
Strawberries	755 "
Pears	258 pecks.
Plums	30 "

Herbs :

Summer savory	400 bunches.
Sage	300 "
Thyme	100 "
Mint	250 "
Parsley	250 "

Vegetables :

Asparagus	930 bunches.
Beans	35 bushels.
Beets	1,557 bunches.
"	140 bushels.
Cabbage	13,500 heads.
Cauliflower	2,475 "
Carrots	2,025 bunches.
"	450 bushels.
Celery	5,000 sticks.
Corn	1,050 dozen.
Cucumbers	150 "
" pickling	177 quarts.
Horseradish	150 bunches.
Kale	250 heads.
Lettuce, frame	88 dozen.
" garden	78 "
Onions, green	1,035 bunches.
" dried	105 bushels.
" pickling	125 quarts.
Parsnips	400 bushels.
Peas	93 "
Potatoes	237 "
Rhubarb, forced	255 bunches.
" garden	1,123 "
Radish, frame	670 "
" garden	1,150 "

The farm crop—*Continued.*

Salsify	1,600 bunches.
Sea-kale	125 "
Sea-kale beet	14 bushels.
Spinach	46 "
Squash	1,000.
Turnips	85 bunches.
"	180 bushels.
Tomatoes	218 "

In connection with the farm and garden I may state we shall soon require (indeed do now require) some new horses, as those we have are getting old, some of them about past work. The asylum owns 13 horses, 2 are eight, 1 nine and 1 ten years old—the aggregate age of the other 9 is 161 years, or an average age of 18 years. Two of them are 26 and another 23 years old.

Officers and Employees.

There have been a good many changes in the medical staff of the asylum in the course of the year. On 1st October, 1886, it consisted of Drs. Burgess, Robinson and Fairchild. At that date Dr. Beemer returned to duty after a year's absence on sick leave, and on 28th October Dr. Fairchild was sent to Kingston. Then on 25th May Dr. Beemer went to Hamilton as Acting Medical Superintendent, and Dr. Simpson was sent here from Kingston to fill the vacancy thus made in the London asylum staff. On 25th August Dr. Beemer returned to this asylum from Hamilton and Dr. Burgess went to Hamilton as permanent Assistant Superintendent, so that the Medical Staff of this asylum at the present time consists of Drs. Beemer, Robinson and Simpson. Dr. Burgess had been on the London asylum staff as Assistant Physician and Assistant Superintendent for nearly twelve years, having commenced service here 1st December, '75. He and myself have been together here just ten and a half years. I have found him during all that time an able, thorough and conscientious officer, a man of first-class intelligence, methodic and industrious in an unusual degree. Dr. Beemer, who (as stated) returned to duty at the beginning of this official year after a year's sick leave, has been, I am happy to say, quite well since and has been on duty continuously the whole year—nine months here, the other three at Hamilton asylum, having been sent there on account of the sudden death of the Assistant Superintendent (Dr. Montgomery), the Superintendent being ill at the same time. Dr. Beemer having recovered his health has resumed his old time efficiency. He did, I believe, excellent service at Hamilton asylum during the three months he was there, and he will long remain, I hope, the valuable officer that he has been in past years. Thomas Short, who had been bursar at this asylum from 1st April, '78, died here 5th July last, and Dr. C. A. Sippi was appointed to succeed him 8th September. We have the same matron, farmer, gardener, engineer, carpenter, assistant carpenter, painter, tailor, plasterer, butcher, baker, and the same five chief attendants as a year ago. Most of these officers have been at the asylum a good many years; several of them, as the matron, engineer, baker, tailor and one of the chief attendants ever since the asylum was opened in the year 1870. Of all these men and women, without exception, I can report that they are good officers and have each one done his or her work in a satisfactory manner. Among the attendants there have been about the usual number of changes and about the usual proportion of satisfaction and dissatisfaction. As pointed out in my last year's report, and as often expressed in conversation with yourself, this part of the service ought to be placed on a new and higher footing, but this is impossible without some change being made in the manner of taking on attendants and greater inducements being held out to them to enter and remain in the service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. M. BUCKE,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the year ending 30th September, 1887.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1887.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1886	.....	.....	.....	458	451	909
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	24	5	29			
" Medical Certificate	27	18	45			
				51	23	74
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	509	474	983
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	16	7	23			
" improved	5	1	6			
" unimproved	3	2	5			
Total number of discharges during year	24	10	34			
Died	21	8	29			
Eloped	3	.....	3			
Transferred	.....	.....	.....			
				48	18	66
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1887	.....	.....	.....	461	456	917
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	1460	1290	2750
" discharged	535	510	1045			
" died	385	270	655			
" eloped	44	7	51			
" transferred	35	47	82			
				999	834	1833
" remaining, 30th September, 1887	.....	.....	.....	461	456	917
No. applications on file 30th September, exclusive of warrants, 1887	5	55	60			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1886, to 30th September, 1887.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 7th of Sept., 1887)	464	457	921
" " " " (on the 9th of Oct., 1886)	456	452	908
Minimum " " " (on the 19th of Oct., 1886)	454	454	908
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	167929.20	165892.56	333821.70
Daily average population	460.08	454.50	914.58

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	20	13	33	585	742	1327
Widowed	3		3	41	63	104
Single	28	10	38	827	484	1311
Not reported				7	1	8
Total	51	23	74	1460	1290	2750
Religion.						
Presbyterians	12	8	20	311	286	597
Episcopalians	14	4	18	313	242	555
Methodists	10	9	19	293	289	582
Baptists	8		8	106	102	208
Congregationalists				17	7	24
Roman Catholics	6	2	8	236	246	482
Mennonites				4		4
Quakers				8	2	10
Infidels				24	8	32
Other denominations				60	54	114
Not reported	1		1	88	54	142
Total	51	23	74	1460	1290	2750
Nationalities.						
English	9	4	13	226	157	383
Irish	5	2	7	235	280	515
Scotch	4	1	5	153	133	286
Canadian	31	16	47	686	604	1290
United States	2		2	68	38	106
Other Countries				36	42	78
Unknown				56	36	92
Total	51	23	74	1460	1290	2750

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				5	2	7
Brant				38	33	71
Bruce	7	1	8	89	63	152
Carleton				4	7	11
Elgin	2		2	82	89	171
Essex		2	2	66	62	128
Frontenac				5	7	12
Grey				10	12	22
Haldimand				22	23	45
Halton				10	7	17
Hastings				5	8	13
Huron	8	5	13	115	116	231
Kent	3	5	8	77	102	179
Lambton	2	2	4	144	97	241
Lanark				3	3	6
Leeds and Grenville					5	5
Lennox and Addington				3	1	4
Lincoln				10	6	16
Middlesex	12	7	19	313	263	576
Norfolk	1		1	30	34	64
Northumberland and Durham				14	10	24
Ontario				6	13	19
Oxford	10	1	11	128	84	212
Peel				4	5	9
Perth	6		6	98	73	171
Peterborough				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell				2	3	5
Prince Edward				1	1	2
Simcoe				13	21	34
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				5	5	10
Thunder Bay District				2		2
Victoria				12	14	26
Waterloo				33	23	56
Welland				8	6	14
Wellington				20	15	35
Wentworth				11	17	28
York				46	45	91
Not classed				25	10	35
Total admissions	51	23	74	1,460	1,290	2,750

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				5		5
Brant				20	11	31
Bruce	4		4	38	21	59
Carleton					2	2
Elgin	1		1	26	11	37
Essex				37	20	57
Frontenac					1	1
Grey				9	7	16
Haldimand				10	3	13
Halton	5		5	7	3	10
Hastings		1	1	2	5	7
Huron	1	1	2	53	32	85
Kent				27	12	39
Lambton				82	30	112
Lanark					1	1
Lennox and Addington				1		1
Lincoln				8	1	9
Middlesex	2	3	5	79	55	134
Norfolk				21	11	32
Northumberland and Durham				4	2	6
Ontario				1	5	6
Oxford	8		8	62	19	81
Peel				3	4	7
Perth	3		3	42	13	55
Peterborough				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell				1	1	2
Prince Edward					1	1
Simcoe				5	8	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				1		1
Thunder Bay District				1		1
Victoria				9	9	18
Waterloo				17	8	25
Welland				3	4	7
Wellington				13	11	24
Wentworth				6	9	15
York				28	24	52
Total admissions	24	5	29	622	349	971

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	J. P. B	M.....	April 26th, 1886....	October 4th, 1886....	Removed.
2	J. N.....	M.....	January 15th, 1886.. .	November 6th, "	Improved.
3	D. M	M.....	December 29th. 1885....	" 14th, "	Removed.
4	W. C	M.....	March 4th, 1886....	" 17th, "	Improved.
5	C. E. W ...	F	May 26th, 1886....	December 8th, "	Removed.
6	T. W	M.....	April 3rd, 1884....	" 15th, "	"
7	M. R	F	November 13th, 1885....	" 16th, "	Unimproved.
8	B. K.....	F	August 14th, 1874....	January 5th, 1887....	"
9	W. G	M.....	September 4th, 1886....	" 28th, "	Removed.
10	I. S.....	F	February 9th, 1885....	February 11th, "	"
11	D. C	M.....	October 22nd, 1885....	" 12th, "	"
12	J. McG	M.....	September 4th, 1885....	" 12th, "	Improved.
13	J. S.	M. ...	February 13th, 1885....	" 14th, "	Removed.
14	E. C	F	August 4th, 1886....	" 18th, "	"
15	C. J	M.....	July 18th, 1884....	March 14th, "	"
16	T. C. S	M.....	May 17th, 1885.. .	" 19th, "	"
17	A. O. G	M.....	May 25th, 1886....	April 6th, "	"
18	B. J. N	M.....	July 31st, 1886....	" 8th, "	"
19	A. McK	M.....	June 9th 1886....	May 10th, "	Improved.
20	E. P	F.. ..	July 26th, 1886....	" 13th, "	Removed.
21	W. G	M.....	January 13th, 1886 ...	June 9th, "	"
22	D. M. I	M.....	March 26th. 1887....	" 9th, "	"
23	J. D. M.....	M.....	November 5th, 1886....	" 30th, "	Improved.
24	E. C	M.....	November 27th, 1886....	July 6th, "	Removed.
25	A. G.....	M.....	April 14th, 1887....	" 12th, "	"
26	E. H.....	F	October 19th, 1886....	" 12th, "	"
27	M. A. L.....	M.....	December 20th, 1886....	" 18th, "	"
28	A. W	M. .	February 9th, 1887....	" 19th, "	Unimproved.
29	D. L.....	M.....	May 31st, 1884....	August 26th, "	"
30	A. S	M.....	July 10th, 1879....	" 30th, "	"
31	J. P..	F	April 26th, 1887....	September 1st, "	Improved.
32	M. I. R	F	March 17th, 1887....	" 5th, "	Removed.
33	H. J. M.....	F	January 5th, 1887....	" 10th, "	"
34	M. R.....	M.....	January 8th, 1886....	" 21st, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1887.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years	Months	Days	
1	T. Y.....	M ...	36	October 9, 1886.	2	5	8	G. Paresis.
2	J. McN ...	M.....	34	" 9, " .	.....	11	8	Apoplexy.
3	T. L.....	M.....	50	" 11, " .	.....	.....	5	Exh. of Acute Mal.
4	J. B.....	M.....	55	" 14, " .	2	6	11	G. Paresis.
5	C. C... ..	M.....	81	November 15, " .	14	5	22	Old Age.
6	D. B.....	M.....	56	January 5, 1887.	.....	11	6	Pneumonia.
7	J. R.....	M.....	59	February 1, " .	.....	2	21	Inanition.
8	A. S.....	M.....	52	" 7, " .	4	5	8	Paralysis.
9	S. N.....	F.....	69	" 12, " .	3	6	19	Fracture of Base of Skull.
10	D. McD. G.	M.....	67	" 19, "	9	8	6	Marasmus.
11	M. McK ..	F.....	86	March 20, " .	15	8	22	Old Age.
12	J. F.....	F.....	65	" 22, " .	.....	2	19	Heart Desease.
13	J. A. M...	F.....	?	April 17, " .	12	11	21	Marasmus.
14	A. McL...	M.....	47	" 22, " .	1	8	16	Marasmus.
15	M. H	M.....	67	June 6, " .	5	1	1	Exhaustion of Mania.
16	N. McV ..	M.....	41	" 6, " .	1	1	3	Lat. Phthisis.
17	M. P.....	F.....	?	" 10, " .	6	4	21	Phthisis.
18	T. A.....	M.....	75	" 14, " .	16	6	27	Senile Decay.
19	M. J. G ...	F.....	52	" 16, " .	5	8	21	Jaundice.
20	D. J	M.....	33	July 1, " .	2	1	19	G. Paresis.
21	J. P	M.....	51	" 1, " .	.....	2	1	Marasmus.
22	W. N	M.....	?	" 16, " .	5	10	.....	Epilepsy.
23	E. B	M.....	46	" 17, " .	.....	2	14	Hanged himself.
24	G. A.....	M.....	71	" 29, " .	7	8	21	Diarrhœa.
25	M. M	F.....	53	August 29, " .	3	1	5	Phthisis.
26	B. V.....	M... .	?	September 9, " .	9	2	6	Diarrhœa.
27	M. E. R ..	F.....	?	" 12, " .	8	11	9	Phthisis.
28	W. H.....	M.....	51	" 15, " .	5	11	2	Pneumonia.
29	H. T.. ...	M.....	38	" 16, " .	1	6	7	Epilepsy,

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				5		5	5
Book-keepers	1		1	2		2	3
Bakers				4		4	4
Bricklayers				2		2	2
Butchers				8		8	8
Blacksmiths	1		1	18		18	19
Brass-finishers				2		2	2
Brewers				2		2	2
Barbers				3		3	3
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Commercial Travellers	1		1	1		1	2
Cabinet-makers	1		1	7		7	8
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers				10		10	10
Carpenters	2		2	43		43	45
Clerks	1		1	28		28	29
Clergymen				1		1	1
Carriage-makers				1		1	1
Custom-house Officers				1		1	1
Civil Servants				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		4	4	174	4	178	182
Dressmakers					11	11	11
Druggists				1		1	1
Engineers	2		2	6		6	8
Farmers	23		23	511	9	520	543
Fishermen				2	1	3	3
Founders				1		1	1
Ferrymen				2		2	2
Furriers					1	1	1
Gardeners				9		9	9
Gentlemen	1		1	1		1	2
Hucksters					1	1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers				1		1	1
Harness-makers				2		2	2
Housekeepers		1	1		771	771	772
Hackdrivers				1		1	1
Jewellers				4		4	4
Labourers	10		10	373		373	383
Laundresses					2	2	2
Ladies					10	10	10
Lawyers				1		1	1
Lumbermen				1		1	1
Milliners					11	11	11
Masons	1		1	7		7	8
Machinists				8		8	8

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				9		9	9
Moulders				8		8	8
Merchants				25		25	25
Music-teachers				1	1	2	2
Marble-cutters				1		1	1
No occupation	1	2	3	4	9	13	16
Nurses					1	1	1
Not stated	1	4	5	1	9	10	15
Organ-builders				2		2	2
Plasterers				3		3	3
Pensioners				4		4	4
Photographers				4		4	4
Prostitutes					6	6	6
Painters				16		16	16
Printers	1		1	8		8	9
Peddlers				3	1	4	4
Physicians				6		6	6
Sailors				6		6	6
Students				19		19	19
Spinners					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers				1		1	1
Stone-cutters				4		4	4
Showmen				2		2	2
Saddlers				4		4	4
Shoemakers	3		3	20		20	23
Seamstresses					11	11	11
Slaters				1		1	1
Soldiers				2		2	2
Surveyors				2		2	2
Ship-builders				2		2	2
Teachers	1		1	16	10	26	27
Tinsmiths				6		6	6
Tavern keepers				7	1	8	8
Tailors		2	2	19	5	24	26
Tanners				4		4	4
Toll-gate keepers				1	1	2	2
Watchmakers				6		6	6
Wood-workers				1		1	1
Weavers					2	2	2
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers				5		5	5
Wives		10	10				10
Unknown or other employments				104	216	320	320
Total	51	23	74	1409	1267	2676	2750

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1887.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				2	2	4
Religious excitement				2		2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				4		4
Love affairs, including seduction				1	1	2
Mental anxiety, "worry"				2	1	3
Fright and nervous shocks				1		1
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink				4		4
Self-abuse, sexual				5		5
Sunstroke				2		2
Accident or injury	1		1			
Pregnancy					1	1
Puerperal					2	2
Puberty and change of life					2	2
Uterine disorders		2	2		1	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy	1		1	2	1	3
Other forms of brain disease				1		1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age				2	1	3
Fevers				2		2
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	12	3	15			
With other combined cause not ascertained	7	7	14			
Unknown	30	11	41	21	11	32
Total	51	23	74	51	23	74

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
831	F.	B. K.	October 1st, 1886	3 months	Discharged.
2632	M.	A. O. G.	" 4th, "	6 "	"
2668	F.	M. R.	" 30th, "	2 "	Returned.
2656	M.	D. M.	November 13th, "	2 "	"
2651	F.	E. C.	" 16th, "	3 "	Discharged.
2600	M.	W. G.	" 30th, "	6 "	"
2664	M.	W. G.	December 16th, "	3 "	"
2485	F.	J. S.	" 29th, "	3 "	"
2636	M.	A. McK.	January 3rd, 1887	6 "	"
2680	F.	E. H.	" 10th, "	6 "	"
2650	M.	B. J. N.	" 31st, "	3 "	"
2407	M.	D. L.	February 26th, "	6 "	"
2647	F.	E. P.	March 9th, "	2 "	"
2598	M.	M. R.	" 21st, "	6 "	"
2627	M.	D. R.	April 9th, "	6 "	Still out.
2694	M.	M. A'L.	" 16th, "	3 "	Discharged.
2700	M.	A. W.	" 19th, "	3 "	"
2656	M.	M. D.	" 25th, "	6 "	Still out.
2654	M.	E. H.	" 26th, "	6 "	"
2707	M.	D. McI.	May 5th, "	2 "	Discharged.
1577	M.	A. S.	" 20th, "	3 "	"
2019	M.	J. J.	" 26th, "	6 "	Still out.
2663	M.	A. McA.	" 27th, "	6 "	Returned.
2642	F.	S. C.	June 4th, "	6 "	Still out.
2690	M.	E. C.	" 6th, "	1 "	Discharged.
2597	M.	J. McL. S.	" 8th, "	6 "	Still out.
2696	F.	H. M.	" 10th, "	3 "	Discharged.
2450	F.	M. A. R.	" 15th, "	6 "	Still out.
2708	M.	A. G.	" 17th, "	1 "	Discharged.
2570	F.	J. S.	July 5th, "	3 "	Still out.
2725	M.	J. C.	" 22nd, "	3 "	"
2684	M.	J. T.	" 22nd, "	3 "	"
2698	M.	R. H.	" 26th, "	3 "	"
2705	F.	M. I. R.	August 5th, "	1 "	Discharged.
2683	M.	J. C.	" 16th, "	6 "	Still out.
2579	F.	F. B.	" 16th, "	6 "	"
2549	F.	C. E. C.	" 20th, "	6 "	"
2672	M.	J. R.	" 29th, "	3 "	"
2732	F.	E. S.	September 8th, "	3 "	"
1040	F.	J. U.	" 13th, "	2 "	"
2665	F.	M. A. O'C.	" 27th, "	6 "	"
2692	F.	S. H.	" 29th, "	3 "	"
2484	M.	J. T.	" 30th, "	1 "	"

Summary of Probational Discharges.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				26	17	43
Discharged, recovered	9	6	15			
" improved	1		1			
" unimproved	3	1	4			
Died before expiration of leave						
Returned to Asylum	2	1	3			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1887	11	9	20	26	17	43

TABLE No. 10.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	18	9			
From 1 to 2 months	6	4			
" 2 " 3 "	3	8	2		
" 3 " 4 "	6	12			
" 4 " 5 "	2	4	1	1	
" 5 " 6 "	2	2	1		1
" 6 " 7 "	2	3	4		
" 7 " 8 "	2	3	1	1	
" 8 " 9 "	1	2	3	1	
" 9 " 10 "	1	3	1	1	
" 10 " 11 "	1	2	2		
" 11 " 12 "	1	7		1	
" 12 " 18 "	5	39	2		
18 months to 2 years	3	25	2	1	
" 2 to 3 years	5	47	4		1
" 3 " 4 "	6	42			1
" 4 " 5 "	1	49			
" 5 " 6 "	2	72			
" 6 " 7 "	1	50			
" 7 " 8 "	1	54			
" 8 " 9 "		45			1
" 9 " 10 "		67			
" 10 " 15 "	3	141			1
" 15 " 20 "	2	48			
" 20 years and upwards		179			
Totals	74	917	23	6	5

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Daily average number of patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	8	2,530		2,530
Tailor's shop	1	304		304
Shoe shop	2	610		610
Engineer's shop	3	987		987
Mason work	3	1,029		1,029
Wood yard and coal shed	7	2,305		2,305
Bakery	3	1,028		1,028
Laundry	16	2,116	3,148	5,264
Dairy	2	365	343	708
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	4	1,202		1,202
Painting	6	1,838		1,838
Farm	33	10,599		10,599
Garden	24	7,263		7,263
Stable	6	1,926		1,926
Kitchen	28	2,535	6,375	8,910
Dining rooms	33	3,073	7,301	10,374
Sewing rooms	91		28,561	28,561
Knitting	163	676	50,558	51,234
Mending	11		3,415	3,415
Halls	206	41,561	22,970	64,531
Storeroom	2	608		608
General	174	49,161	5,496	54,657
Total daily average number of patients who worked.	826			
Total number of patients who worked	947			
Total		131,716	128,167	259,883

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1887, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District	1	2	3
Brant	8	10	18
Bruce	36	28	64
Carleton	2	3	5
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....
Dundas	1	.....	1
Durham	3	4	7
Elgin	26	30	56
Essex	21	30	51
Frontenac	3	2	5
Glengarry	.....	.....	.....
Grenville	.....	2	2
Grey	4	7	11
Haldimand	4	5	9
Halton	4	3	7
Hastings	4	6	10
Huron	41	32	73
Kent	26	27	53
Lambton	54	39	93
Lanark	3	2	5
Leeds	.....	2	2
Lennox and Addington	2	.....	2
Lincoln	4	3	7
Middlesex	84	83	167
Norfolk	5	12	17
Northumberland	2	1	3
Ontario	2	5	7
Oxford	37	28	65
Peel	2	4	6
Perth	32	21	53
Peterborough	.....	4	4
Prescott	.....	1	1
Rainy River District	1	.....	1
Simcoe	2	7	9
Stormont	2	3	5
Victoria	3	2	5
Waterloo	8	11	19
Welland	1	3	4
Wellington	4	5	9
Wentworth	2	8	10
York	17	15	32
Not classed, unknown, etc	10	6	16
Total	461	456	917

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing number of patients transferred from London to other Asylums during the official year ending September 30th, 1887.

No.	Initials.	County whence.	How admitted.	Date of transfer.	Where transferred to.

TABLE No. 14.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total admissions during the year	51	23	74
Number of such admitted for 1st time to asylum	45	19	64
" re-admissions during the year	6	4	10
	51	23	74
No. 2.			
Total admissions during past 5 years, viz.: from October 1st, 1882, to September 30th, 1887	346	239	585
Number of such patients admitted to Asylum once	283	192	475
" " " twice	43	36	79
" " " 3 times	13	5	18
" " " 4 times	2	1	3
" " " 5 times	2	1	3
" " " 6 times and over	3	4	7
	346	239	585
No. 3.			
Total number of patients discharred recovered during year	16	7	23
Number of such discharged recovered, 1st time	14	5	19
" " " 2nd time	2	2	4
" " " 3rd time and over	.....	.....	.....
	16	7	23
No. 4.			
Total number of patients discharged recovered during past 5 years, viz.: from October 1st, 1882, to September 30th, 1887	148	153	301
Number of such re-admitted to Asylum once	19	16	35
" " " twice	3	2	5
" " " 3 times	.....	.....	.....
" " " 4 times	.....	.....	.....
" " " 5 times	.....	.....	.....
" " " 6 times and over	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 15.

Showing applications for admissions to Asylum for Insane, London, (exclusive of warrant cases,) with manner of disposal thereof, for official year ending 30th September, 1887.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total applications less warrants				56	79	135
Vacancies awarded to patients admitted	55	14	39			
Vacancies awarded but patients not sent in	8	5	13			
Applications not awarded	23	60	83			
				56	79	135

Of vacanies awarded, but patients not sent in, 6 recovered at home; 2 were sent to gaol; 1 sent to other asylum; 2 friends concluded to keep at home; 2 still on file to come in.

Of applications not awarded, 2 were not suitable cases; 2 recovered at home; 9 were sent to gaol; 4 died at home; 31 not returned; 4 returned unfilled; 30 still on file; 1 sent to other asylum.

TABLE No. 16.

Showing the number of times admitted of those received into Asylum for Insane, London, during the official year ending Sept. 30th, 1887, by certificate.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total admissions for year				27	18	45
Admitted for 1st time	24	16	40			
" 2nd "	2	2	4			
" 3rd "	1		1			
" 4th "						
" 5th "						
" 6th "						
" more than 6 times						
	27	18	45	27	18	45

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the number times admitted of those received into Asylum for Insane, London, during the official year ending Sept. 30th, 1887, by warrant.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total admissions for year				24	5	29
Admitted for 1st time	21	3	24			
" 2nd "	2	2	4			
" 3rd "	1		1			
" 4th "						
" 5th "						
" 6th "						
" more than 6 times						
	24	5	29	24	5	29

TABLE No. 18.

Disposition of patients, on Sept. 30th, 1887, transferred from Malden to London Asylum.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number transferred from Malden				120	124	244
Died	50	39	89			
Discharged	7	10	17			
Eloped	3		3			
Transferred to Orillia	1	1	2			
" Hamilton	5	11	16			
In residence September 30th, 1887	54	63	117			
	120	124	244	120	124	244

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing number of Elopements from London Asylum for the year ending 30th September, 1887.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Date of Elopement.	Warrant.	Remarks.
1	C. W.	M.	October 10, 1886	W.	Written off, eloped Dec. 31, 1886.
2	A. McA.	M.	" 23, "		Came back, Oct. 24, 1886.
3	J. M.	M.	November 11, "	W.	Brought back, Nov. 11, 1886.
4	E. Z.	M.	" 23, "		" " 25, "
5	J. D. M.	M.	December 31, "		" Dec. 31, "
6	A. W.	M.	February 15, 1887		" Feb. 15, 1887.
7	G. S.	M.	March 14, "		" March 15, 1887.
8	D. R.	M.	" 24, "		Allowed on probation, April 9, '87.
9	J. P.	M.	April 12, "	W.	Brought back, April 20, 1887.
10	C. B.	M.	" 15, "		Came back, April 15, 1887.
11	A. B.	M.	May 29, "		Brought back, June 11, 1887.
12	J. McA.	M.	" 29, "	W.	" May 30, "
13	J. K.	M.	" 29, "		" " 30, "
14	G. H.	M.	June 8, "		" June 9, "
15	A. A.	M.	" 11, "	W.	Came back, " 14, "
16	J. M.	M.	" 25, "	W.	" " 26, "
17	J. W. C.	M.	" 28, "	W.	Brought back, July 12, "
18	J. D. A.	M.	July 2, "	W.	" 3, "
19	J. W. C.	M.	" 30, "	W.	Written off, eloped Sept. 28, 1887.
20	A. A.	M.	August 12, "	W.	Brought back, Aug. 16, 1887.
21	J. F.	M.	" 16, "		Written off, eloped Sept. 28, 1887.
22	E. K.	F.	September 25, "		Brought back, Sept. 26, 1887.

TABLE No. 20.

Amount of work done in Shoemakers' Shop during the year ending 30th September, 1887.

	Pairs.	Repairs.	
Slippers, canvas	273	Soles	165
" cloth	2	Heels	181
" carpet	1	Patches	323
" leather	17	Seams	349
Brogans	1		
Boots, women's	1	Total	1018
" cloth	3		
Total	298		

TABLE No. 21.

Amount of Knitting done in Wards during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1887.

Stockings	1237 Pairs.
" re-footed	319 "
Socks	1992 "
" re-footed	262 "
Mitts	348 "
Cuffs	16 "
Total	4174 Pairs.

TABLE No. 22.

Number of articles made and repaired in Tailors' Shop during the year ending 30th September, 1887.

——	Made.	Repaired.	——	No. Cut.
Coats	5	96	Coats	478
" uniform	38	12	Pants	720
Pants	7	181	Vests	357
" uniform	48	7	Blouses	196
Vests	2	66	" pants	97
Blouses	.....	402	Overalls	2
" pants	.....	98		
Breeches	1	1	Total	1850
Canvas suits	.....	4		
Total	101	867		

TABLE No. 23.

Number of articles made and repaired in the Wards, during the year ending 30th September, 1887.

——	Made.	Repaired.	——	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	1163	5282	Socks (marked) pairs of	.....	295
" uniforms	44	16	Mitts (faced) "	.....	32
Aprons	1473	3331	Towels	1369	.....
" uniforms	146	12	Mattresses	164	.....
Chemises	779	3575	" (teazed)	.....	309
" flannel	54	206	Quilts (hemmed)	130	1480
Drawers	712	2222	" canvas	19	.....
Skirts	516	3450	Sheets	1547	1464
Nightdresses	353	1350	Pillowslips	1168	787
Neckties	422	.....	Bolsterslips	6	.....
Sunbonnets	27	.....	Pillows	32	.....
Caps, women's	78	27	Blankets	.....	1430
" men's	296	27	Ticks	566	5171
Guernseys	.....	60	Clothes bags	32	.....
Shirts	820	2666	Table cloths	147	.....
" flannel	107	312	Table napkins	80	.....
Pants	720	1056	Pudding cloths	23	.....
Coats	478	909	Tray cloths	6	.....
Vests	357	650	Crumb cloths	2	.....
Blouses	196	106	Laundry wraps	47	.....
" pants	97	149	Baskets	179	.....
Overalls	3	.....			
Stockings (pairs of)	.....	3608			
Socks, "	.....	1687	Total	20331	41696

TABLE No. 24.

Number of articles made and repaired in the Sewing Room during the year ending September 30th, 1887.

——	Made.	Repaired.	——	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	84		Boots, cloth, pair of	3	
" Uniform	45	3	Socks, "		2774
Aprons	8		Ticks	184	135
" Uniform	4		" Pillow	42	
Collars	80		Cloaks	3	
Chemises	5		Mattresses	104	
" Flannel	12		Pillows, Feathers	1	
Drawers	7	84	" Hair	15	
Night-dresses	6		" Slips	6	
Skirts	6		Sheets		201
Waists	3		Quilts		17
Hoods	24		Blankets		4
Bonnets	1		Blinds	55	
Sunbonnets	13		Bags	6	
Caps, Women's	6		Crumb Cloths	3	
" Men's	1		Flag		1
Jackets	2		Table Cloths	2	
Shrouds	32		Tea Strainers	6	
Guernseys		3	Buffalo robes, lined and repaired		15
Shirts	6	517	Horse Blanket, "		1
" Flannel		78	Library Books covered		99
Carpets	5	2			
Slippers, cloth, pair of	94		Total	1134	3934
" uppers, "	260				

TABLE No. 25.

Number of articles passing through the Laundry during the year ending September 30th, 1887.

——	No.	——	No.
Dresses	15394	Blouses, Pants	308
Skirts	8422	Blankets	15585
Chemises	36682	Sheets	94967
" Flannel	1792	Quilts	11271
Drawers	18143	" Canvas	182
Night Dresses	12113	Pillow Slips	60899
Waists	2368	Bolster Slips	270
Caps	931	Bed Ticks	12966
Collars	12854	Towels	54086
Cuffs, pairs of	1489	Table Cloths	1299
Neckties	1535	Table Napkins	6009
Shawls	33	Blinds and Curtains	160
Stockings	22203	Overalls	18
Socks	21876	Pudding Cloths	1464
Handkerchiefs	10616	Bureau Covers	771
Bibs, etc	2721	Crumb Cloths	75
Aprons	31570	Pillow Shams	80
Pinafores	942	Carriage Covers	36
Shirts	26557	Clothes Bags	183
" Flannel	4726	Bonnets	16
Guernseys	3045	Pillow Ticks	24
Pants	1647	Carpets	2
Coats	1859		
Vests	816	Total	498723
Blouses	718		

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, October 1st, 1887.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :

SIR,—In accordance with the statutory requirement, I have the honour to submit the Thirty-Second Annual Report of this Asylum (the tenth since it became a Provincial Institution) for the year ending September 30th, 1887.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There were in residence on October 1st, 1886	321	350	671
Admitted during the year	57	46	103
Total number under treatment during the year	378	396	774
Discharged during the year, recovered	24	15	39
" " improved	5	5	10
" " unimproved	4	4	8
Died during the year	20	16	36
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1887	325	256	681
Average daily population	324.37	351.88	676.25
Average yearly cost per capita			$117 54
Average weekly cost per capita			$2 26

Admissions.

During the year, room has been found for the majority of the applicants for admission, and it is gratifying to note that the people of this district are gradually being educated to a knowledge of the fact that it is not necessary, as a general rule, to commit insane persons to the gaol. Last year, of 126 admissions, no less than 90 came from the gaols. This year, of 103 admissions, but 53 were warrant cases. This is certainly an improvement, but the proportion is still too large. Some months since, a circular letter was sent to the physicians residing in the district allotted to Kingston Asylum asking them to make direct application to the Asylum authorities in urgent cases of insanity ; and the result has been that many patients who would, under ordinary circumstances, have been committed to gaol have been sent at once to the Asylum. As has been the case for many years past, the admissions were made up, to a great extent, of persons suffering from chronic insanity.

Discharges.

The discharges were up to the average, and amounted to 55·33 per cent. of the admissions. The recoveries amounted to 37·86 per cent. of the admissions.

Deaths.

The percentage of deaths was slightly higher than usual, being 4·65 per cent. of the total number under treatment. One patient succeeded in committing suicide. The

details of the unfortunate occurrence were as follows :—On July 4th, 1887, John Garrey, a patient suffering from chronic mania, went, with several of his companions, to attend mass in the Catholic Chapel. Suddenly he ran to a window and, before an attendant could reach him, jumped out. It was some distance to the ground, and the patient was killed. Garrey was transferred from Toronto Asylum a year and a half ago as a cottage patient, and for some time after his admission was an inmate of Regiopolis Branch, but eventually attempted to elope and was removed to Rockwood. While here, he received a certain amount of liberty and worked on the farm regularly, giving no trouble to any one. He was at one time placed in No. 9 ward, which is practically an open door ward, but while there was supposed to have fallen over a bannister. This occurrence was, at the time, regarded as an accident; but since, it is thought that the patient had a morbid desire to jump from high places, and in yielding to this desire met his death. The man was not regarded as suicidal by any one. The Coroner was notified at once of the occurrence, and came out to the Asylum immediately. After making full enquiry into the circumstances he refused to hold an inquest, being satisfied that the accident could not have been anticipated.

Dormitories for the Suicidal.

In the early part of the official year our anxieties were greatly increased by the fact that a large number of suicidal patients had been admitted. Although nearly all of these patients slept in dormitories, still there was always a feeling that it was impossible to be absolutely certain of their safety. In order to reduce the danger to a minimum, the most determined of the suicidal women were removed to two dormitories connecting with each other, and a trustworthy chronic patient was detailed to watch her companion. This patient is placed on almost the same footing as the night watch, but is not given a key. The ordinary night watches visit the dormitories as usual, and the system has given such satisfaction that it has been extended, and the same form of supervision is now employed with the suicidal men.

Infirmary.

It has always been a source of regret that patients who were ill had to be cared for in the general wards, where they were compelled to listen to much noise and suffer from constant irritation. The ordinary attendant is not qualified to act in the capacity of nurse for the sick, and although the attendants do their best to care for patients who are ill, yet good intentions will never take the place of skill. This year it has been found possible to utilize a portion of the south cottage as an infirmary; ten beds have been set aside for the sick, and a trained nurse will take charge of the new ward. As everything possible has been done to make the infirmary home-like and cheerful, it is expected that the sick ones will fare much better than they have done in the past.

Health of Patients, etc.

On the whole, the health of the patients has been good, and since the radical changes were made in the system of ventilation and arrangement of water-closets, typhoid fever has almost disappeared. Malarial troubles are common, but doubtless this is owing to the fact that the Asylum is in proximity to Cataraqui marsh. Goitre is a common disease in all of the wards, and between two and three hundred of the patients suffer from this affection. The origin of the trouble is as yet a mystery.

Occupation.

A great deal of attention has been given to the subject of occupation, and on the whole, the results have been satisfactory. In addition to the brush and broom industries, it is proposed to add mat making, which is quite as simple work as brush-making.

The endeavor has been to find employment not irksome to the patients, and it has been found possible to get a large proportion to labour for a reasonable period each day,

without feeling that they were required to do an unjust amount of work. It is possible to carry the occupation "mania" to such an extent that the patients become little better than slaves.

Lectures to Attendants.

During the winter, Dr. Millman, Assistant Medical Superintendent, delivered a series of lectures to the female attendants, on the subject of the "care of the insane." The lectures were short, practical and within the range of all. It is almost unnecessary to state that the employees derived practical benefit from the instruction given. This season it is proposed to go into the subject more thoroughly.

Amusements.

Amusements are of recognized importance in the treatment of insanity, and it has been found possible to furnish a great variety during the past year. Several travelling companies, notably Wardworth's Comedy Co., Day's Dramatic Co., The Alpine Choir and Jubilee Singers gave excellent performances, and the citizens of Kingston were ever ready to furnish entertainments. Some of the programmes given by troupes from the city were most elaborate and successful. Our own minstrel troupe is one of the most flourishing departments of the Asylum, and the performances given last winter were of a high order of merit. Weekly dances, frequent outings on the lake in the steam yacht "St. Julian," baseball, a visit to the circus, a visit to the Midland Fair, magic lantern exhibitions, etc., went to complete the list of amusements for the year.

Catholic Chapel.

On May 23rd, a small chapel was opened for the use of the patients belonging to the Roman Catholic church.

Farm, Garden, etc.

This has not been a favourable year for farming operations, and as a result of the severe drouth the potato crop has fallen below the average. The Newcourt property, which was purchased a short time since, will add greatly to our resources. This addition comprises forty-four acres of fair land, and in a year or so can be put in good condition, although at present the soil is run down for want of proper attention.

Requirements.

If possible, it would be advisable to place a complete local system of telephones throughout the wards, cottages, stables, etc.

Two of the ceilings in the wards of the main building should be replastered.

The propagating house in the garden is too small and should be added to. If material were supplied we could erect a new building; the chief item of expense would be the heating apparatus.

The north cottage is at present heated by means of a large wood stove. This method is expensive and unsatisfactory, and it would be advisable to introduce a system of hot water heating.

The heating apparatus in the Medical Superintendent's house is worn out and will soon be unsafe. The system of steam heating adopted is obsolete and expensive. Hot water would be much more economical and satisfactory.

Two rooms in each ward of the main building should be specially heated. Some of the violent patients will not keep themselves covered at nights, and it is impossible to make them comfortable in the ordinary bed-rooms. The danger from exposure to cold is great and the necessity for the rooms is apparent.

Two new conveyances—a democrat waggon and a buggy—are absolute necessities.

An extra housemaid should be added to the staff. The attendants' dining rooms are looked after by patients, and at times there is dissatisfaction regarding supervision. The

housemaid could devote the time she is not employed in the dining rooms to the kitchen, where more assistance is at present required.

Another male attendant should be placed on the staff. This addition would enable us to have more patients at work on the farm.

Thanks.

Thanks are due the city clergymen who have conducted Divine Service with the greatest regularity. Thanks are also due the editors who furnished copies of their newspapers, the directors of the Midland Fair for courtesies extended to the patients, and to members of the different choirs and dramatic troupes before referred to.

Officers, Employees, etc.

The year has been a satisfactory one, and the officers and employees as a whole, have been zealous and intelligent in carrying on the work of the institution.

In November, Dr. Fairchild, of London Asylum, was temporarily added to our staff, and remained here until the middle of December. In May, Dr. Simpson, Second Assistant, was temporarily removed to London Asylum, and Mr. C. M. Nelles, of Brantford, sent here as Clinical Assistant.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. K. CLARKE,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending 30th September, 1887.

TABLE No. 1

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1887.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1886	.....	.....	.....	321	350	671
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	33	20	53			
" Medical Certificate	24	26	50	57	46	103
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	378	396	774
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	24	15	39			
" improved	5	5	10			
" unimproved	4	4	8			
Total number of discharges during year	33	24	57			
Died	20	16	36			
Transferred	.....	.....	.....	53	40	93
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1887	.....	.....	.....	325	356	681
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	1172	911	2083
" discharged	436	299	735			
" died	314	208	522			
" eloped	14	.....	14			
" transferred	83	48	131	847	555	1402
" remaining, 30th September, 1887	.....	.....	.....	325	356	681
No. applications on file, 30th September, 1887	4	4	8			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1886, to 30th September, 1887.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 23rd of August)	330	360	690
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 20th of October)	316	347	663
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	118396	128435	246831
Daily average population	324.37	351.88	676.25

——	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	28	22	50	456	474	930
Widowed						
Single	29	24	53	716	437	1153
Total	57	46	103	1172	911	2083
Religion.						
Presbyterians	11	6	17	188	148	336
Episcopalians	8	8	16	273	171	444
Methodists	11	14	25	189	167	356
Baptists	3	.....	3	20	24	44
Congregationalists	1	.....	1	1	2	3
Roman Catholics	12	16	28	364	319	683
Other denominations	8	1	9	116	65	181
Not reported	3	1	4	21	15	36
Total	57	46	103	1172	911	2083
Nationalities.						
English	5	4	9	112	50	162
Irish	5	2	7	232	211	443
Scotch	2	3	5	55	62	117
Canadian	41	36	77	646	497	1143
United States	.....	.....	.....	12	7	19
Other Countries	1	.....	1	45	17	62
Unknown	3	1	4	70	67	137
Total	57	46	103	1172	911	2083

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1	2	3
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	6	9
Carleton	9	6	15	117	106	223
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	6	8	14	159	139	298
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	7	13
Halton				3	1	4
Hastings	5	5	10	53	47	100
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	6	4	10	80	69	149
Leeds and Grenville	8	6	14	85	65	150
Lennox and Addington	3	2	5	63	46	109
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				8	6	14
Muskoka District				1		1
Norfolk				7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham	2	4	6	22	46	68
Ontario				19	22	41
Oxford				14	4	18
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				10	9	19
Peterborough		3	3	8	10	18
Prescott and Russell	2	1	3	27	20	47
Prince Edward	4		4	20	25	45
Renfrew	5	3	8	42	21	63
Simcoe	1		1	12	12	24
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5	4	9	90	75	165
Victoria				4	13	17
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				5	4	9
Wentworth				13	14	27
York	1		1	37	52	89
Not Classed				198	43	241
Total admissions	57	46	103	1172	911	2083

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1	2	3
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	5	8
Carleton	2	5	7	103	91	194
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	3	2	5	109	81	190
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	6	12
Halton				2		2
Hastings	4	4	8	49	37	86
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	3	2	5	71	65	136
Leeds and Grenville	7		7	65	44	109
Lennox and Addington	3	1	4	50	32	82
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				6	4	10
Norfolk				7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham	2	1	3	21	35	56
Ontario				18	21	39
Oxford				14	3	17
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				10	9	19
Peterborough				8	6	14
Prescott and Russell		1	1	23	19	42
Prince Edward	1		1	16	15	31
Renfrew	3	1	4	35	17	52
Simcoe	1		1	11	11	22
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	3	3	6	79	58	137
Victoria				4	12	16
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				4	4	8
Wentworth				12	12	24
York	1		1	33	48	81
Not Classed				21	4	25
Total admissions	33	20	53	846	688	1534

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1837	A. B	M	November 19th, 1885	October 6th, 1886	Recovered.
1949	R. O. S	M	July 6th, 1886	" 6th, "	"
657	J. McL	F	November 22nd, 1887	" 8th, "	Improved.
1498	A. McL	M	May 3rd, 1883	" 9th, "	Unimproved.
1945	C. M	F	June 18th, 1886	" 9th, "	Improved.
1858	G. H	M	January 7th, 1886	" 9th, "	Recovered.
1964	M. J. F	F	August 18th, 1886	" 13th, "	"
1321	S. McD	F	April 14th, 1881	" 20th, "	"
1723	H. S	M	July 4th, 1885	" 20th, "	Improved.
1862	A. W	M	January 14th, 1886	" 20th, "	Recovered.
1937	M. E. H	F	May 26th, 1886	November 4th, "	"
1951	J. S	M	July 7th, 1886	" 5th, "	"
1887	A. O. K	F	March 25th, 1886	" 9th, "	"
1421	J. G	M	June 8th, 1882	" 17th, "	Improved.
1883	S. O. S	F	March 22nd, 1886	" 18th, "	"
1893	B. B	F	April 17th, 1886	" 26th, "	Recovered.
1940	T. A	M	June 2nd, 1886	December 9th, "	"
1846	M. G	F	November 30th 1885	" 18th, "	"
1580	M. L. B	F	March 14th, 1884	" 23rd, "	Improved.
1986	M. A	F	October 21st, 1886	" 30th, "	Recovered.
1998	P. R	M	December 2nd, 1886	January 7th, 1887	"
1830	P. McL	M	November 18th, 1885	" 14th, "	"
1898	E. B	F	May 8th, 1886	" 14th, "	"
1699	E. E	M	March 4th, 1885	" 21st, "	"
1970	T. H. C	M	September 7th, 1887	" 28th, "	"
1982	A. C. M	F	October 12th, 1886	February 18th, "	"
1788	M. J. McM	F	November 3rd, 1885	March 9th, "	Unimproved.
1906	C. C. D	M	May 22nd, 1886	" 12th, "	"
2005	A. P	M	January 4th, 1887	" 23rd, "	"
1953	A. J. W	F	July 22nd, 1886	" 31st, "	Improved.
1844	S. S	F	November 24th, 1885	April 1st, "	Recovered.
2000	A. A	F	December 15th, 1886	" 12th, "	"
1879	H. S	M	March 18th, 1886	" 14th, "	Improved.
1973	S. McK	F	September 9th, 1886	" 18th, "	Recovered.
2009	A. T	F	January 21st, 1887	May 4th, "	"
1800	P. C	M	November 5th, 1885	" 24th, "	"
2010	J. S	M	January 22nd, 1887	" 28th, "	"
1987	J. H	M	October 23rd, 1886	" 31st, "	"
1984	T. D	F	October 21st, 1886	June 9th, "	Unimproved.
1954	M. T	F	July 22nd, 1886	" 10th, "	"
2034	T. P	M	April 12th, 1887	" 21st, "	Recovered.
1880	R. B. H	M	March 19th, 1886	" 30th, "	"
1646	S. G	M	July 9th, 1884	July 15th, "	"
2022	J. E. G	M	March 9th, 1887	" 16th, "	"
2008	C. F. S	M	January 18th, 1887	" 23rd, "	"
2065	D. B	M	July 13th, 1887	August 3rd, "	Unimproved.
1972	M. S	F	September 9th, 1886	" 9th, "	Recovered.
2055	L. P	F	May 27th, 1887	September 7th, "	"
1975	H. McL	M	September 24th, 1886	" 9th, "	Improved.
2015	E. S	M	February 7th, 1887	" 10th, "	Recovered.
1990	E. B	M	November 5th, 1886	" 10th, "	"
2036	B. D	M	April 21st, 1887	" 13th, "	"
1967	J. M	M	August 25th, 1886	" 21st, "	"
1991	W. S. B	M	November 8th, 1886	" 21st, "	Improved.
2076	A. P. H	F	August 16th, 1887	" 22nd, "	Unimproved.
2062	W. W. R	M	July 6th, 1887	" 24th, "	Recovered.
2027	A. P	M	March 28th, 1887	" 30th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1887.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1620	L. J. M...	F.....	40	October 11, 1886.	2	4	20	Diarrhœa.
1205	A. McE...	M	68	" 23, "	7	6	8	Senile Decay.
1849	J. W.....	M	36	November 7, "	.....	10	29	General Paresis.
1993	W. H.....	M	56	" 10, "	.....	.....	1	Ex. of Acute Melan.
151	J. H	M	66	December 25, "	25	8	26	Senile Decay.
1881	F. F	M	55	" 27, "	.....	9	7	Epilepsy.
1230	J. A. B ...	F.....	52	January 6, 1887.	7	3	8	General Debility.
2004	E. J. G . .	F.....	34	" 15, "	.....	.....	26	Puerperal Fever.
1668	C. P.....	M	31	" 22, "	2	3	29	Phthisis.
1667	J. V.....	M	70	" 23, "	2	3	30	General Paresis.
1515	W. A. W..	F.....	39	February 9, "	3	8	4	Diarrhœa.
1882	H. C.....	F.....	39	" 13, "	1	3	8	Phthisis.
1457	P. K.....	M	79	" 13, "	4	2	30	Asthma.
1197	C. McL ...	F.....	68	" 24, "	7	11	6	Gangrene.
1797	C. McI....	M	69	" 24, "	1	3	19	Senile Decay.
1931	G. McD...	F.....	80	" 27, "	.....	9	2	"
526	J. M.....	M	75	March 21, "	17	5	12	"
1894	P. S	M	23	April 18, "	.....	11	27	General Debility.
1267	M. P.....	F.....	52	" 26, "	7	1	20	Epilepsy.
320	J. M.....	M	50	May 14, "	19	8	14	Strict. of Ossophagus.
1781	C. A. G ..	F.....	41	" 17, "	1	6	14	Phthisis.
2033	M. C.....	F.....	41	" 24, "	.....	1	13	Marasmus.
1988	S. M. C ...	F.....	38	" 25, "	.....	7	2	Diarrhœa.
1708	B. O'L....	F.....	42	" 27, "	2	.....	29	Phthisis.
801	S. B	F.....	48	June 10, "	14	1	3	"
1772	J. G	M	25	July 4, "	1	8	1	Suicide.
1966	J. L	M	33	" 16, "	.....	10	23	Phthisis.
1798	D. S	M	65	" 16, "	1	8	11	Senile Decay.
1716	A. O'P....	M	77	" 21, "	2	1	10	"
2028	T. H.....	M	50	" 28, "	.....	3	27	Exhaustion of Melancholy.
790	H. C.....	M	36	August 15, "	14	5	12	Cirrhosis of Liver.
1743	J. L	M	24	" 24, "	1	9	22	Exhaustion.
1700	G. S	M	59	September 3, "	2	5	28	Diarrhœa.
2059	T. R.....	F.....	23	" 12, "	.....	3	2	Phthisis.
2031	P. C	F.....	60	" 13, "	.....	5	2	Diarrhœa.
1963	C. J.....	F.....	68	" 27, "	1	1	15	Senile Decay.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	1		1	2		2	3
Book-keepers				1		1	1
Bakers				7		7	7
Bricklayers				1		1	1
Butchers				1		1	1
Blacksmiths				22		22	22
Barbers				2		2	2
Barristers				3		3	3
Bankers				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				4		4	4
Coopers	1		1	5		5	6
Carpenters	3		3	52		52	55
Clerks	3		3	23		23	26
Clergymen	3		3	5		5	8
Carriage-makers	1		1	4		4	5
Cooks				1	3	4	4
Carders				3		3	3
Captains of steamboats				3		3	3
Custom-house Officers				2		2	2
Carters				3		3	3
Cheese-makers	1		1	1		1	2
Domestic servants, all kinds		13	13	14	256	270	283
Dressmakers		1	1		20	20	21
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				2		2	2
Engineers				3		3	3
Farmers	23		23	304	2	306	329
Fishermen				2		2	2
Gardeners	1		1				1
Grocers				1		1	1
Gunsmiths				1		1	1
Harness-makers				8		8	8
Housekeepers		2	2		16	16	18
Inn-keepers				1		1	1
Jewellers				2		2	2
Janitors				1		1	1
Labourers	11		11	312		312	323
Ladies		1	1		1	1	2
Lumbermen				1		1	1
Milliners					1	1	1
Masons				2		2	2
Machinists				10		10	10

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				3		3	3
Moulders				2		2	2
Merchants	1		1	16		16	17
Mechanics				1		1	1
Music-teachers		2	2	1		1	3
No occupation	2	7	9	18	39	57	66
Not stated				121	171	292	292
Other occupations				8	24	32	32
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters				13		13	13
Printers				4		4	4
Peddlers				2		2	2
Physicians	2		2	4		4	6
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Railway foremen	1		1				1
Registrar	1		1				1
Sailors				12		12	12
Students				6		6	6
Spinners					2	2	2
Stone-cutters	1		1				1
Shoemakers				38		38	38
Seamstresses		1	1		44	44	45
Station-masters				2		2	2
Soldiers				10		10	10
Teachers				12	15	27	27
Tinsmiths				5		5	5
Tavern-keepers				14		14	14
Tailors				2		2	2
Weavers	1		1				1
Wives		19	19		262	262	291
Unknown or other employments				6	8	14	14
Upholsterers				1		1	1
Total	57	46	103	1115	865	1980	2083

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1887.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				3	5	8			
Religious excitement				5	2	7			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				6		6			
Love affairs, including seduction					1	1			
Mental anxiety, "worry"				1	1	2			
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink				3		3			
Intemperance, sexual				1		1			
Venereal disease				1		1			
Self-abuse, sexual				4		4			
Over-work				4		4			
Sunstroke				2		2			
Accident or injury				1		1			
Pregnancy					1	1			
Puerperal					4	4			
Puberty and change of life					1	1			
Brain disease, with epilepsy				2		2			
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age				4	1	5			
Fevers				1		1			
Hereditary.									
With other combined cause not ascertained	19	18	37						
Unknown	38	28	66	19	30	49			
Total	57	46	103	57	46	103			

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1940	M	T. A	October 4th, 1887	2 months	Discharged, recovered.
1879	M	H. S	" 7th, 1887	6 "	" improved.
1887	F	A. O'K	" 8th, 1887	1 "	" recovered.
1702	M	J. M	" 23rd, 1887	2 "	Returned, unimproved.
1893	F	B. B	" 25th, 1887	1 "	Discharged, recovered.
1846	F	M. G	November 17th, 1887	1 "	" "
1898	F	E. B	December 19th, 1887	1 "	" "
1830	M	P. McL	" 10th, 1887	1 "	" "
1970	M	T. C	" 23rd, 1887	1 "	" "
1087	M	J. H	January 7th, 1887	1 "	Returned, unimproved.
1982	F	A. C. M	" 12th, 1887	1 "	Discharged, recovered.
1973	F	S. McH	February 12th, 1887	2 "	" "
1975	M	H. McL	" 26th, 1887	3 "	Returned, unimproved.
1954	F	M. T	March 21st, 1887	3 "	Discharged, unimprov'd
1987	M	J. H	" 30th, 1887	2 "	" recovered.
1646	M	S. G	April 22nd, 1887	3 "	" "
1880	M	R. B. W	" 26th, 1887	2 "	" "
1967	M	J. M	" 30th, 1887	5 "	" "
2022	M	J. E. G	May 11th, 1887	2 "	" "
2008	M	C. F. S	" 17th, 1887	2 "	" "
1972	F	M. S	" 25th, 1887	3 "	" "
1983	M	S. H	June 3rd, 1887	1 "	Returned, unimproved.
2015	M	E. S	July 2nd, 1887	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
2055	F	L. P	" 6th, 1887	2 "	" "
2027	M	A. P	" 30th, 1887	2 "	" "
2062	M	N. W. R	August 6th, 1887	2 "	" "
1983	M	S. H	" 11th, 1887	1 "	Returned, unimproved.
1314	F	M. J. R	" 18th, 1887	2 "	Still on probation.
1888	M	B. T	" 25th, 1887	2 "	" "
2049	F	J. H	" 30th, 1887	2 "	" "

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				19	11	30
Discharged, recovered	12	8	20			
" improved	1		1			
" unimproved		1	1			
Died before expiration of leave						
Returned to Asylum	5		5	18	9	27
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1887				1	2	3

TABLE No. 10.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	26	4			1
From 1 to 2 months	14	7	2		1
" 2 " 3 "	4	7	4		1
" 3 " 4 "	11	4	4	1	
" 4 " 5 "	4	13	5		
" 5 " 6 "	4	10	1		
" 6 " 7 "	5	6	3		
" 7 " 8 "	5	5	5	1	1
" 8 " 9 "	1	6	1	1	
" 9 " 10 "	1	4	2		1
" 10 " 11 "		5	2	1	1
" 11 " 12 "		5	1	1	
" 12 " 18 "	5	68	5	2	1
" 18 months to 2 years	2	110	2		
" 2 to 3 years	6	32		1	
" 3 " 4 "	2	58	1		1
" 4 " 5 "	2	28		1	
" 5 " 6 "	2	32	1		
" 6 " 7 "	2	22			
" 7 " 8 "	3	21			
" 8 " 9 "	1	16			
" 9 " 10 "	1	33			
" 10 " 15 "		69			
" 15 " 20 "	2	86		1	
" 20 years and upwards		30			
Totals	103	681	39	10	8

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	26	5451	.....	5451
Tailor's shop Shoe shop	11	2051	.....	2051
Engineer's shop	7	1775	.....	1775
Blacksmith's shop	1	160	.....	160
Repairing roads	11	2253	.....	2253
Wood yard and coal shed	4	913	....	913
Bakery	4	889	.....	889
Laundry	15	798	3530	4328
Dairy	5	.....	1522	1522
Butcher's shop and slaughter house Piggery	10	2251	....	2251
Painting	7	1202	.....	1202
Farm	24	5349	.....	5349
Garden Grounds	21	3380	.....	3380
Stable	6	1760	.....	1760
Kitchen	12	1462	2304	3766
Dining rooms	33	3625	6674	10299
Officer's quarters	5	.....	1570	1570
Sewing Rooms	104	.....	16839	16839
Knitting	65	.....	20159	20159
Mending	14	.....	4255	4255
Wards Halls	178	45140	14129	59269
Storeroom	1	310	.....	310
General	97	8399	16711	25110
Total	661	87168	87693	174861

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1887, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	.....	1	1
Brant	1	.....	1
Bruce	1	2	3
Carleton	38	44	82
Dundas	6	5	11
Durham	1	10	11
Essex	1	.....	1
Frontenac	43	43	86
Glengarry	12	10	22
Grenville	5	9	14
Grey	1	2	3
Haldimand	2	.....	2
Halton	2	1	3
Hastings	18	20	38
Kent	1	.....	1
Lanark	1	.....	1
Lambton	28	27	55
Leeds	26	21	47
Lennox and Addington	20	17	37
Lincoln	.....	2	2
Middlesex	1	2	3
Norfolk	2	.....	2
Northumberland	6	10	16
Ontario	6	11	17
Oxford	1	1	2
Peel	1	1	2
Perth	1	2	3
Peterborough	4	6	10
Prescott	7	6	13
Prince Edward	9	11	20
Renfrew	16	13	29
Russell	2	4	6
Simcoe	1	5	6
Stormont	18	17	35
Victoria	3	4	7
Welland	.....	1	1
Wellington	1	.....	1
Wentworth	1	6	7
York	13	23	36
Not classed, unknown, etc.	25	19	44
Total	325	356	681

TABLE No. 13.

Disposal of Applicants at Kingston Asylum for year ending September 30, 1887.

A.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Applicants admitted	53	44	97
" awarded	7	5	12
" to whom vacancies were not awarded	18	13	31
	78	62	140

Disposal of Applicants to whom vacancies were awarded, but not accepted.

B.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Improved at home	6	3	9
Died in gaol	.....	1	1
Sent to gaol	1	.....	1
Awarded, but not yet admitted	.....	1	1
	7	5	12

Disposal of Applicants to whom vacancies were not awarded.

C.	Male.	Female.	Total.
No return made	2	2	4
Discharged from gaol	2	1	3
Idiotic	3	1	4
Not proper subjects for treatment	7	5	12
On file waiting to be awarded	4	4	8
	18	13	31

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the Number of Articles Made and Repaired during the official year ending September 30th, 1887.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	493	1136	Horse covers	1	
Bonnets, sun	58	51	Harness saddles		5
Blankets		112	" traces (pairs)		8
Blinds, window	79		Jackets, women's	4	
Bed-ticks	106	562	Lambrequins, window	24	
Boots, long (pairs)	5	11	Mats, rag	44	
" Cobourg (pairs)	109	80	Mittens (pairs)	14	
" women's (pairs)	9	12	Mattresses, hair		146
Brooms, corn	469		Neckties, men's	60	
Brushes, deck scrubbers	1597		Overalls (pairs)	60	15
" hand scrubbers	3589		Pants (pairs)	287	1244
" " bass	1619		Pillows, hair		220
" whisk	212		" ticks	79	27
" horse	12		" cases	472	521
" shoe	298		" shams	129	
" stove	172		Petticoats	183	1192
" flue	12		Quilts, strong	2	
Book cases	2		Rugs, rag	2	
Cart bodies	2		Shawls		35
Clothes bags	12		Slippers, canvass (pairs)	351	
Coffee "	12		" leather (pairs)	229	60
Coats	139	658	Shirts	838	1846
Chemises	319	1334	Socks (pairs)	424	3896
Curtains, window	43		" mark A (pairs)	424	
Caps, women's	23	19	Stockings (pairs)	380	2529
Collars, linen	75		" mark A (pairs)	380	
Counterpanes		256	Sheets	633	775
Carpets	1		Shrouds	25	
Clothes horses	14		Stepladders	5	
Coffins	36		Sleigh boxes	1	
Cart for fire department	1		Snow shovels	60	
Chemical box	1		Set purifiers for gas house	1	
Cushions	4		Tables, small fancy	16	
Cupboards	2		" large	3	
Drawers (pairs)	151	610	Table cloths		27
Dresses	421	1913	Towels	166	
" uniform	50		Vests	59	220
" night	35	355	Waists, under	6	9
Harness, sets		5	Building for ag. implements	1	
" straps		30	" soap making	1	
Horse collars		3	New floors laid	3	
" blankets	2		New partitions made	2	

TABLE No. 15.

Returns from the Farm and Garden for the year ending September 30th, 1887.

Quantities.		Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
12330 bunches	Lettuce, asparagus, radish, onions, parsley, sage and thyme @	5	615 50
8400 "	Rhubarb @	6	504 00
75 bushels	Parsnips @	50	37 50
40 "	Spinach @	45	18 00
250 "	Green peas and beans @	75	187 50
10 "	Salsify and artichokes @	50	5 00
160 "	Tomatoes @	50	80 00
200 "	Carrots @	40	80 00
90 "	Onions @	1 00	90 00
2100 "	Potatoes @	60	1260 00
130 "	Beets @	50	65 00
45 "	Turnips @	30	13 50
15 "	Cucumbers @	2 00	30 00
450 "	Apples @	90	405 00
25 "	Pears @	1 00	25 00
40 "	Beans @	1 50	60 00
420 "	Oats @	35	147 00
1540 quarts	Currants, gooseberries and strawberries @	10	154 00
5150 heads	Cabbage and cauliflower @	6	309 00
550 "	Celery @	6	33 00
430 dozen	Green corn @	12½	53 75
45 "	Melons, squashes and citrons @	2 00	90 00
1100 pounds	Grapes @	8	88 00
30 tons	Hay @	10 00	300 00
12 "	Straw @	7 00	84 00
180 loads	Green fodder @	50	90 00
15889 gallons	Milk @	20	3177 80
510 dozen	Eggs @	20	102 00
53 pair	Chickens @	45	23 85
50 each	Turkies @	45	22 50
2	Colts		100 00
7335 pounds	Pork		369 80
58 each	Sucking pigs @	2 00	116 00
2	Calves		12 00
22	Cows killed		783 40
	Total		$9532 10

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, October 1st, 1887.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario:—

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Twelfth Annual Report of this Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1887.

The number of patients in this Asylum on the 1st of October, 1886, was 315 males and 300 females. Total, 615.

Number admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, 30 males and 26 females. Total, 56.

Number admitted by certificate, 30 males and 36 females. Total, 66.

Total number of admissions, 60 males and 62 females. Total, 122.

Number under treatment during the year, 375 males and 362 females. Total, 737.

Average number daily residents, 319.95 males and 301.72 females. Total, 621.67.

Number discharged recovered, 25 males and 29 females. Total, 54.

Number discharged improved, 5 males and 3 females. Total, 8.

Number discharged unimproved, 2 males and 1 female. Total. 3.

Total number of discharges, 65.

Ratio of recovery on the admissions, 44.26 per cent.

Mean annual mortality on the average number resident, 6.43 per cent.

Number of deaths, 18 males and 22 females. Total, 40.

Causes of death—General Paresis, 4; Marasmus, 3; Exhaustion of Acute Mania, 3; Epilepsy, 3; Phthisis, 9; Senile Decay, 7; Apoplexy and Paralysis, 6; Heart Disease, 2; Exhaustion of Acute Melancholia, 1; Senile Gangrene. 1; Peritonitis, 1. Total, 40.

Number of elopements, 8 males and no females.

Number to whom probational leave was granted, 23 males and 29 females.—Total, 52. Discharged recovered, 13 males and 15 females.—Total, 28. Discharged improved, 1 female. Discharged unimproved, 1 female. Died before expiration of probation, 1 female. Returned to Asylum, 2 males and 3 females.—Total, 5. Absent on probation the 30th September, 1887, 8 males and 8 females.—Total, 16.

Number remaining in Asylum 30th of September, 1887, 317 males and 307 females. Total, 624.

Cost of maintenance per patient for the year ending 30th September, 1887, $147.94.

Having been only one month in charge of this Asylum, I feel it would be highly presumptuous in me to enter into an elaborate history of the work done during the past year. Equally premature would it be to set forth at any great length our wants and requirements for the coming year, preferring, as I do, to wait until time and more matured experience shall develope the necessity for these things. I regard it as especially needless when I consider that many of those things are now engaging your most earnest attention, and will no doubt in good time be prosecuted to a successful issue.

There are some much needed improvements, however, which are so palpable and urgent as to at once arrest the attention of the most casual observer, and I may be excused for briefly referring to a few of them.

External Improvements.

The farm buildings and piggery are in dangerous proximity to the Asylum from a sanitary point of view, and if an epidemic were to arise we should stand condemned by an ever vigilant public opinion. Again, they are unsightly and incommodious and altogether unsuited to our wants; besides, their present location interferes with what would otherwise be a beautiful natural park. This park at the rear of the Asylum seems to have been a dumping ground for the refuse accumulations of years, and presented a very unsightly appearance. This has been all removed, about 600 rods of tile drains have been laid

through the flat land, over 500 stumps have been removed, the dead trees have been cut down, the ground has been leveled, and but for the unsightly appearance of the farm buildings and piggery, we have made an excellent beginning towards making a very beautiful park. I trust you will be able to second our efforts in every possible way in accomplishing this laudable and much desired end.

When the new building, which is to be known as "Orchard House," is completed, a large amount of work will be imposed upon us in removing debris, levelling the ground, making lawns, roads, planting trees, and otherwise beautifying and adorning the surroundings, to be at all in keeping with such a beautiful and imposing structure.

The sidewalk leading from the road along the avenue to the main building is in a very dilapidated and dangerous condition, and requires renewal. This work should be done at once before the frost comes.

Internal Improvements.

In the interior of the building, the first thing which strikes me as anomalous is the large associated dining rooms, where hundreds of patients, male and female, in all stages of insanity, are huddled together in one heterogenous mass. It partakes so much of the nature of prison life that the uninitiated mind naturally recoils from it as surely out of harmony with the natural fitness of things in a well ordered Asylum.

The food, however wholesome and nutritious, can never be palatable, because it is necessarily cold and unsavoury before it can be partaken of by the patients. The noisy jargon of some and the untidy habits of others must make anything but a good impression upon the minds of the better class of patients, and its whole tendency must be the opposite of curative. To my mind, the true ideal of ayslum life is to make it as pleasant, as comfortable, and as homelike as possible, and this can never be while associated dining rooms are in operation.

A plan might easily be devised, at a comparatively trifling cost, whereby a dining room might be on each hall, so that patients of a class might dine together in more homelike fashion, and thus be spared many of the disagreeable and offensive experiences of the present system. The large dining rooms might be fitted up and utilized for workshops, or in providing more room for patients.

A large number of our wooden bedsteads are in a wrecked and dilapidated condition, and nothing but rookeries for the breeding of vermin. I trust you will see the necessity of removing them at once, and replacing them with iron ones.

Library.

We have the merest apology for a library, and the few books we have are entirely unsuited to the taste of insane people. Reading, under proper restrictions, is a wholesome kind of mental recreation, and is well adapted to asylum life. I would recommend that a small appropriation be made for the purpose of replenishing our slender library.

Farm and Garden.

Notwithstanding the season has been one of extreme drouth, the products of the farm and garden have been very good. Our wheat yielded about 26 bushels to the acre, which is a high average for this year; the oat crop was light; hay yielded $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons per acre: the root crop, including parsnips, carrots, mangolds, turnips, and potatoes, is exceptionally good for this year, and gives evidence of careful cultivation.

Amusements.

A base ball match for the males and a picnic party for the females was held on the grounds every Saturday afternoon throughout the summer, and were highly appreciated. A large number were allowed to visit Barnum's Circus and the Central Fair. As the cold weather approaches, the usual indoor amusements will be inaugurated and carried on with spirit throughout the winter.

Sabbath Service.

Sabbath service has been conducted regularly every Sabbath morning by the Ministerial Association of the city of Hamilton, including the Rev. Mr. Lee, of Barton, and Mr. Gavillier, of Hamilton. They have all been faithful and assiduous in their duties, and I have much pleasure in recording our hearty thanks to them for their kindness.

Medical Staff.

The history of the Medical Staff during the year in this Asylum has been an eventful one. Early in the year Dr. Wallace, the late Medical Superintendent, was seized with illness, which proved so protracted as to incapacitate him for duty for several months, which led to his resignation. Dr. Montgomery, the Assistant Superintendent, was suddenly stricken down with apoplexy on the 25th of May, and in a few days succumbed, greatly lamented by a large circle of warm and admiring friends. By his death, the Government has lost a valuable and experienced officer, and his widow and family, a kind father and devoted husband. Dr. Beemer, of the London Asylum, was immediately summoned to fill the position of Acting Medical Superintendent, which he continued to fill up to the time I had the honour of taking charge myself. Dr. Burgess, Assistant Superintendent at the London Asylum, was transferred here to fill a similar position. Drs. Reynolds and Fairchild continue to hold their positions as Assistant Physicians.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the uniform courtesy with which I have been received by the Medical Staff and every officer and employee in the Asylum. Each one has vied with the other in endeavouring to make my work pleasant and agreeable, and to strengthen my hands in every possible way in making the Asylum management a success.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES RUSSELL,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending 30th September, 1887.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1887.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1886				315	300	615
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	30	26	56			
" Medical Certificate	30	36	66			
				60	62	122
Total number under treatment during year				375	362	737
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	25	29	54			
" improved	5	3	8			
" unimproved	2	1	3			
Total number of discharges during year	32	33	65			
Died	18	22	40			
Eloped	8		8			
Transferred						
				58	55	113
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1887				317	307	624
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				817	781	1598
" discharged	232	279	511			
" died	203	155	358			
" eloped	37	1	38			
" transferred	28	39	67			
				500	474	974
" remaining, 30th September, 1887				317	307	624
No. applications on file 30th September, 1887	22	19	41			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1886, to 30th September, 1887.

	ale.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 8th of Sept., 1887)	322	308	630
Minimum " " " (on the 23rd of Ap'l., 1887)	317	298	615
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	116782	110131	226913
Daily average population	319.95	301.72	621.67

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married and widowed	33	30	63	382	436	818
Single	27	32	59	435	345	780
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	60	62	122	817	781	1598
Religion.						
Presbyterians	16	10	26	171	154	325
Episcopalians	12	13	25	181	143	324
Methodists	21	14	35	173	161	334
Baptists	.....	2	2	33	46	79
Congregationalists	.....	4	4	5	9	14
Roman Catholics	11	12	23	162	190	352
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10
Infidels	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other denominations	.....	6	6	39	47	86
Not reported	.....	1	1	38	25	63
Total	60	62	122	817	781	1598
Nationalities.						
English	10	5	15	141	82	233
Irish	10	11	21	134	179	313
Scotch	3	11	14	70	70	140
Canadian	37	31	68	400	386	786
United States	.....	2	2	23	18	41
Other Countries	.....	2	2	27	32	59
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	22	14	36
Total	60	62	122	817	781	1598

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				2	2	4
Brant	5	4	9	34	33	67
Bruce		1	1	1	10	11
Carleton				9	8	17
Dufferin	2	1	3	3	3	6
Elgin				1	6	7
Essex					1	1
Frontenac				12	7	19
Grey	1	2	3	32	19	51
Haldimand	4	2	6	25	23	48
Halton	4	2	6	30	27	57
Hastings				4	3	7
Huron				3	7	10
Kent				1	4	5
Lambton				3	2	5
Lanark				1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville				5	5	10
Lennox and Addington				10		10
Lincoln	3	2	5	44	45	89
Middlesex				9	4	13
Muskoka District	2	1	3	6	1	7
Norfolk	3	3	6	19	26	45
Northumberland and Durham				26	27	53
Ontario				19	25	44
Oxford				5	3	8
Peel		1	1	10	11	21
Perth		2	2	2	6	8
Peterborough				6	11	17
Prescott and Russell				3		3
Prince Edward				5	2	7
Renfrew				2	2	4
Simcoe	7	4	11	105	75	180
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				13	9	22
Thunder Bay District				1	1	2
Victoria				8	10	18
Waterloo	3		3	19	24	43
Welland	4	6	10	32	30	62
Wellington	8	11	19	63	64	127
Wentworth	14	16	30	135	140	275
York		4	4	108	104	212
Not classed				1		1
Total admissions	60	62	122	817	781	1598

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1		1
Brant	2	2	4	19	11	30
Bruce				1	6	7
Carleton				8	4	12
Dufferin	2	1	3	3	3	6
Elgin					1	1
Essex					1	1
Frontenac				12	2	14
Grey		2	2	26	10	36
Haldimand	4	1	5	14	6	20
Halton	2	1	3	17	12	29
Hastings				4	2	6
Huron					1	1
Lambton				3	1	4
Lanark				1		1
Leeds and Grenville				5	4	9
Lennox and Addington				9		9
Lincoln	3	2	5	35	22	57
Middlesex				3		3
Muskoka District	1	1	2	5	1	6
Norfolk	1	2	3	10	14	24
Northumberland and Durham				16	13	29
Ontario				15	15	30
Oxford				3	3	6
Peel		1	1	3	5	8
Perth		2	2	1	4	5
Peterborough				6	7	13
Prescott and Russell				3		3
Prince Edward				3	2	5
Renfrew				2		2
Simcoe	7	3	10	85	40	125
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				11	3	14
Thunder Bay District				1	1	2
Victoria				6	8	14
Waterloo	1		1	11	6	17
Welland	2	1	3	23	8	31
Wellington	4	2	6	26	12	38
Wentworth	1	2	3	35	25	60
York		3	3	86	64	150
Total admissions	30	26	56	512	317	829

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	R. F.....	F.....	July 6th, 1886....	October 7th, 1886....	Recovered.
2	J. W.....	M.....	April 18th, 1884....	" 11th, "	"
3	M. McP . ..	F.....	July 8th, 1886....	" 23rd, "	"
4	M. J.....	F.....	August 12th, 1884....	" 29th, "	"
5	A. M	F.....	January 13th, 1885....	November 2nd, "	"
6	C. E. P	M.....	December 6th, 1881....	" 6th, "	"
7	S. J. B	F.....	April 27th, 1886....	" 8th, "	"
8	M. E. H	F.....	January 22nd, 1886 ...	" 17th, "	"
9	S. A. H.....	F.....	April 26th, 1886....	" 29th, "	"
10	A. V. U	F.....	October 11th, 1886....	" 29th, "	"
11	J. M	M.....	September 6th, 1880....	" 29th, "	"
12	E. B. McI ..	M.....	July 12th, 1886....	" 30th, "	"
13	B. B	F.....	October 9th, 1886....	December 8th, "	"
14	S. G	M.....	August 10th, 1886....	" 8th, "	"
15	A. C. McF..	F.....	July 24th, 1886....	" 8th, " .. .	"
16	A. M	F....	April 14th, 1886....	" 13th, "	"
17	R. H	M.....	July 24th, 1886....	" 16th, " ...	"
18	A. B.....	F.....	October 28th, 1886....	" 29th, "	Improved.
19	S. B	F.....	October 7th, 1886....	" 31st, "	Recovered.
20	C. C	M.....	October 26th, 1886....	January 7th, 1887 ...	Improved.
21	D. O'C.....	M.....	June 4th, 1886....	" 21st, "	Recovered.
22	J. K.	M. ...	November 2nd, 1881....	" 22nd, "	"
23	C. S.....	M.....	November 4th, 1884....	" 26th, "	"
24	M. A. G . ..	F.....	January 9th, 1886....	February 3rd, "	"
25	D. O'C.....	M.....	April 28th, 1886....	" 7th, "	"
26	J. E. P	M.....	July 17th, 1886....	" 7th, "	Unimproved.
27	S. A. M.. ..	F.....	July 30th, 1886....	" 9th, "	Recovered.
28	M. D	M.....	November 26th, 1885....	" 11th, "	"
29	M J. M	F.....	October 2nd, 1886....	" 15th, "	"
30	E. S	F.....	July 24th. 1886 ..	" 16th. "	"
31	D. W.....	M.....	March 20th, 1886....	" 21st, "	Unimproved.
32	E. J. R	F....	September 18th, 1886....	March 12th, "	Recovered.
33	J. C	M.....	July 28th, 1884 . .	" 30th, "	"

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
34	J. G	M	March 27th, 1886	April 2nd, 1887	Recovered.
35	A. B	F	March 22nd, 1887	" 14th, "	Improved.
36	M. U	M	February 18th, 1886	" 23rd, "	Recovered.
37	M. S	F	May 14th, 1885	" 27th, "	"
38	W. F	M	January 10th, 1887	" 30th, "	"
39	A. M. B	F	February 2nd, 1887	May 11th, "	"
40	R. D	M	March 30th, 1886	" 14th, "	"
41	P. B	M	January 19th, 1885	" 17th, "	"
42	J. L	F	July 1st, 1886	" 17th, "	"
43	K. L	F	December 11th, 1886	" 19th, "	"
44	L. J. L	F	December 15th, 1886	" 31st, "	"
45	T. H	M	June 7th 1886	June 29th, "	Improved.
46	R. McC	M	October 30th, 1886	July 12th, "	Recovered.
47	C. B	F	March 27th, 1886	" 16th, "	"
48	S. H	M	May 9th, 1887	" 23rd, "	Improved.
49	T. M	M	April 7th, 1886	" 25th, "	Recovered.
50	M. A. W	F	December 13th, 1886	" 26th, "	Unimproved.
51	A. B	F	March 23rd, 1887	" 27th, "	Improved.
52	M. A. W	F	April 19th, 1883	August 4th, "	Recovered.
53	T. C	M	October 29th, 1886	" 9th, "	"
54	A. McC	F	April 2nd, 1886	" 18th, "	"
55	G. G	M	March 1st, 1884	" 18th, "	"
56	E. J. J	F	May 3rd, 1887	" 22nd, "	"
57	E. D	F	July 19th, 1887	" 27th, "	Improved.
58	M. P	F	May 17th, 1887	September 3rd, "	Recovered.
59	A. D	F	January 5th, 1887	" 9th, "	"
60	E. M	M	February 14th, 1887	" 9th, "	"
61	A. W. H	M	May 3rd, 1887	" 9th, "	"
62	P. S. G	M	June 12th, 1886	" 13th, "	"
63	A. G	F	March 15th, 1886	" 24th, "	"
64	M. F. H	M	November 11th, 1884	" 26th, "	"
65	W. H. C	M	April 17th, 1887	" 28th, "	Improved.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1887.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years	Months	Days	
1	M. S.....	F.....	43	October 17, 1886.	6	10	4	Marasmus.
2	H. W.	M.....	38	" 31, " .	1	11	27	Gen. Paresis.
3	M. H	F.....	56	November 23, " .	.....	1	29	Exh. Acute Mania.
4	T. P.	M.....	46	" 28, " .	.....	.....	3	Exh. Acute Mania.
5	A. C	F.....	62	December 14, " .	.....	7	13	Senile Decay.
6	M. B	F.....	52	" 18, " .	4	1	25	" "
7	C. S.....	F.....	70	" 27, " .	4	1	3	" "
8	H. H.	F.....	55	January 18, 1887.	7	10	24	" "
9	J. McG ...	F.....	90	" 20, " .	4	2	9	" "
10	G. W. J...	M.....	22	February 1, " .	.....	11	15	Epilepsy.
11	S. A. B ...	F.....	60	" 2, " .	7	5	6	Heart Desease.
12	J. B.....	M.....	79	" 4, " .	10	10	11	Senile Decay.
13	W. M.....	M.....	67	" 13, " .	1	6	28	Apoplexy.
14	M. D	F.....	50	March 5, " .	10	10	2	Phthisis.
15	D. E.....	F.....	43	" 6, " .	4	4	13	"
16	S. S.....	F.....	62	" 8, " .	10	10	5	Senile Gangrene.
17	J. T	F.....	43	" 13, " .	10	9	12	Peritonitis.
18	S. A	F.....	32	" 14, " .	2	5	14	Phthisis.
19	E. C ..	F.....	21	" 15, " .	1	7	9	"
20	D. W	M.....	46	" 18, " .	....	.....	18	Gen. Paresis.
21	C. S.....	F.....	?	" 29, " .	.....	2	3	Marasmus.
22	J. G	M.....	78	April 4, " .	1	7	8	Gen. Paresis.
23	L. E. E ...	M.....	36	" 9, " .	.....	1	29	Exh. Acute Mania.
24	M. A. D...	F.....	49	" 10, " .	.....	6	4	Phthisis.
25	E. L	F.....	34	" 12, " .	.....	3	25	"
26	D. L	M.....	72	" 15, " .	2	5	4	Heart Disease.
27	R. L	F.....	48	" 21, " .	10	10	20	Paralysis.
28	H. P.....	M.....	52	" 23, " .	11	.....	15	Senile Decay.
29	W. A	M.....	61	May 7, " .	1	1	15	Marasmus.
30	J. O'D	M.....	27	" 11, " .	.....	6	20	Phthisis.
31	E. C	F.....	54	" 27, " .	2	.....	.....	Paralysis.
32	M. G	F.....	47	June 3, " .	1	5	22	Phthisis.
33	H. W	M.....	?	" 13, " .	4	11	1	Epilepsy.
34	J. W... ..	M.....	41	" 17, " .	1	2	21	Paralysis.
35	A. E	M.....	52	" 12, " .	1	11	28	Gen. Paresis.
36	J. L	M.....	34	July 22. " .	3	2	15	Phthisis.
37	A. S.....	F.....	59	August 14. " .	11	4	6	Paralysis.
38	T. H. K...	M.....	37	September 9, " .	2	2	14	Apoplexy.
39	C. B	F.....	33	" 12, " .	...	... .	17	Exh. Acute Melancholia.
40	E. G.	M.....	54	" 28, " .	8	5	26	Epilepsy.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	1		1	1		1	2
Book-keepers				1		1	1
Bakers				2		2	2
Bricklayers				2		2	2
Butchers				3		3	3
Blacksmiths	1		1	10		10	11
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders				1		1	1
Barbers				2	1	3	3
Broom-makers				1		1	1
Commercial Travellers				4		4	4
Cabinet-makers				1		1	1
Consuls				1		1	1
Confectioners				1		1	1
Coopers				1		1	1
Carpenters				34		34	34
Clerks		1	1	17	5	22	23
Clergymen	1		1	5		5	6
Carriage-makers	1		1	1		1	2
Carders				1	1	2	2
Cigar-makers	1		1	1		1	2
Carters				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		13	13		264	264	277
Dressmakers		3	3		8	8	11
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				2		2	2
Doctors				1		1	1
Engineers				2		2	2
Editors				2		2	2
Farmers	20	1	21	252		252	273
Fishermen				2		2	2
Gardeners	1		1	3		3	4
Grocers	1		1	2	1	3	4
Glass-blowers				1		1	1
Hostlers	1		1	1		1	2
Harness-makers				3		3	3
Housekeepers		26	26		256	256	282
Inn-keepers				9	1	10	10
Labourers	18		18	214		214	232
Laundresses					1	1	1
Lawyers				1		1	1
Milliners					2	2	2
Masons				3		3	3
Machinists	1		1	10		10	11
Moulders	1		1	2		2	3
Merchants		1	1	9	7	16	17

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Mechanics				18	2	20	20
Music-teachers		1	1		1	1	2
Marble-cutters				2		2	2
No occupation		4	4	5	27	32	36
Night-watchman	1		1	1		1	2
Nurses					1	1	1
Not stated	2	7	9	2	3	5	14
Other Occupations	1		1	9		9	10
Plasterers				1		1	1
Photographers				2		2	2
Painters				7		7	7
Printers	1		1	3		3	4
Peddlers				4	1	5	5
Pump-makers				1		1	1
Railway Employees				7		7	7
Spinsters					2	2	2
Sailors				6		6	6
Students				3		3	3
Spinners				3	4	7	7
Stone-cutters				1		1	1
Saddlers				2		2	2
Shoemakers	1		1	11		11	12
Seamstresses		2	2		15	15	17
Soldiers				1		1	1
Surveyors				1		1	1
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Ship-builders				2		2	2
Teachers	2	2	4	8	9	17	21
Tinsmiths				2		2	2
Tavern keepers	2		2				2
Tailors		1	1	4	4	8	9
Tanners				1		1	1
Teamsters	1		1	2		2	3
Weavers	1		1	3	4	7	8
Waggon-makers				1		1	1
Unknown or other employments				30	99	129	129
Total	60	62	122	757	719	1476	1598

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1887.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	otal	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	...	.....	2	2
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Self-abuse, sexual	.....	.....	.....	9	3	12
Sunstroke	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Accident or injury	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Puberty and change of life	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Brain disease, with epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other forms of brain disease	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Hereditary.						
With other combined cause not ascertained	15	20	35	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	45	42	87	23	27	50
Total	60	62	122	60	62	122

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	In tials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1138	F	M. J	October 7, 1886	3 months	Discharged, recovered.
1260	F	M. S	" 16, "	6 "	" "
1446	M	E. McI	November 1, "	1 "	" "
763	M	J. K	" 5, "	2 "	" "
1433	F	M E. H	" 12, "	1 "	" "
1400	F	A. C	" 12, "	3 "	Died at home.
1480	F	S. B	" 25, "	1 "	Discharged, recovered.
1346	F	M. A. G	December 4, "	2 "	" "
1457	F	S. A. M	January 4, 1887	1 "	" "
1452	F	E. S	" 10, "	1 "	" "
1377	F	C. B	" 19, "	6 "	" "
991	F	M. A. M	" 21, "	5 "	" "
1374	M	J. S	" 21, "	2 "	"
1330	M	M. D	" 21, "	3 weeks	" "
1397	M	D. O'C	" 24, "	2 "	" "
1382	F	A. McC	" 24, "	6 months	" "
1491	M	T. C	" 29, "	3 "	" "
1378	M	R. D	" 31, "	3 "	" "
1373	M	G. A	February 5, "	6 "	Returned.
1085	M	G. G	" 9, "	6 "	Discharged, recovered.
1500	F	L. J. L	March 12, "	2 "	" "
1009	M	J. R	" 24, "	6 "	Returned.
1450	F	M. S	" 26, "	6 "	Still out.
1492	M	R. McC	" 31, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
1520	F	L. C	April 1, "	3 "	Returned.
1486	M	J. P	" 4, "	6 "	Still out.
820	F	A. L	" 18, "	6 "	"
1230	M	W. E. S	May 10, "	6 "	"
1385	M	T M	" 23, "	1 "	Discharged, recovered.
1363	F	A. G	June 7, "	3 "	" "
1307	M	J. E	" 9, "	4 "	Still out.
1533	F	A. B	" 20, "	1 "	Discharged, improved.
1154	M	W. J. C	" 23, "	6 "	Still out.
1498	F	M. A. W	July 12, "	1 "	Discharged, unimproved.
1516	F	M.S	" 18, "	1 "	Returned.
1010	M	T. C	" 19, "	3 "	Still out.
1544	F	E. J. J	" 23, "	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
1545	M	A. V. H	" 30, "	1 "	" "

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued.*

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Resu
1552	F.....	M. P	August 1, "	1 "	Discharged, recovered.
1506	F.....	A. D.....	" 3, "	1 "	" "
1524	M.....	E. M	" 3, "	1 "	" "
662	M.....	W. L	" 4, "	6 "	Still out.
1431	M.....	P. S. G	" 9, "	1 "	Discharged, recovered.
1277	F.....	C. M	" 11, "	3 "	Still out.
1519	F.....	M. H	" 12, "	2 "	"
1479	M.....	J. C. E	" 16, "	3 "	"
1571	F.....	L. G. E.....	" 20, "	1 "	Returned.
440	F.....	E. S. V	" 25, "	2 "	Still out.
1434	F..	R. H	September 3, "	3 "	"
1527	M.....	J. P	" 6, "	2 "	"
1309	F.....	E. B.....	" 12, "	3 "	"
1380	F.....	C. C.... ...	" 12, "	3 "	"

Summary of Probational Discharges.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted....	.....	.....	.....	23	29	52
Discharged, recovered.....	13	15	28	.....	.....	.....
" improved	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Died before expiration of leave	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1887.....	8	8	16	23	29	52

TABLE No. 10.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th of September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	26	6		1	
From 1 to 2 months	25	12	2	1	
" 2 " 3 "	12	10	1	3	
" 3 " 4 "	10	8	7		
" 4 " 5 "	3	13	6	1	
" 5 " 6 "	4	8	3	1	
" 6 " 7 "	1	4	4		1
" 7 " 8 "	1	9	3		1
" 8 " 9 "	1	7	2		
" 9 " 10 "	1	4	2		
" 10 " 11 "		3	1		
" 11 " 12 "	9	5			1
" 12 " 18 "	2	59	9	1	
" 18 months to 2 years	6	35	4		
" 2 to 3 years	2	69	5		
" 3 " 4 "	4	38	1		
" 4 " 5 "	2	75	2		
" 5 " 6 "		40	1		
" 6 " 7 "	1	50	1		
" 7 " 8 "	1	42			
" 8 " 9 "	1	41			
" 9 " 10 "	3	2			
" 10 " 15 "	4	84			
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards					
Not reported	3				
Totals	122	624	54	8	3

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	8	2201	.....	2201
Tailor's shop	2	571	.....	571
Shoe shop	4	831	.....	831
Engineer's shop	3	992	.....	992
Mason work	6	876	.....	876
Repairing roads	19	635	.....	635
Wood yard and coal shed	10	604	.....	604
Bakery	2	409	.....	409
Laundry	22	1416	5304	6720
Dairy	5	1917	.....	1917
Butcher shop and slaughter house	1	361	.....	361
Piggery	3	805	.....	805
Painting	3	614	.....	614
Farm	22	6473	.....	6473
Garden	8	1930	.....	1930
Grounds	8	1930	.....	1930
Stable	1	363	.....	363
Kitchen	16	1699	3354	5053
Dining rooms	29	3024	6543	9567
Officers' quarters	4	.....	1188	1188
Sewing rooms	36	.....	11067	11067
Knitting	45	124	13182	13306
Mending	22	.....	6864	6864
Wards	194	47756	19734	67490
Storeroom	2	624	.....	624
General	19	3040	3120	6160
Total	494	79195	70356	149551

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1887, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District	1	.....	1
Brant	14	17	31
Bruce	.....	5	5
Carleton	.....	1	1
Dufferin	5	1	6
Durham	4	6	10
Elgin	.....	2	2
Frontenac	10	1	11
Glengarry	2	.....	2
Grenville	1	.....	1
Grey	16	9	25
Haldimand	12	13	25
Halton	15	10	25
Huron	2	5	7
Kent	1	2	3
Lambton	1	1	2
Lanark	1	.....	1
Lincoln	17	20	37
Middlesex	2	1	3
Muskoka District	8	1	9
Norfolk	6	10	16
Northumberlund	4	2	6
Ontario	6	8	14
Oxford	4	2	6
Parry Sound District	1	2	3
Peel	.....	3	3
Perth	2	3	5
Peterborough	3	3	6
Prince Edward	1	.....	1
Simcoe	39	39	78
Thunder Bay District	1	.....	1
Victoria	3	5	8
Waterloo	8	9	17
Welland	19	12	31
Wellington	24	26	50
Wentworth	45	48	93
York	39	40	79
Total	317	307	624

TABLE No. 13.

Number of Articles returned to the Store from the Tailor Shops from October 1st, 1886, to September 31st, 1887.

	Made.	Repaired
Coats	89	306
" uniform	21	4
Vests	90	175
Trousers	198	1115
" uniform	22	20
Combination suits	8	48
Summer jackets	30	134
Smocks	1	19
Overalls	6	65
Drawers	40	
Braces (pairs)	109	
Cloth mitts (pairs)	12	
	626	1886

TABLE No. 14.

Amount of work done in Shoe Shop from October 1st, 1886, to September 30th, 1887.

	New work	Soled and Heeled.	Repaired.
Men's boots (pairs)		27	
" slippers (pairs)	315		
" " (pairs)			161
" brogans (pairs)	109		
Women's shoes, to measure (pairs)	17		
" " (pairs)			83
	441	27	244

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the Number of Articles Made and Repaired in the Sewing Rooms during the year ending September 30th, 1887.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	833	36	Pillow shams	8	
Bedticks		243	Pillow ticks	12	
Blankets		80	Pudding cloths	56	
Caps	56		Quilts		89
Carpet balls	410		Sheets	1789	244
Chemises	958		Shirts	756	4328
Clothes bags	18		Skirts	360	
Curtains	28		Shrouds	54	
Drawers	246	551	Stockings (pairs)	398	
Dresses	448		Socks (pairs)	387	4771
Door mats	10		Towels	1124	94
Handkerchiefs	48		Toilet covers	87	
Jackets	41	196	Table cloths	14	18
Mattress ticks	441		Tea bags	25	
Mitts (pairs)	150		Under waists	15	
Night gowns	49		Window blinds	162	
Pillow slips	1020	109			
			Total	10003	10759

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

Orillia, October 1st, 1887.

To the Inspector of Asylums, etc., Toronto :

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Eleventh Annual Report of the operations of this Asylum for Idiots.

At the close of last year there were 218 inmates in residence, of whom 116 were males and 102 females. During the year, there have been 11 admissions, 5 males and 6 females ; of these, 1 male and 1 female were admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant. The admissions, added to the 218 in residence, makes 229 as the number in residence during the year. There were 18 deaths—9 males and 9 females ; and 1 male eloped, leaving 210 in residence at the close of the year, of whom 111 are males and 99 females. The death rate is large, being 7.86 per cent. of the total population, the half of which occurred in the month of December.

There are 302 applications for admission on file—163 males and 139 females. This is a large number, and is an eloquent appeal for additional accommodation. In 1885 the number of applications on file was 194, last year it was 245, and this year it has reached 302.

When writing my report last year, I confidently expected we would have taken possession of our new buildings long before now ; but, alas ! "There's many a slip," etc. The north building is very nearly ready for occupation, and we expect to get into it in a few weeks. The south building will be finished about Christmas. In a short time, therefore, we will be enabled to remove the patients from the old Queen's Hotel, which now numbers 55, leaving room for 45 more, which, if taken from the 163 male applications on file, will still leave 118 unprovided for. The south building is intended for females, nearly the half of whom can be taken from the old Asylum, leaving room there for some of the numerous children for whom applications are constantly being made. After the gaols are emptied of idiots, I estimate we will have very nearly 100 female applications on file, and these added to the males will make over 200 still seeking admission. It must be borne in mind, too, that we have 30 at Kingston which should be here and their place occupied with lunatics. In view of these facts, I need hardly urge the necessity of pushing our buildings on to completion. The necessity exists, the country demands it, the Government is alive to its importance, and the Legislature is ever liberal in providing suitable means for caring for the unfortunate and helpless of our population.

Nothing, as yet, has been done towards making the necessary structural alterations in our old buildings for making them suitable for a training school. You will remember I made this recommendation last year ; but as the completion of the new buildings has been delayed, we were prevented from going on with this work, and another year has been added to the many that have gone before without our Province having even the beginning of a school. Being, as we are, contiguous to the great states of the Union south of us, where noble institutions exist, it must be confessed this is not a very flattering state of affairs, and I again recommend that something be done at once in this direction.

The new land from which we obtained our wood for the past two years has been thoroughly cleared off, and 10 acres sown with fall wheat and fenced, while about 30 acres have been sown with grass seed, but not fenced, as it was thought the builders would require to overrun it next summer in order to get their supply of stone for the main buildings.

I would again recommend the purchase of the strip of land lying between our property and the lake. It is very desirable that we should have this land for a water front. There are only three or four acres, and the value so trifling that it should only be necessary to mention it.

Our wants for the next year or two will be many and large. For instance, some of the immediate ones will be : 1st. A suitable barn and stables. We will require to keep our stock of cows and horses on the farm, and housing must be provided for them. 2nd. Three or four cottages should be erected for employees, as our buildings are nearly two miles from the town, an inconvenient distance for those who are married. 3rd. A large amount of fencing will have to be done early in the spring, for which material will have to be supplied. 4th. The low land which is springy should be all tile drained as soon as possible, and tiles will be required for this purpose. There are other wants, such as road making and tree planting, which may have to be postponed until the stones have been collected for the main building.

I beg to call your attention to the question of employees, and the difficulty we experience in getting suitable persons for the amount now paid as wages. This is especially the case in regard to females. With so many avenues now open for female labour, as compared with a few years ago, where they command higher wages than we pay, the class applying for positions as attendants, etc., are not such as it is desirable to have. The result is bad for the service. If the system of providing uniform dresses for our attendants were adopted it would in a measure ameliorate this difficulty, while, at the same time, it would add tone to the discipline and efficiency of the service. As we are about going into our new and beautiful home, I would recommend that all our attendants, male and female, be put in uniform.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

A. H. BEATON,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1887.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1887.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1887				116	102	218
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	1	1	2			
" By Medical Certificate	4	5	9	5	6	11
Total number under treatment during year				121	108	229
Died	9	9	18			
Eloped	1		1			
				10	9	19
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1887				111	99	210
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				230	206	436
" discharged	21	10	31			
" died	85	77	162			
" eloped	2		2			
" transferred	11	20	31			
				119	107	226
" remaining, 30th September, 1887				111	99	210
No. applications on file, 30th September, 1887				163	139	302

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1886, to 30th September, 1887.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 1st of October)	116	102	218
Minimum " " " (on the 25th September)	111	99	210
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	41216	36564	77780
Daily average population	112.92	100.17	213.09

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married					5	5
Single	5	6	11	230	201	431
Total	5	6	11	230	206	436
Religion.						
Presbyterians	3	2	5	44	33	77
Episcopalians		1	1	43	49	92
Methodists		3	3	50	58	108
Baptists	1		1	4	9	13
Roman Catholics				34	25	59
Mennonites				5	3	8
Quakers				3	1	4
Other denominations				5	3	8
Not reported	1		1	42	25	67
Total	5	6	11	230	206	436
Nationalities.						
English				18	16	34
Irish		1	1	22	19	41
Scotch	1		1	20	10	30
Canadian	4	5	9	140	141	281
United States				3	2	5
Other countries				11	6	17
Unknown				16	12	28
Total	5	6	11	230	206	436

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to the 30th September, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant				4	2	6
Bruce				4	7	11
Carleton				7	4	11
Dufferin					1	1
Elgin				1	6	7
Essex				5	4	9
Frontenac				9	15	24
Grey				12	7	19
Haldimand				9	3	12
Halton				5	4	9
Hastings				1	5	6
Huron				10	7	17
Kent				3	7	10
Lambton				6	4	10
Lanark				6	3	9
Leeds and Grenville	1		1	8	1	9
Lennox and Addington		1	1	5	4	9
Lincoln		1	1	4	2	6
Middlesex	1	1	2	8	9	17
Muskoka District				2	2	4
Norfolk				6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham				9	10	19
Ontario				9	7	16
Oxford		1	1	5	5	10
Peel		2	2	2	8	10
Perth				6	3	9
Peterborough					2	2
Prince Edward				1	3	4
Renfrew					6	6
Simcoe				14	9	23
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1		1	5	1	6
Victoria				6	4	10
Waterloo				6	4	10
Welland				1	2	3
Wellington				7	2	9
Wentworth				11	11	22
York	2		2	33	27	60
Total admissions	5	6	11	230	206	436

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant				1		1
Bruce				2	2	4
Carleton				2	3	5
Elgin					4	4
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac				7	9	16
Grey				6	3	9
Haldimand				1		1
Halton					2	2
Hastings					2	2
Huron				4	1	5
Kent					3	3
Lambton				1	1	2
Lanark				4	1	5
Leeds and Grenville				4	1	5
Lennox and Addington				2	3	5
Lincoln				2	1	3
Middlesex				3	1	4
Muskoka District				1		1
Norfolk				5	5	10
Northumberland and Durham				4	3	7
Ontario				3		3
Oxford				2	1	3
Peel		1	1	1	3	4
Perth				4	1	5
Renfrew					4	4
Simcoe				3	3	6
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1		1	4		4
Victoria				2		2
Waterloo				1		1
Wellington				1		1
Wentworth				1	6	7
York				9	2	11
Total admissions	1	1	2	82	67	149

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
414	C. W	M	January 28th, 1886	July 1st, 1887	Eloped.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1887.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
63	M. R	F	35	October 4, 1886..	10	.....	5	Phthisis.
391	A. N.....	M	9	Novemb'r 14, "	1	4	28	Inflam. of Bowels.
291	G. H	M	32	Decemb'r 1, "	4	2	10	Epilepsy.
412	R. J. G ...	M	13	" 3, "	.... ..	11	28	General Debility.
95	J. O'N ...	M	28	" 7, "	10	.....	22	Bilious Fever.
274	V. P.....	F	19	" 9, "	4	2	18	Heart Disease.
316	C. R.....	M	30	" 14, "	4	2	23	General Debility.
126	A. R. M ..	F	27	" 17, "	9	10	23	Hemorrhage.
118	E. C	F	37	" 24, "	9	10	26	General Debility.
380	E. McK...	F	39	" 26, "	.....	11	20	Cancer of Stomach.
390	A. McL...	M	55	" 30, "	1	6	14	Liver Disease.
404	N. B.....	F	42	January 5, 1887..	1	1	7	General Debility.
177	T. W.	M	34	" 29, "	9	.....	.....	Rupture of Bladder.
419	H. N.. ...	M	17	February 20, "	....	9	17	Paresis.
397	E. C. J ...	F	51	April 21, "	1	5	2	Marasmus.
230	A. S	F	17	May 4, "	6	9	25	General Debility.
210	R. J	M	18	Septemb'r 15, "	8	1	17	Epilepsy.
33	A. H.....	F	26	" 24, "	10	11	29	General Debility.

TABLE No. 7.

PERIODS.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.
Under 1 month	
From 1 to 2 months	1
" 2 " 3 "	
" 3 " 4 "	
" 4 " 5 "	1
" 5 " 6 "	2
" 6 " 7 "	1
" 7 " 8 "	
" 8 " 9 "	3
" 9 " 10 "	
" 10 " 11 "	2
" 11 " 12 "	1
" 12 " 18 "	6
" 18 months to 2 years	20
" 2 to 3 years	7
" 3 " 4 "	10
" 4 " 5 "	10
" 5 " 6 "	51
" 6 " 7 "	8
" 7 " 8 "	11
" 8 " 9 "	7
" 9 " 10 "	13
" 10 " 15 "	56
" 15 " 20 "	
" 20 years and upwards	
Total	210

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	1	300		300
Blacksmith's shop	2	665		665
Wood yard and coal shed	7	2376		2376
Laundry	6	600	729	1329
Farm	8	1215		1215
Garden	5	900		900
Grounds	1	150		150
Stable	1	365		365
Kitchen	4	365	912	1277
Dining rooms	7	1095	1464	2559
Officers' quarters	1	365		365
Sewing rooms	3		680	680
Knitting	22		6882	6882
Wards	26	1825	7300	9125
General	2	600		600
Total	96	10821	17967	28788

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1887, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bruce	.....	3	3
Carleton	5	5	8
Dufferin	.....	1	1
Dundas	1	.....	1
Durham	2	1	3
Elgin	1	3	4
Essex	5	3	8
Frontenac	2	.....	2
Glengarry	2	.....	2
Grey	7	5	12
Haldimand	4	2	6
Halton	2	3	5
Hastings	1	4	5
Huron	5	3	8
Kent	2	5	7
Lambton	5	2	7
Lanark	4	1	5
Leeds	4	1	5
Lennox and Addington	5	4	9
Lincoln	.....	1	1
Middlesex	4	1	5
Muskoka District	1	2	3
Norfolk	3	4	7
Northumberland	3	2	5
Ontario	5	3	8
Oxford	2	2	4
Peel	2	4	6
Perth	4	2	6
Peterborough	.....	1	1
Prince Edward	1	2	3
Renfrew	.....	4	4
Simcoe	2	3	5
Stormont	1	.....	1
Victoria	1	2	3
Waterloo	3	2	
Welland	.....	2	
Wellington	3	.....	
Wentworth	3	5	
York	10	13	29
Total	111	99	210

REPORT

Of the Librarian of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

By Command.

A. S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, August, 1888.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario:

The Report of the Librarian respectfully sheweth:—

The development of the Library has been as usual during the past year, the appropriation having been spent chiefly in the purchase of new books, but largely also in repairs, binding, and other incidental outlays. Some effort was made by correspondence to secure better arrangements for the exchange of public documents with the neighboring States of the American Union, but with indifferent success. These efforts should be continued, and whenever opportunity offers they should be supplemented by personal application, which is usually more effective than writing. There is good reason to hope that before the present year ends our exchange list will be in a much more satisfactory condition than it has ever before been in.

The shelf accommodation for books has been somewhat increased during the year, and it will now suffice, in all probability, until the completion of the new library.

The new catalogue, or finding list, which has been for some time in process of preparation, has not been completed, owing to the delay in re-arranging the books on the shelves in accordance with the proposed new classification. That difficulty can now be overcome, and if the appropriation for printing is revoted the finding list can be got ready during the recess. It will be expedient, in my opinion, to include in it this year's purchases so as to obviate the necessity of preparing an early supplement. The books will be classified in the list in accordance with the principles approved of by the American Library Association. No one scheme of classification, either for shelf or for catalogue purposes, meets with universal acceptance in all its details. The plan adopted here is in its main features the one devised by Mr. Melville Dewy, the Secretary of the American Library Association, who is also Librarian of Columbia College, New York. His scheme has, however, been modified to a considerable extent, and it is not unlikely that future experience will show the necessity of making additional changes in it. The organization of a library should be determined largely by the use to which it is to be put, and only long experience can make clear to the librarian in charge, which of several courses open to him in any particular emergency he should adopt. A book which can with equal propriety take its place in either of two departments, will be placed in one of these in, say, a college library, and in the other in a library like this, which is useful mainly for purposes of political reference. For the catalogue it may either be entered twice or be referred to by a cross entry.

The type-written copies of old Canadian journals have been distributed in accordance with the order of the Library Committee—namely, one set to the Dominion archives, one to the Education Department, one to Osgoode Hall, one to the University of Toronto. The Board of the Toronto Public Library have applied for a set, and as they have ample means of securing the volumes there seems to be no good reason why they should not have them on the understanding that they are to be returned to this library if the set retained here should ever be destroyed.

The rapid progress made with the New Parliament Buildings shows the necessity of steps being taken as soon as possible to ascertain the best means of utilizing the space in

the room set apart for library purposes. Library architecture is a subject to which much careful attention has been given for many years past in Great Britain and the United States. The newer library buildings in the latter country have been supplied with many ingenious devices in the way of library furniture. It is impossible for one to get a clear idea of the nature of these devices and of the general plans of library interiors without seeing them in actual use. It is highly inexpedient to undertake the fitting up of the new room without taking advantage of the experience and mistakes of others. The obvious inference is that some one who is in a position to judge of the merits of different methods should be asked to report upon them for the purposes of this library, and the sooner this is done the better. The number of libraries visited need not be large, and the number of towns may be very much smaller, as each of the large cities of the United States has several large libraries in it.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. HOUSTON,
Librarian.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,

1887.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 26 AND 28 FRONT STREET WEST.
1888.

To His Honour the Honourable Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G.,

Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario for the year ended 31st December, 1887.

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. ROSS,

Treasurer.

Treasury Department, Ontario,

Toronto, 10th February, 1888.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S REPORT.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, February 9th, 1888.

To Hon. A. M. Ross,
Treasurer of Ontario:

I have the honour to present to you the Public Accounts for the year 1887.

For the information of the Legislative Assembly, I beg to report, as follows:—

The actual balance at the credit of current accounts in the different banks not agreeing with the balance in the Public Accounts, a thorough examination of the Provincial Accounts since 1867 was instituted. As the examination was brought to a close, only at the date of this report it was found that it would be impossible to deal with errors, running through so many years, without causing delay with the Public Accounts. For this reason it was necessary to continue the balance from 1886 in the accounts for 1887.

The errors, with a few exceptions, trifling in amount, occur between the years 1868 and 1880.

The result of the examination is shewn in the following statement:—

Balance on 31st December, 1887, per Public Accounts	$241,347 13
Balance in Banks	226,666 93
Difference	$14,680 20

Made up as follows:—

Amounts added in error to Revenue	$4,151 83
Interest charges by banks not entered in Cash Book	685 03
Amount omitted to be added to expenditure	200 00
Overpayments on cheques by banks	3 46
Deposits in banks short of receipts per Cash Book	2,213 34
Cheques charged by banks—not entered in Cash Book	7,883 11
	$15,139 77

Less amounts omitted to be added to Revenue	$832 14		
Short charged on cheques by banks	12 87		
Amounts to be deducted from expenditure	1 60		
		846 61	
		$14,293 16	
Unadjusted		390 04	
			14,680 23

Payments made under authority of 49 Victoria, Chapter 4, Section 20 :—

Hospitals and Charities	$109 06

Office of Inspector of Prisons, Etc,

Toronto, 20th July, 1887.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th July, in which you inform me that the appropriation on account of Hospitals and Charities, will be overdrawn by $109.06, after the payment of the requisition of the 28th June.

I beg to report that this overdraft is occasioned by the grant of $301.75 to the Women's Refuge and Infants' Home, London, authorized by an Order in Council passed on the 29th April, 1887, a few days too late, therefore, to be included in the Supplementary Estimates submitted to the Legislature last Session.

The delay in bringing the petition of the Managers of this Institution for increased aid before the Government was unavoidable, and it will be unfair to the Institution to hold the grant over until next year.

I therefore beg to report, it is in the public interests that the grant to this charity be paid, and that the overdraft above referred to, be sanctioned by the Treasury Board.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

C. H. Sproule, Esq.,
Provincial Auditor, Toronto.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

TORONTO, 18th August, 1887.

SIR,—The appropriation for Hospitals and Charities having been exhausted, I beg to enclose herewith a report from Mr. Inspector of Prisons, O'Reilly, approved by the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, with reference to a proposed overdraft amounting to $109.06.

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

THE SECRETARY,
Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

The Treasury Board, in pursuance of the report of Mr. Inspector O'Reilly, approved by the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, approve of the payment of $109.06 to meet an overdraft to this extent on the appropriation for Hospitals and Charities, occasioned by the grant of $301.75 to the Womens' Refuge and Infants' Home, London, authorized by Order in Council of 29th April last, and recommend the issue of a cheque for the said sum of $109.06.

(Sd.) T. B. PARDEE,
Chairman.

20th August, 1887.

Government House, Repairs and Maintenance	$1,641 00
Parliament Buildings (main buildings) Repairs and Maintenance	285 84
Normal School, Ottawa, Repairs and Maintenance	500 00
Normal School, Ottawa, Capital Account	570 74
Parry Sound District, Capital Account	32 81

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO,

TORONTO, September 16th, 1887.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

(1) That the appropriation for maintenance and repairs of Government House is exhausted, while approved accounts for sundry improvements,

repairs, etc., chiefly consequent upon the removal therefrom of the late Lieutenant-Governor, and the preparation of same for the occupancy of His Honour the present Lieutenant-Governor, amounting in all to the sum of $1,641.06, have not been paid.

(2) That the appropriation for maintenance and repairs of the Parliament Buildings, main (Legislative) buildings, is exhausted, while approved accounts for supplies, repairs, etc., amounting to $285.04 have not been paid.

(3) That the appropriation for maintenance and repairs of the Ottawa Normal and Model Schools is exhausted, while an approved account for fuel amounting to $500 has not been paid ; and also an account for Rubber Hose of $82.70 ; Butterworth & Co. for $465.54, and Kivas Tully for $22.50—$1,074.74.

(4) That the capital appropriation for Court House and Lock-ups in Parry Sound District has but $12.19 to its credit, while an account for $29.50 has been approved, and has not been paid ; also F. P. O'Callaghan's account for $15.50, in all balance to be paid $32.81.

The several accounts for the above named services being for necessary materials supplied and work done, it is highly desirable that they should be paid.

The undersigned therefore recommends that authority be given under the Act 49, Vic. Cap. 4, Sec. 20, for the payment of the amounts specified opposite the names of the Schedule hereto annexed.

(Signed) C. F. FRASER,
Commissioner.

Provincial Auditor's Office,
Toronto, 28th September, 1887.

Sir,—The appropriations for the respective services having been exhausted, the Public Works Department recommends further payments as follows :—

Repairs and Maintenance :

Government House	$1,641 06
Parliament Buildings (main building)	285 84
Normal School, Ottawa	500 00

Public Buildings :

Normal School, Ottawa	570 74
Parry Sound District	32 81
	$3.030 45

Accounts for above are enclosed, together with the report of the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works.

Your obedient servant.

(Signed) C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

THE SECRETARY,
Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

The Treasury Board, in pursuance of the Report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, dated 16th September, 1887, and the memorandum of the Provincial Auditor with reference thereto, approve of the payment of $3,030.45, to meet certain outstanding accounts chargeable against the appropriations for the following services, as hereunder mentioned, which appropriations have become exhausted.

Repairs and Maintenance:

Government House	$1,641 06
Parliament Buildings (main building)	285 84
Normal School, Ottawa	500 00

Public Buildings:

Parry Sound District	$ 32 81
Normal School, Ottawa	570 74

and recommend that cheques be issued for the payment of the accounts mentioned in the schedule attached to said report.

(Signed) A. S. HARDY,
Pro. Chairman.

29th September, 1887.

Government House, Repairs and Maintenance	$ 956 21
Parliament Buildings (Main Building) Repairs and Maintenance	1,315 82
Simcoe Street Rented Premises, Repairs and Maintenance	404 50
School of Practical Science, Repairs and Maintenance	368 11

Department of Public Works.

Toronto, September 15th, 1887.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

That the appropriations for the maintenance and repairs of the Government House, and of the Parliament Buildings, Main (Legislative) Building, etc., are exhausted, and funds are not available to meet the approved account of the Conger Coal Company, amounting to $6,982.73 for fuel supplied under contract, to the several Departments named therein; net balance to be provided $3,044.64.

It being highly desirable that this account should be paid, the undersigned therefore recommends that authority be given under the Act, 49 Vic., cap. 4, sec. 20, for the payment of the amount above specified, as per schedule hereto annexed.

(Signed) C. F. FRASER,
Commissioner.

Provincial Auditor's Office,

Toronto, September 20th, 1887.

Sir,—I beg to enclose herewith a recommendation from the Department of Public Works, for the payment of an account for fuel, supplied under contract, which will cause overdrafts of the appropriations for "Maintenance and Repairs" of different Public Buildings mentioned in list annexed.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

The Secretary,
Treasury Board.

Minute of the Treasury Board on Matters Referred to them for Consideration.

The Treasury Board have had under consideration the report of the Commissioner of Public Works, dated the 15th September instant (and the schedule thereto attached), wherein he states that the appropriations for the maintenance and repairs of the Government House, and of the Parliament Buildings, including the Main or Legislative Building, etc., are exhausted, and that funds are not available to meet the balance of the sum payable to the Conger Coal Company, viz.: $3,044.64 for fuel supplied under contract to the several departments.

The Treasury Board approve of the payment of the said sum of $3,044.64 to the Conger Coal Company, and recommend that a cheque be issued by the Honourable the Treasurer for this purpose.

(Signed) A. S. HARDY,
Pro. Chairman.

30th September, 1887.

Government House, Repairs and Maintenance.....$415 15

Attorney-General's Department,
Toronto, 28th November, 1887.

The undersigned has the honour to report, that the appropriation for maintenance and repairs of Government House is exhausted, and that an account amounting to the sum of $415.15 for furnishings for Government House, obtained some months ago, remains unpaid.

It is highly desirable that the said amount should be paid at once, and the undersigned respectfully recommends that authority be given under the Act, 49 Victoria, Chapter 4, Section 20, for the issue of a cheque for the said sum of $415.15 by the Honourable the Treasurer, in favour of F. C. Law, Esquire, Official Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, for the payment of the said account.

(Signed) O. MOWAT,
Attorney-General.

Minute of the Treasury Board on Matters Referred to them for Consideration.

The Treasury Board, in pursuance of the report of the Honourable the Attorney-General, dated 28th November, 1887, approve of the payment of $415.15 for furnishings for Government House, the appropriation for maintenance and repairs of Government House having become exhausted, and recommend that a cheque for the said sum be issued by the Honourable the Treasurer, in favour of F. C. Law, Official Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, for the payment of the accounts for the said furnishings.

(Signed) A. S. HARDY,
Chairman.

2nd December, 1887.

Government House, Repairs and Maintenance		$ 11 87
Parliament Buildings (Main Building), Repairs and Maintenance		86 05
Simcoe Street Rented Premises, Repairs and Maintenance		300 00
Normal School, Otttwa, Capital Account		485 61
Osgoode Hall,	do	100 00
Government House,	do	456 39

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, November 11th, 1887.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

(1) That the appropriation for maintenance and repairs of Government House is exhausted, while the following accounts approved, subsequent to those recommended under date of 16th September last, remain unpaid, amounting in all to the sum of $11.87 as per schedule attached.

(2) That the appropriation for capital account for Government House is exhausted, and the following approved accounts are unpaid—this over-expenditure has been occasioned by the construction of the new fence around the grounds, and to other improvements made in the preparation for occupancy of the residence, by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

These accounts amount to the sum of $456.39, as per schedule hereto attached.

(3) That the appropriation for maintenance and repairs of the Simcoe Street rented premises is exhausted, while the rent of premises for the past quarter remains unpaid, amounting to $300.00 as per account hereto attached.

(4) That the amount to the credit of the appropriation for capital account, for Osgoode Hall, is insufficient to meet the balance due on Mr John Herbert's approved account, for building an addition thereto, as hereto attached, amounting to $100.00.

(5) That the appropriation for maintenance and repairs of the Parliament Buildings, (Main Building) is exhausted, and the following accounts in addition to those recommanded on the 16th September last, remain unpaid ; amounting to $86.05, as per schedule hereto attached.

(6) That the appropriation for the Ottawa Normal School, capital account, is exhausted, and the account of Messrs Butterworth & Co., for heating appliances, hereto attached, being in addition to the accounts recommended for payment under date 16th September last is unpaid, amounting to $485.61.

The several accounts for the above named services, being for unforeseen, but necessary work done, and material supplied, it is highly desirable that they should be paid.

The undersigned therefore recommends that authority be given, under the Act 49 Vic., Cap. 4, Sec. 20, for the payment of the amounts specified opposite to the names in the schedule hereto attached.

(Signed), C. F. FRASER,
Commissioner.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, November 19th, 1887.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith a requisition from the Department of Public Works, for payment under 49 Vic., Cap. 4, Sec. 20, of accounts for different services as follows, viz :—

Repairs and Maintenance :		
Government House	$ 11 87	
Main Building (Parliament Buildings)	86 05	
Simcoe Street Premises	300 00	
		$ 397 92
Public Buildings :		
Normal School, Ottawa	$485 61	
Government House	456 39	
Osgoode Hall	100 00	
		1,042 00
		$1,439 92

The report of the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works is attached to the accounts.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

THE SECRETARY,
Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

The Treasury Board, in pursuance of the report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, dated 11th November, 1887, and the

memorandum of the Provincial Auditor with reference thereto, approve of the payment of $1,439.92 to meet certain outstanding accounts, chargeable against the appropriations for the following services (as hereunder mentioned), which appropriations have become exhausted.

Repairs and Maintenance :

Government House	$ 11 87	
Main Building (Parliament Buildings)....	86 05	
Simcoe Street Premises.....	300 00	
		$397 92

Public Buildings :

Normal School, Ottawa.....	$485 61	
Government House	456 39	
Osgoode Hall	100 00	
		$1,042 00
		$1,439 92

The Treasury Board, therefore, recommends that cheques be issued by the Honourable the Treasurer for the payment of the accounts mentioned in the schedule attached to the Commissioner's report.

(Sd.) A. S. HARDY,
Chairman.

Hamilton Asylum, Maintenance Account $3,956 49

Inspector of Prisons' Office,
Toronto, 30th November, 1887.

Sir,—In consequence of unforeseen drafts upon this year's appropriation for the maintenance of the Asylum for the Insane, at Hamilton, arising out of the fire which took place at that Institution, near the end of the previous year, there is not now sufficient of the appropriation left for the payment of the current month's accounts.

An overdraft of $3,956.49 is necessary to meet the amount.

I have the honour to recommend that the overdraft be allowed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

C. H. Sproule, Esq.,
Provincial Auditor.

Provincial Auditor's Office
Toronto, November 30th, 1887.

Sir,—The appropriation for maintenance of the Asylum at Hamilton, having been exhausted, further payments amounting to $3,956.49 are recommended in the attached report of Mr. Inspector O'Reilly.

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

The Secretary,
Treasury Board.

Minute of the Treasury Board on Matters Referred to them for Consideration.

The Treasury Board upon consideration of the report of Mr. Inspector O'Reilly, dated 30th November, 1887, and upon the recommendation of the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, approve of the issue of a warrant for the sum of $3,956.49 in favour of the Hon. the Treasurer, for the payment of accounts for the month of November, in connection with the Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton, the appropriation for the service having been exhausted, in consequence of unforeseen drafts thereon, arising out of the fire which took place at the Institution near the end of the previous year.

The Board further recommend, that cheques be issued by the Treasurer, for the payment of the said accounts, on presentation of proper vouchers.

A. S. HARDY,
Chairman.

9th December, 1887.

Colonization Roads..... $6.000 00

Crown Lands Department,
November 25th, 1887.

Sir,—I beg to submit that in consequence of bush-fires, floods, and other accidents during the present year, an additional outlay in connection with

Colonization Roads, to the extent of perhaps $6,000 becomes unavoidable, and which sum I would therefore respectfully request the Government to place to the credit of this department for Colonization Road purposes.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) HENRY SMITH,
Supt. Colon. Roads.

The Hon. T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,
Toronto, 29th November, 1887.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that the appropriation for Colonization Roads under the supply bill for 1887 has been exhausted, and that a further sum of $6,000.00 will be required to meet additional expenditure, for reasons set forth in the accompanying report of the Superintendent of Colonization Roads.

I would therefore request that under the authority of 49 Vic. cap. 4, Sec. 20, an accountable warrant be issued for the above sum.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

AUBREY WHITE,
Asst. Commissioner.

The Honourable,
The Treasurer,
of Ontario.

Provincial Auditor's Office,
Toronto, November 30th, 1887

Sir,—The appropriation for Colonization Roads having been exhausted, application is made by the Crown Lands Department for an accountable warrant, to meet necessary payments, during the balance of the current year.

The report of the Superintendent of Colonization Roads, showing necessity for proposed overdraft, is herewith enclosed.

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

The Secretary,
Treasury Board.

Memorandum.—Warrant for above, if allowed, to be made in favour of the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer, and cheques issued on presentation of proper vouchers.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

The Treasury Board in pursuance of the report of Aubrey White, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 29th November, 1887, and the memorandum of the Provincial Auditor, with reference thereto, approve of the issue of an accountable warrant, in favour of the Hon. the Treasurer, for the sum of $6,000.00 to meet certain additional expenditure in connection with Colonization Roads, caused by, bush fires, floods, and other accidents, the appropriation for this service being exhausted, and that cheques be issued by the Treasurer, on presentation of proper vouchers.

(Sd.) A. S. HARDY,
Chairman.

9th December, 1887.

Government House,	Maintenance and Repairs.....	$77 95
do	Capital Account.....	22 65

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, November 30th, 1887.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council :—

(1) That the appropriation for maintenance and repairs Government House is exhausted, while Mr. T. Lalor's account for $77.95 (hereto attached) remains unpaid.

(2) That the appropriation for capital account of Government House is exhausted, while Mr T. Lalor's account for $22.65 (hereto attached) remains unpaid.

The above named accounts having been incurred in the preparation of the house for occupancy by His Honour the present Lieutenant-Governor, it is desirable that they should be paid.

The undersigned therefore recommends that authority be given under the Act 49 Vic., Cap. 4, Sec. 20, for their payment.

(Signed) C. F. FRASER,
Commissioner.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, December 2nd, 1887.

SIR,—The appropriations for the respective services having been exhausted, further payments are recommended by the Department of Public Works as follows:—

Public Buildings:

Government House..... $22 65

Repairs and Maintenance:

Government House..... $77 95

——— $100 60

Accounts for the above are enclosed together with the report of the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

THE SECRETARY,
Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

The Treasury Board upon consideration of the report of the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, dated 30th November, 1887, and the memorandum of the Provincial Auditor with reference thereto, approve of the issue of a cheque by the Hon. the Treasurer for the sum of $100.60, in favour of Mr. T. Lalor, for the payment of his accounts for work and material in connection with Government House, the appropriation for the services, "Maintenance and Repairs," Government House, and "Public Buildings," Government House being exhausted.

(Signed) A. S. HARDY,
Chairman.

9th December, 1887.

Hamilton Asylum. Maintenance $524 70

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS' OFFICE,
TORONTO, 13th December, 1887.

SIR,—In consequence of unforeseen drafts upon this year's appropriation, for the maintenance of the Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton, arising out of the fire which took place at that Institution near the end of the previous year, there is not now sufficient of the appropriation left for the payment of the current month's accounts, and it is necessary that the enclosed account of Murton & Reid for $524.70 be paid. I have, therefore, the honour to recommend that a cheque be issued for that sum, in favour of Murton & Reid, Hamilton.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

C. H. SPROULE, ESQ.,
Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, December 14th, 1887.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith a recommendation from Mr. Inspector O'Reilly, approved by the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, for a further overdraft of the appropriation for maintenance of the Hamilton Asylum amounting to the sum of $524.70.

Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

THE SECRETARY,
Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

The Treasury Board upon consideration of the report of Mr. Inspector O'Reilly, and upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, approve of the payment of the account of Messrs. Murton & Reid for $524.70, being for coal supplied for the Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton, the appropriation for maintenance, etc., of said Asylum being exhausted, and recommend that a cheque be issued by the Honourable the Treasurer, in favour of the said Messrs. Murton & Reid, for the said amount.

(Sd.) A. S. HARDY,
Chairman.

December 27th, 1887.

Hamilton Asylum, Maintenance.....$4,259 11

Inspector of Prisons' Office,

Toronto, 23d December, 1887.

Sir,—In consequence of unforeseen drafts upon this year's appropriation for the maintenance of the Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton, arising out of the fire that took place at that institution near the end of the previous year, there is not now sufficient of the appropriation left for the payment of the current month's accounts, which amount to the sum of $4,259 11, and as it is necessary that they should be paid, I have the honour to recommend that a cheque be issued to the Bursar of the Asylum in payment of the same.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

C. H. Sproule, Esq.,
Provincial Auditor.

Provincial Auditor's Office,

Toronto, December 24th, 1887.

Sir,—In addition to the recommendations dated November 30th and December 14th respectively, for payment of accounts in excess of the appropriation for "Hamilton Asylum, Maintenance," a further recommendation is herewith enclosed, from Mr. Inspector O'Reilly, approved by the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, for the sum of $4,259 11 to meet maintenance accounts for the month ending the 15th inst.

Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

The Secretary,
Treasury Board.

Minute of the Treasury Board on Matters referred to them for Consideration.

The Treasury Board, upon consideration of the report of Mr. Inspector O'Reilly, dated 23d December, 1887, and upon the recommendation of the

Hon. the Provincial Secretary, approve of the issue of a warrant for the sum of $4,259 11, in favour of Mr. B. Way, Bursar of the Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton, for the payment of the accounts for the month of December in connection with said asylum, the appropriation for maintenance of said institution having become exhausted in consequence of unforeseen drafts thereon, owing to the fire which took place thereat towards the end of last year.

(Sd.) A. S. HARDY,
Chairman.

30th December, 1887.

Civil Government:

Government House	$ 100 00	
Attorney-General's Department	160 50	
Secretary and Registrar's Dpt'mt	268 37	
Public Institution's Office	280 20	
Insurance Office	100 00	
		$909 07

Legislation:

Expenses		136 47

Repairs and Maintenance:

Government House	107 50	
Main Building	256 75	
West Wing	27 33	
Simcoe Street Premises	132 93	
School of Science	21 00	
		545 51
		$1,591 05

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, January 11th, 1888.

Sir,—I transmit schedule of accounts for contingent services in several departments as indicated in schedule.

The appropriations to which these accounts are chargeable having been exhausted, the approval of the Treasury Board is required.

The total amount of schedule is $1,591.05.

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) A. M. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer.

C. H. Sproule, Esq.,
Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, January 11th, 1888.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith a memorandum of necessary petty payments by the Clerk of Contingencies, amounting to $1,591.05 on account of services, the appropriations for which had been exhausted.

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. H. SPROULE.
Provincial Auditor.

THE SECRETARY,
Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

The Treasury Board upon consideration of the report of the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer, dated 11th January instant, recommend that a warrant for the sum of $1,591.05 be issued in favour of Mr L. V. Percival, Clerk of Contingencies, to enable him to pay the accounts for contingencies in the several departments of the Government mentioned in the schedule, accompanying the Treasurer's report, the appropriations to which these accounts are chargeable having been exhausted.

(Sd.) A. S. HARDY,
Chairman.

11th January, 1888.

Payments made under authority of 49 Victoria, Chapter 4, Section 9, Sub-section 2 :

Civil Government	$ 2,541 66
Legislation	1,750 00
Administration of Justice	1,667 49
Education	151 66
Public Institutions Maintenance	48,773 17
Immigration	350 00
Agriculture	3,668 08
Repairs, etc., Public Buildings	2,738 55
Public Buildings	106 96
Miscellaneous	62,803 42
Total	$124,550 99

These were authorized under special warrants to cover expenditures necessary before the Supply Bill was passed, and are included in the regular expenditures appearing in the Public Accounts.

UNAUTHORIZED EXPENDITURES.

Civil Government :		
Attorney-General's Department	$ 10 09	
Secretary and Registrar's Dept'mt	96 81	
Public Institutions Office	104 82	
		$211 72
Education :		
Departmental Examinations	658 51	
Normal and Model Schools, Toronto	41 47	
Normal and Model Schools, Ottawa	57 19	
		757 17
Public Institutions Maintenance :		
Asylum for Insane, Hamilton		146 25
Repairs and Maintenance :		
Government House	152 99	
Main Building, Parliament Build'gs	534 80	
Miscellaneous	70 75	
School of Practical Science	31 87	
		790 41
Public Buildings :		
School of Practical Science		42 69
Total		$1,948 24

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

CONTENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

	Page.
Receipts and Payments	2
Balance of Open Accounts	6
Consolidated Revenue Fund	9
Investment Account	10
Interest on Investments, 1887	11
Law Stamp Revenue	12
Education Department Revenue	13
Algoma Taxes Revenue	14
Casual Revenue	16
Stationery Office	18

EXPENDITURE STATEMENTS.

Administration of Justice:—	Page.
Supreme Court of Judicature	49
Court of Appeal	49
High Court	50
Chancery Division	50
Queen's Bench Division	51
Common Pleas Division	52
Crown Counsel Prosecutions	53
General Administration of Justice in Counties	55
Special Services	63
Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas	68
Local Registrars	69
District of Algoma	70
do Thunder Bay	71
do Rainy River	71
do Nipissing	71
do Parry Sound	72
do Muskoka	72
do Haliburton	72
Provincial Police	72
Sheriff's Fees, etc	64
Seals and other contingencies	66
Inspection, Division Courts	63
do Offices under Judicature Act	63
Registration books	66
Shorthand Reporters	66
Constitutional Questions	66
Grouped Counties	67
Surrogate Judges and Local Masters	52
Land Titles Act	69
Ditches and Water Courses Act	67
Agriculture:	
Electoral Division Societies	175
Grants to Associations	177
Agricultural College	183
Experimental Farm	188
Creamery	196
Miscellaneous	179
Farmers' Institutes	177
Bureau of Statistics	181
Forestry	181
Tree Planting	180
Annuities	282

Civil Government:—	Page.
Government House	23
Lieutenant-Governor's Office	23
Attorney-General's Department	24
Education do	25
Crown Lands do	28
Public Works do	30
Treasury do	31
Provincial Auditor's Office	33
Agricultural Office	33
Secretary and Registrar's Department	34
Registrar-General's Branch	35
License do	35
Public Institution's Office	38
Immigration do	38
Official *Gazette* do	41
Queen's Printer do	41
Board of Health do	39
Inspection of Insurance Offices	41
do Registry Offices	41
Colonization Roads	243
Common School Lands	284
Crown Lands:	
Board of Surveyors	251
Agents' Salaries	251
Forest Ranging	252
Fire Ranging	253
Timber Inspection	254
Surveys	255
Drainage Debentures (Municipal)	282
Drainage, Tile	283
Education:—	
Public Schools	74
Separate do	83
Poor do	88
Model do	97
Teachers' Institutes	98
Inspection Public and Separate Schools	104
High Schools	100
Training Institutes	103
Inspection High Schools	104

EDUCATION—*Continued.* PAGE.
Departmental Examinations ... 107
Normal and Model Schools, Toronto ... 109
do do Ottawa ... 111
Museum, Library, etc ... 113
School of Practical Science ... 114
Mechanics' Institutes ... 115
Art Schools ... 119
Literary and Scientific ... 120
Superannuated Teachers ... 121
Miscellaneous ... 120

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES ... 198

IMMIGRATION:—
Agencies in Europe ... 172
do Ontario ... 172
Carriage of Immigrants ... 172
Provisions, etc ... 173
Incidentals ... 174

LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND, Special ... 284

LEGISLATION:—
Official Salaries ... 42
Sessional Writers, Messengers, Pages, etc ... 43
Postages and cost of House Post Office ... 45
Stationery, Printing and Binding ... 45
Printing Bills and Distributing Statutes ... 46
Library ... 46
Indemnity to Members ... 47
Contingencies ... 47

MISCELLANEOUS:—
Canada Temperance Act ... 268
Law Stamps and Licenses ... 267
Marriage Licenses ... 269
Ontario Rifle Association ... 269
Artillery Association ... 269
Insurance, Public Buildings ... 270
Expenses of Elections ... 270
Expenses of Contested Elections ... 273
Voters' Lists ... 273
Gratuities ... 274
Industrial School, Mimico ... 274
Archæological Researches ... 375
Indian and Colonial Exhibition ... 275
Ryerson Monument ... 275
Boundary Award ... 275
Telephone Service ... 275
Removal of Patients ... 275
Prisoners' Aid Society ... 276
Vaccine Farm ... 277
Sanitary Investigations ... 276
Outbreak of Epidemics ... 276
Niagara Falls Park ... 277
University College (Women's Department ... 276
Sundry Services ... 276
Caligraphs ... 276
Factories' Act ... 277
Unprovided Items ... 277

MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND ... 282

NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ... 283

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE:—
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto ... 121
do London ... 126
do Kingston ... 132

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Con.* PAGE.
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton ... 137
do Idiots, Orillia ... 142
Central Prison ... 146
Central Prison Industries ... 150
Reformatory for Boys ... 152
Mercer Reformatory ... 167
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb ... 157
do Blind ... 162

PUBLIC BUILDINGS:—
Asylum for Insane, Toronto ... 219
do London ... 219
do Kingston ... 222
do Hamilton ... 220
do Idiots, Orillia ... 223
Reformatory for Boys ... 224
Mercer Reformatory ... 225
Central Prison ... 225
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb ... 226
do Blind ... 227
Agricultural College ... 228
Education Dep't. and Normal School ... 229
Normal School, Ottawa ... 229
School of Practical Science ... 229
Osgoode Hall ... 229
Government House ... 229
District of Algoma ... 230
do Thunder Bay ... 231
do Rainy River ... 233
do Muskoka ... 232
do Parry Sound ... 232
do Nipissing ... 233
Brock's Monument ... 233
Agricultural Hall ... 233

PUBLIC WORKS:—
Gull and Burnt River Works ... 234
Muskoka Lakes Works ... 234
Mary's and Fairy Lakes Works ... 235
Peninsula Creek Improvement ... 235
Scugog River Works ... 239
Lock Masters' Salaries ... 239
Maintenance Locks, Dams, etc ... 240
Balsam River Works ... 237
Maganetawan Works ... 237
Nation River Works ... 239
Surveys, Inspections, etc ... 242

REFUNDS:—
Education ... 256
Crown Lands ... 261
Land Improvement Fund ... 265
Miscellaneous ... 266

RAILWAY SUBSIDY FUND ... 278

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS:—
Government House ... 201
Parliament Buildings ... 203
Educational Buildings ... 208
Simcoe Street Premises ... 210
Miscellaneous ... 211
Normal School, Ottawa ... 212
School Practical Science ... 213
Agricultural College ... 214
Osgoode Hall ... 217
Agricultural Hall ... 216

STATUTE CONSOLIDATION ... 266

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

No. 1.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

BALANCE SHEET, shewing the RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS of the Treasurer of Ontario during the Year 1887, with the Cash Balances on 1st January and 31st December.

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	PAYMENTS.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
To Balance			107,549 39				
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.				CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.			
From Dominion of Canada :							
" Subsidy	1,116,872 80			For Civil Government		189,289 57	
" Specific Grant	80,000 00			" Legislation		123,002 46	
" Interest on capital held, and debts due by the Dominion.	279,111 10	1,196,872 80		" Administration of Justice		324,495 09	
" Interest on investments	45,745 72			" Education	570,760 42		
		324,856 82		" do Refunds	3,815 80		
						574,576 22	
" Crown Lands Department :				" Asylums and other institutions maintenance		418,360 92	
Grammar School Lands	3,184 06			" Central Prison maintenance		89,676 76	
Crown Lands	74,493 69			" Reformatory for boys do		39,528 89	
Woods and Forests	990,855 43			" A. Mercer Reformatory do		29,816 16	
Fisheries	395 00			" Deaf & Dumb Institute do		40,044 53	
Casual Fees	481 00			" Blind Institute do		33,317 36	
Rent	111 00			" Immigration		11,795 94	
Board of Surveyors	257 90			" Agriculture		130,567 14	
In suspense	18,267 53			" Hospitals and Charities		106,230 62	
Expenditure refunds	173 53			" Public Buildings, maintenance, repairs, etc		63,250 15	
		1,088,219 14					
" License Fund Account		202,455 56		" Locks, Dams, etc	8,797 57		
" Casual Revenue		44,589 95		" Surveys, Inspection, etc	1,348 61		
" Algoma Taxes		15,247 60				10,146 18	
" Law Stamps		68,439 88		" Colonization Roads		122,974 78	
" Education Department	22,072 59			" Crown Lands Expenditure	94,538 80		
do School of Practical Science	2,735 00			do Refunds	8,872 48		
		24,807 59				103,411 28	

From Public Institutions :			
Central Prison	29,919 38		
Reformatory for Boys	641 00		
A. Mercer Reformatory	3,776 54		
Asylum for Insane, Toronto	32,926 18		
do London	7,549 19		
do Kingston	2,742 60		
do Hamilton	1,443 65		
do Orillia	1,843 30		
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville	162 50		
		84,004 34	
			3,049,493 68
Open Accounts.			
From Crown Lands Department :			
" Clergy Lands	7,433 70		
" Common School Lands	17,489 93		
		24,923 63	
" Public Buildings :			
Parliament Buildings, new account, sale of lands		122,211 57	
Agricultural Farm, Mimico		200 00	
" Drainage Works, rent charges	23,794 37		
" Drainage Debentures	33,270 34		
" Tile Drainage	4,980 42		
		62,045 13	
" Annuities		242,626 92	
" Stationery Account, excess of distribution over purchase		528 97	
" Sale of Dominion of Canada 6 per cent. bonds		320,423 60	
" Municipal Loan Fund		25,000 00	
			797,959 82
Amount withdrawn from Special Deposits as per Statement No. 4			1,495,342 55
Carried forward			5,450,345 44

" Consolidation of Statutes		27,759 27	
" Miscellaneous Expenditure		148,802 97	
" Casual Revenue, refund forfeited cheque, Brown & Love		8,000 00	
			2,595,046 29
Open Accounts.			
For Asylum for Insane, Toronto		7,112 05	
" do London		5,520 60	
" do Kingston		16,947 48	
" do Hamilton		88,875 11	
" do Orillia		56,580 60	
" Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene		6,645 61	
" A. Mercer Reformatory, Toronto		2,943 05	
" Central Prison, Toronto		6,939 15	
" Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville		3,897 78	
" Blind Institute, Brantford		5,732 67	
" Agricultural College, Guelph		12,999 56	
" Normal School, Toronto		54 00	
" Normal School, Ottawa		3,056 35	
" School of Practical Science, Toronto		1,362 07	
" Parliament Buildings, Toronto (new account)		164,678 29	
" Osgoode Hall, Toronto		2,542 69	
" Government House, Toronto		3,479 04	
" Muskoka District :			
Lock-up, Huntsville	5 23		
Registry office and lock-up, Bracebridge	33 50		
		38 73	
" Algoma District :			
Court House, Registry office, and gaoler's residence, Sault Ste. Marie	1,276 73		
" Lock-up, Gore Bay	178 70		
do Little Current	5 00		
do Killarney	50 00		
do Bruce Mines	3,063 63		
do Thessalon	844 09		
do Manitowaning	5 00	5,423 15	
Carried forward		594,827 98	

No. 1.—Balance Sheet, showing the Receipts and Payments of the Treasurer of Ontario during the year 1887, with the Cash Balance on 1st January, and 31st December.—*Concluded.*

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	c.	$ c.	PAYMENTS.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward			5,450,345 44	*Brought forward*		394,827 98	
				For Thunder Bay District:			
				Registry office and lock-up, Port Arthur	132 44		
				Gaol, Port Arthur	296 09		
				Lock-up, Fort William	158 55		
						587 08	
				" Parry Sound District:			
				Registry office and lock-up, Parry Sound	4 60		
				Lock-up at Maganetawan	1 74		
				do Burk's Falls	1,526 47		
						1,532 81	
				" Nipissing District:			
				Lock-up at Mattawa	56 80		
				do North Bay	580 31		
				do Sudbury	53 45		
						690 56	
				" Unorganized Territory:			
				Court room and lock-up at Rat Portage		1,300 30	
				" Brock's Monument		198 25	
				" Gull and Burnt River Works		1,447 24	
				" Muskoka River Works		4,959 08	
				" Mary's and Fairy Lakes Works		520 60	
				" Peninsula Creek Works		8,175 67	
				" Balsam River Works		3,270 59	
				" Scugog River Works		977 53	
				" Maganetawan River Works		7,807 40	
				" Nation River Works		3,000 00	
				" Georgian Bay Works		610 94	
				" Agricultural Hall, Toronto		324 00	
				" Port Carling Bridge		75 00	
							430,305 03

				" Aid to Railways		247,982 14	
				" Annuities		45,950 00	
				" Surplus Distribution Fund		177 12	
				" Land Improvement Fund		4,745 46	
				" Drainage Debentures	16,366 39		
				" do (Tile)	13,800 00		
						30,166 39	
							329,021 11
				" Common School Fund			100,000 00
				" Investments, special deposits, as per Statement No. 4			1,754,625 88
				" Balance			241,347 13
Total			5,450,345 44	Total			5,450,345 44

C H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, February 10th, 888.

No. 2.

OPEN ACCOUNTS—Statement of the Balance of Open Accounts, December 31st, 1887.

	$ c.		$ c.
Balance—See Statement No. 1	241,347 13	Law Society	296,418 07
Special Deposits—Standard Bank	121,579 75	Municipalities' Fund	13,503 29
do Imperial Bank	50,000 00	Common School Fund	945,682 97
do Ontario Bank	50,000 00	Canada Land Emigration Co	8,023 41
do Dominion Bank	50,000 00	Drainage Assessment Fund	190,684 36
do Bank of Commerce	50,000 00	Railway Fund	400,162 35
do Bank of Toronto	25,000 00	Municipal Loan Fund	1,654,275 85
Dominion of Canada	72,717 76	Consolidated Fund	6,960,976 59
Investment Accounts	200,000 00	Annuities	896,912 85
Toronto General Hospital	4,000 00	Widows' and Orphans' Fund	1,548 61
Drainage Debentures	195,611 09		
Stationery Supply Account	8,270 15		
Improvement to Navigation of Trent River	2,000 00		
Registry Office, Minden	5,751 97		
Parliament Buildings	107,306 49		
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville	222,009 18		
Surveys and Drainage of Swamp Lands	366,581 44		
Registry Office and Gaol, Muskoka	9,212 53		
Court House and Gaol, Algoma	17,344 82		
Lock, Cameron and Balsam Lakes	32,763 47		
do Rossean River	36,945 96		
do Young's Point	30,892 72		
Improvement of Navigation, Kaministiquia River	22,865 02		
do Sydenham do	2,136 26		
do Pigeon do	4,999 62		
do Nottawasaga do	5,915 09		
Cut, Lakes Joseph and Rossean	9,995 75		
Registry Office and Lock-up, Parry Sound	8,329 30		
do Thunder Bay	21,893 25		
Roads in Ryerson	5,886 02		
Wye River Works	5,176 98		
Portage du Fort Bridge	5,247 99		
Nation River dredging	10,877 23		
Lock-up, Bruce Mines	5,332 42		
Port Carling Bridge	3,121 99		
Washago Road	33,281 34		
College of Technology	78,344 47		

Surplus Distribution	3,388,777 47
Lock at Lindsay	5,788 21
Normal School, Ottawa	151,810 27
Otonabee River Works	4,962 42
Scugog do	75,131 20
Muskoka do	61,191 32
Registry Office and Lock-up, Algoma	10,661 45
A. Mercer Reformatory, Toronto	62,438 65
Agricultural Farm, Mimico	34,503 19
Blind Institute, Brantford	228,110 75
Tile Drainage Debentures	53,119 28
Lock-up, Gore Bay	438 95
Gull and Burnt River Works	68,219 87
Osgoode Hall, Toronto	85,819 01
Parliament Buildings (new account)	12,773 15
Lock, Mary's and Fairy Lakes	46,070 81
Central Prison, Toronto	575,120 70
Asylum for Insane, Hamilton	544,744 12
do Orillia	185,626 80
Agricultural College, Guelph	300,558 48
Immigration Sheds, Gravenhurst	555 00
Bridge des Joachim Rapid	5,937 72
Asylum for Insane, London	651,337 57
Government House, Toronto	161,730 21
Normal School, do	74,439 90
Lock-up, Mattawan	540 25
do Rat Portage	17,177 17
Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene	127,411 87
Asylum for Insane, Toronto	275,761 14
do Kingston	319,219 59
Railway Subsidy, 35 37 Vic	420,715 95
Railway Land Account, 40 Vic	519,145 91
Railway Aid Fund, 39 Vic	405,697 22
do 41 Vic	92,810 06
do 44 Vic	120,445 56
Lake Nipissing, dredging	9,182 17
Lock, Maganetawan	44,595 45
Lock-up, Huntsville	2,012 50
do Sudbury	348 69
Orillia Asylum (investment account)	1,739 35
Stoney Creek, dredging	878 25
Lock-up, Fort William	4,025 78
Port Elgin Pier	1,000 00
Lake Couchiching, improvements	427 84
Niagara Falls, fencing	8,025 48
Lock up and Registry Office, North Bay	5,237 80
Improvement, Navigation, Mud Lake	1,502 32
Lock-up, Maganetawan	585 66
Registry Office, Haliburton	541 85
Carried forward	11,327,660 55

Carried forward	11,868,188 25

No. 2.—STATEMENT of the Balance of Open Accounts, December 31st, 1887.—*Concluded.*

——	$ c.	——	$ c.
Brought forward	11,327,660 55	*Brought forward*	11,368,188 35
Port Arthur Gaol	14,187 50		
Georgian Bay Works	1,595 30		
Lock-up, Killarney	729 99		
Improvement of Peninsula Creek	14,589 31		
Moira River Works	2,135 22		
Lock-up, Burk's Falls	4,679 68		
do Bracebridge	121 19		
do Little Current	20 55		
Shelter at Brock's Monument	995 97		
Southampton Pier	300 00		
Agricultural Hall, Toronto	324 00		
Lock-up, Thessalon	844 09		
do Manitowaning	5 00		
Total	11,368,188 35	Total	11,368,188 35

No. 3.

STATEMENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, including the items transferred to it, 31st December, 1887.

1887.	——	$ c.	$ c.	1887.	——	$ c.	$ c.
	To Expenditure as per Statement No. 1....	2,595,046 29			By Balance as per Statement No. 3, 1887...	6,603,864 32	
	To Law Society of Upper Canada:				By Receipts as per Statement No. 1.....	3,049,493 68	9,653,358 00
	For an allowance as equivalent for fees...	14,500 00			*By Municipalities' Fund:*		
	To Land Improvement Fund.....	4,745 46			For 20 per cent. on amount collected during the year for cost of management ...	.....	1,486 74
	To Railway Subsidy Fund	100,000 00			By Interest Account, premiums on Bonds..	.....	20,423 60
			2,714,291 75				9,675,268 34
	To Balance.....	.....	6,960,976 59				
			9,675,268 34		By Balance.....	.....	6,960,976 59

No. 4.

STATEMENT of Investments made during the year ending 31st December. 1887.

TO WHOM PAID.	NATURE OF INVESTMENT.	—	—	Amount.	Total Amount.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Bank of Commerce	Special deposit, bearing interest at 3½ per cent			437,991 95	
Ontario Bank	do do			516,633 93	
Imperial Bank	do do			225,000 00	
Standard Bank	do do			200,000 00	
Federal Bank	do do			150,000 00	
Dominion Bank	do do			200,000 00	
Toronto Bank	do do			25,000 00	
					1,754,625 88
	Amount of special deposits, 31st December, 1886		87,296 42		
	do made in 1887, as per Statement		1,754,625 88		
			1,841,922 30		
	Less amount withdrawn to meet Railway Aid payments, surplus distribution, current expenditure, etc., viz:—				
	Bank of Commerce	403,708 62			
	Ontario Bank	466,633 93			
	Imperial Bank	175,000 00			
	Standard Bank	150,000 00			
	Federal Bank	150,000 00			
	Dominion Bank	150,000 00			
			1,495,342 55	(a)346,579 75	
	Dominion of Canada 6 per cent. bonds, purchased 5th June, 1868			200,000 00	
					521,579 75
	(a) Composed of special deposits now in—				
	Bank of Commerce	50,000 00			
	Ontario Bank	50,000 00			
	Imperial Bank	50,000 00			
	Dominion Bank	50,000 00			
	Standard Bank	121,579 75			
	Toronto Bank	25,000 00			
			346,579 75		

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 10th February, 1887.

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

No. 5.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT of INTEREST received during the year ending 31st December, 1887.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	NATURE OF INVESTMENTS.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Hon. Receiver-General, Ottawa	Interest on Capital held and Debts due to the Province by the Dominion		279,111 10	
	Twelve months' dividends on $500,000. 6 per cent. Bonds to 30th September		30,000 00	
Bank of Commerce	Interest on 3½ per cent. special deposits to 31st December		3,506 55	
Ontario Bank	do do		1,092 05	
Imperial Bank	do do		1,248 98	
Standard Bank	do do		1,428 41	
Federal Bank	do do		1,092 67	
Dominion Bank	do do		917 52	
Orillia Mortgage	Interest		90 00	
Mimico Lands Mortgage	do		218 01	
Bank of Commerce	do on Drainage Debentures		8,510 78	
			327,216 07	
	Less Interest on Bank overdrafts		2,359 25	
				324,856 82

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 10th February, 1888.

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

No. 6.

LAW STAMPS.

STATEMENT of Revenue received on account of Law Stamps during the year ending 31st December, 1887.

COUNTY.	DISTRIBUTOR.	$ c.
Brant	G. R. VanNorman	1,774 15
Bruce	Thos. Dixon	798 00
Carleton	R. Lees	1,738 50
Dufferin	T. G. Bowles	380 00
Elgin	J. Farcy	807 50
Essex	F. E. Marcon	475 00
Frontenac	B. M. Britton	1,330 00
Grey	A. Frost	731 50
Halton	J. Dewar	475 00
Haldimand	J. R. Martin	190 00
Huron	D. McDonald	1,368 00
Hastings	G. E. Henderson	1,192 50
Kent	J. Holmes	826 50
Kent	M. Weir	190 00
Lambton	J. P. Bucke	812 25
Leeds and Grenville	S. Reynolds	1,102 00
Lennox and Addington	A. L. Morden	665 00
Lanark	C. Price	470 30
Lincoln	J. McKeown	1,102 00
Middlesex	C. Hutchinson	3,685 05
Northumberland and Durham	J. W. Kerr	1,600 75
Norfolk	C. C. Rapelje	380 00
Ontario	J. E. Farewell	1,501 00
Oxford	F. R. Ball	843 00
Peterborough	R. E. Wood	665 00
Prince Edward	P. Low	395 20
Prescott and Russell	J. Fraser	285 00
Peel	W. H. McFadden	708 85
Perth	J. Idington	1,007 00
Renfrew	H. H. Loucks	226 88
Renfrew	Jno. H. Metcalfe	97 50
Simcoe	J. R. Cotter	1,372 75
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	J. Dingwall	1,140 00
Victoria	J. McNeillie	655 00
Waterloo	W. H. Bowlby	1,805 00
Wellington	H. W. Peterson	204 25
Wentworth	J. Crerar	5,472 00
Welland	L. D. Raymond	503 50
York	W. W. Baldwin	27,750 00
Toronto City	J. Gordon Brown	1,520 00
Algoma District	James Kehoe	95 00
Thunder Bay District	A. R. Lewis	95 00
		68,445 68
Less payments for cancelled stamps		5 80
Total		68,439 88

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, February 10th, 1888.

No. 7.

EDUCATION REVENUE.

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING 1887.

SOURCE.	TULARS.	Amount.	Total.
		$ c.	$ c.
Normal and Model Schools, Toronto.....	Fees from Model School and Kindergarten Pupils	7,005 00	
do Ottawa	do do	6,422 00	
			13,427 00
Superannuated Teachers	Subscriptions, 1887	.....	1,489 00
Departmental Examinations	Examination Fees and Appeals.....	... .	7,109 82
Miscellaneous	Sales of Museum Catalogues, School Acts. Registers, etc	....	46 77
School of Practical Science	Students' Fees.....	.....	2,735 00
			24,807 59

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, February 10th, 1888.

No. 8.

TAXES ON PATENTED LANDS.

STATEMENT shewing the several amounts received by the Treasurer of Ontario, on account of Taxes on Patented Lands in the District of Algoma, during the year ended 31st December, 1887.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.
Williams & Co	On account of Taxes	13 35	
G. F. Austin	do	16 38	
T. Hewitt	do	13 80	
T. H. Hurlbert	do	6 80	
W. Mingaye	do	44 72	
Graves & Co	do	6 78	
J. C. T. Cochrane	do	6 16	
J. W. Degroff	do	6 59	
Imperial Land Co	do	19 00	
S. C. Duncan Clarke	do	53 08	
H. P. McIntosh	do	12 57	
W. B. Crombie	do	7 29	
B. W. Arnold	do	30 89	
W. H. Miller	do	88	
Hon. J. C. Aikens	do	3 43	
A. Elmer	do	6 72	
A. McDougall	do	9 81	
Beaty & Co	do	70 40	
A. Keitch	do	19 68	
J. L. Baker	do	17 07	
J. McArthur	do	1 56	
A. T. Ramage	do	1 48	
W. W. Beel	do	1 74	
T. Clarke	do	64	
M. Walsh	do	11 26	
S. R. Kaiser	do	25 95	
J. G. Murray	do	3 27	
A. Dawson	do	26 41	
H. Lewis	do	21 53	
G. Pearson	do	17 15	
Horne & Co	do	13 74	
A. McColman	do	12 74	
J. J. Cherry	do	7 31	
D. Sloss	do	9 79	
W. J. Lingham	do	12 29	
R. Clarke	do	6 37	
H. Gallagher	do	5 71	
W. Newton	do	3 22	
J. W. Murray	do	1 68	
Frees & Son	do	5 62	
O. T. Bevan	do	41 31	
J. McLaurin	do	13 19	
D. McLellan	do	24 96	
T. Jenkins	do	4 75	
S. J. Dawson	do	79 02	
J. G. Scott	do	61 62	
L. Williams	do	1 10	
T. Wardrop	do	235 82	
H. E. Long	do	4 16	
London & Canada Land Co	do	10 91	
J. Lount	do	48 69	
Collin's Inlet Co	do	23 52	
W. L. Kemp	do	15 27	
Pack & Woods	do	5 95	
Green & Pack	do	1 50	
T. Easterbrook	do	22 44	
Ware & Gorham	do	5 63	
	Carried forward	1,154 70	

No. 8.

TAXES ON PATENTED LANDS.—*Continued.*

From whom Received.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	1,154 70	
R. G. Peters	On account of Taxes	125 68	
S. McLoughlin	do	1 67	
London and Ontario Invest. Co	do	50 82	
J. T. Culverwell	do	16 72	
J. C. Daniels	do	2 00	
Macdonald, Drayton & Co	do	15 28	
V. B. Wadsworth	do	1 76	
E Morris	do	26 20	
J. M. Delamere	do	1 88	
A. McBride	do	15 01	
B. Saunders	do	14 36	
G. R. Wallace	do	197 97	
R. H. Drayton	do	86 85	
Mrs. J. Cockburn	do	11 15	
J. McColman	do	7 67	
D. Cameron	do	1 86	
W. J. Cranston	do	7 67	
N. Ryment	do	37 62	
J. W. Frost	do	34 68	
J. Sadler	do	3 61	
D. McCormick	do	1 47	
W. H. Laird	do	25 45	
J. M. Hamilton	do	63 08	
D. L. Thomson	do	137 21	
J. E. O'Reilly	do	15 81	
E. O'Keefe	do	83 72	
J. D. Edgar	do	18 34	
R. Harkley	do	2 97	
T. Dixon	do	13 22	
E. N. Lewis	do	19 07	
J. Luton	do	4 00	
J. D. Thompson	oo	11 42	
Geo. Warner	do	89	
T. H. Bull	do	81 61	
R. Paul	do	47 34	
L. A. Bonar	do	27 96	
K. Chisholm	do	157 66	
C. A. Lee	do	1 00	
Rogers & Funnell	do	2 86	
Canada Permanent Invest. Co	do	10 40	
C. A. Krause	do	5 30	
F. G. Saltenstall	do	9 56	
Kingsmill & Co	do	3 13	
R. J. Armstong	do	12 50	
M. Newman	do	4 78	
W. Turner, Collector Algoma	do	5,590 75	
L. Percival	Proceeds of Taxes Sales, Nov. and Dec.	8,096 23	
			16,262 89
	Less for refunds of taxes, advertising, etc., etc.		1,015 29
			15,247 60

C. H. SPROULE,

Provincial Auditor.

Provincial Auditor's Office,

Toronto, 10th February, 1888.

No. 9.

CASUAL REVENUE.

STATEMENT OF CASUAL REVENUE received by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1887.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.		$ c	$ c
Sheriff Co. Wellington	Fines and Forfeitures		144 50	
A. G. Hill, P.M.	Niagara Falls, Fines and Forfeitures		655 75	
W. D. Lyon, S. M.	Rat Portage,	do	20 00	
Thos. Robertson	Hamilton,	do	400 00	
Cameron & McPhillips	Toronto,	do	100 00	
J. H. Ansley, C. P.	Norfolk,	do	20 00	
County Attorney	Grey,	do	39 64	
do	Prescott & Russell,	do	4 50	
do	Haldimand,	do	9 28	
do	Waterloo,	do	33 54	
do	Wentworth,	do	473 00	
do	Perth,	do	5 90	
do	Algoma,	do	135 84	
do	Halton,	do	43 07	
do	Kent,	do	614 40	
do	Frontenac,	do	14 16	
do	Thunder Bay Dstrict,	do	2 00	
do	Carleton,	do	41 94	
do	Prince Edward,	do	11 29	
do	Victoria,	do	25 00	
do	Middlesex,	do	384 00	
do	Elgin,	do	958 80	
do	Brant,	do	9 60	
do	Oxford,	do	107 60	
do	Lambton,	do	4 75	
do	Northumberland & Durham,	do	33 60	
do	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry,	do	186 20	
do	Essex,	do	93 10	
do	Bruce,	do	9 32	
do	Ontario,	do	24 00	
do	Simcoe,	do	19 44	
				4,624 22
C. Kreissman	Port Arthur, on account of fees		85 50	
J. Gordon Brown	Surrogate Court	do	2,455 00	
J. G. Scott	Master of Titles,	do	3,322 25	
Division Court Clerks	On account of fees		5,247 84	
Insurance Companies		do	685 00	
Warwick & Sons	On account of Ontario *Gazette*		7,755 78	
C. T. Gilmor	Fees received for Private Bills		3,100 00	
Mr. Speaker	Bribery Funds		1,800 00	
J. Notman	On account of sales of Ontario Statutes		474 75	
				24,926 12
Provincial Secretary's Department	13 Commissions, Coroners,	$13 00	169 00	
	82 do Notaries Public,	8 00	656 00	
	53 do Under Great Seal	13 00	689 00	
	10 Superior Court Certificates,	4 00	40 00	
	118 Judicial Notarial do	1 00	118 00	
	3 Surrogate Court do	2 00	6 00	
	6 Increase of Capital Stock	5 00	30 00	
	25 Charters of Incorporation	10 00	250 00	
	2 do	25 00	50 00	
	33 do	30 00	990 00	
	12 do	40 00	480 00	
	11 do	50 00	550 00	
	11 do	60 00	660 00	
	Carried forward		4,688 00	29,550 34

No. 9.

CASUAL REVENUE—*Continued.*

From whom Received.	SERVICE.	$ c	$ c
	Brought forward	4,688 00	29,550 34
Prov. Sec. Office—*Con.*	3 Licenses to Incorporated Companies at 20 00	60 00	
	1 Escheat Patent, 20 00	20 00	
	2 Deeds, 20 00	40 00	
	1 Copy Statement of Company's Affairs, 5 00	5 00	
	On account of Marriage Licenses	2,894 60	
Registrar General's Office	28 Certificates of Birth, at $ 50	14 00	
	20 do Marriages, 50	10 00	
	56 do Deaths, 50	28 00	
	1 do do 25	25	
Provincial Registrars' Offices	10 Certified Copies of Patents, at 2 50	25 00	
	3 Certificates of Patents, 50	1 50	
	24 Searches, 25	6 00	
			7,792 35
Insurance Companies	On account of Assessments	3,012 76	
County Treasurers	do Removal of lunatics and prisoners	4,384 50	
			7,397 26
			44,739 95
	Less amount paid John Littlehales *re* Queen *vs* Munday		150 00
			44,589 95

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

Provincial Auditor's Office,
Toronto, 10th February, 1888.

No. 10.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

		$ c.	$ c.
1887, January 1st.	Balance of stock on hand, see Public Accounts, 1886, p. 27.		8,799 12
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Supplies	3,952 87	
Buntin, Reid & Co	do	5,521 69	
Brown Bros	do	3,508 71	
P. Paterson & Son	do	438 12	
Barber & Ellis Co	do	1,101 75	
Julian Sale & Co	do	30 00	
A. Muirhead	do	110 00	
Elliot & Co	do	113 25	
Canada Paper Co	do	114 00	
Grand & Toy	do	83 20	
Rolph, Smith & Co	do	8 00	
P. C. Allan	do	2 00	
E. Harris Co	do	19 77	
Selby & Co	do	119 07	
Lugsdin & Barnett	do	6 25	
Cyclostyle Co	do	3 40	
The Copp, Clark Co.	do	234 95	
D. S. Barclay	do	15 50	
Geo. Bridges	do	3 00	
Williamson & Co	do	2 50	
R. L. Polk & Co	do	56 00	
Winifrith Bros	do	40	
Kenyon, Stewart & Tingley	do		
Manufacturing Co	do	7 50	
Rowsell & Hutchison	do	6 75	
Cox & Barber	do	4 00	
Queen's Printer, Ottawa	do	53 62	
Carswell & Co	do	75	
H. R. Hardy	do	40 00	
Hart & Co	do	10 85	
Ewing & Co	do	2 90	
J. McK. Anderson	do	12 00	
Rice Lewis & Son	do	2 75	
A. J. Henderson	do	7 10	
Wm. Simpson	do	23 30	
W. L. Howard	do	69 08	
J. F. Lash	do	34 50	

	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1887, December 31st. Distribution for the year ending 31st Dec. 1887.			
Civil Government—			
Lieutenant-Governor's Office	51 89		
Attorney-General's Department	233 20		
Education Department	401 42		
Crown Lands' Department	1,911 12		
Public Works' Department	379 59		
Treasury Department	332 36		
Provincial Auditor's Office	95 21		
Agricultural Office	59 95		
Secretary and Registrar's Department	543 62		
Registrar-General's Branch	393 50		
License Branch	102 30		
Immigration Department	6 10		
Public Institutions	280 16		
Provincial Board of Health	375 79		
Queen's Printer	91 60		
Office of Inspector of Insurance Companies	99 85		
		5,357 66	
Legislation—			
Stationery, printing and binding	1,956 85		
Expenses	1,606 12		
		3,562 97	
Administration of Justice—			
Supreme Court of Judicature	153 01		
Court of Appeal	36 60		
High Court	36 04		
Chancery Division	96 45		
Queen's Bench Division	86 05		
Common Pleas Division	15 60		
Inspection of Offices under Judicature Act	67 95		
Office of Inspector of Division Courts	149 77		
Seals and other contingencies	7 00		
Registration books	287 50		
Constitutional questions	3 90		
District of Algoma	3 30		
Office of Master of Titles	63 19		
		1,006 36	

J. Underwood & Co	do		68 43		Education—			
H. A. Nelson & Sons	do		3 84		Public and Separate Schools	258 60		
Wyld, Grasett & Darling	do		11 37		Poor Schools	19 73		
Geo. Rodwell & Co	do		5 00		Training Institutes	50 25		
J. H. Meriam & Co	do		25		High School and Collegiate Institutes	5 35		
Geo Bengough	do		2 00		Public and Separate School Inspection	62 85		
John Brown	do		50		Inspection of High, Normal and Model Schools	19 00		
C. H. Goodwin	do		2 25		Departmental Examinations	1,435 60		
C. Sheppard	do		1 60		Normal and Model Schools, Toronto	409 68		
H. G. Dunlievi	do		25 00		Normal and Model Schools, Ottawa	737 65		
Bertram & Co.	do		65		School of Practical Science	52 08		
Grosvenor, Chater & Co.	do		140 75		Mechanic's Institutes	105 39		
W. B. Blackhall	do		25 60		Art Schools	69 93		
W. Robertson & Co.	do		441 40		Miscellaneous	474 01		
Grand Trunk Railway Co.	Freight Charges		5 84				3,700 12	
Express Co.	Charges		1 80		Public Institutions—			
J. Rose	Cartage		26 75		Asylum for Insane, Toronto	135 28		
				16,485 56	do London	12 50		
					Central Prison, Toronto	268 86		
					Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene	106 90		
					Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville	138 93		
					Andrew Mercer Reformatory, Toronto	54 22		
							716 69	
					Immigration—			
					Incidentals		13 05	
					Agriculture—			
					Incidentals	772 11		
					Bureau of Statistics	872 94		
					Forestry	15 03		
					Agricultural College, Guelph	20 05		
					Experimental Farm and Creamery	4 75		
							1,684 88	
					Hospitals and Charities		16 98	
					Consolidation of Statutes		69 78	
					Miscellaneous—			
					Canada Temperance Act	14 65		
					Law Stamps and Licenses	133 67		
					Expenses of Elections	737 22		
					Niagara Falls Park Commission	50		
							886 04	
								17,014 53
					Balance Stock on hand			8,270 15
Total				25,284 68	Total			25,284 68

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 31st January, 1888.

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

EXPENDITURE STATEMENTS.

No. 12.

STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE by the Treasurer of Ontario, during the year ended 31st December, 1887.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.				
	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.				
	SALARIES.				
Gamble Geddes	Five months' salary as Private Secretary		500 00		
H. E. Harcourt-Vernon	Seven do do		470 00		
S. N. Robinson	Five do Official Secretary		330 00		
F. H. C. Law	Seven do do		700 00		
Thomas Lymer	Twelve do Messenger		480 00		
				2,480 00	
	EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	9 35			
J. Notman	Stationery	51 89			
			61 24		
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps	29 00			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	17 59			
			46 59		
Gamble Geddes	To pay sundries		733 01		
H. E. Harcourt-Vernon	do		500 00		
				1,340 84	
	GOVERNMENT HOUSE.				
	EXPENSES.				
D. Falconer	Twelve months' salary as Gardener and Caretaker		500 00		
Peter Chambers	do Assistant Gardener and Fireman		550 00		
James Exelby	do do		400 00		
Peter Carpenter	do do		400 00		
				1,850 00	
	Carried forward			5,670 84	

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			5,670 84	
	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.				
	SALARIES.				
Hon. O. Mowat	Twelve months' salary as Attorney-General and Premier		5,000 00		
E. F. B. Johnston	do Deputy Attorney-General and Clerk of Executive Council		3,000 00		
J. R. Cartwright	do Law Secretary		800 00		
S. T. Bastedo	do Clerk and Premier's Secretary		1,400 00		
J. L. Capreol	do Assistant Clerk of Executive Council		1,400 00		
M. Currey	do Clerk and Short Hand Writer		1,000 00		
†John McLachlan	do do		650 00		
†C. A. Fitch	do do		550 00		
Clarence Bell	do Messenger		250 00		
				14,050 00	
	EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	173 31			
J. Notman	Stationery	233 20			
P. C. Allan	do	4 80			
Brown Bros.	do	55 53			
J. Doust	Law forms	2 25			
			469 09		
Carswell & Co.	Law books	301 60			
Hart & Co.	do	18 00			
Rowsell & Hutchison	do	16 00			
A. Periard	do	10 15			
G. M. Adam	Book	1 00			
			346 75		
G. N. W. Tel. Co	Telegrams	200 27			
C. P. R. Telegraph	do	44 54			
Bell Telephone Co	Messages	4 10			
Electric Despatch Co.	Messenger service	25 65			
Sundry persons.	do	7 50			
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps	40 00			
H. C. Dixon	do	180 00			
			502 06		

W. J. Dickson	Almanacs	1 80		
J. McK. Anderson	Calendars	3 00		
R. L. Polk & Co.	Directories	6 00		
W. Carmichael	Railway Guide	75		
J. T. Robinson	do	1 00		
			12 55	
G. Bengough	Type-writer supplies	3 25		
A. J. Henderson	Caligraph supplies	4 65		
J. Underwood & Co	do	1 00		
			8 90	
G. Verral	Cab hire	36 50		
Verral Cab Co.	do	35 05		
			71 55	
Jas. Jedson	Cab hire	2 00		
P. Cassiday	do	75		
S. T. Bastedo	Car tickets, etc	14 25		
C. A. Fitch	do	2 00		
			19 00	
T. OBrien	Services as Clerk	108 00		
M. Smith	do Housekeeper	250 00		
C. Bell	do Messenger	62 00		
H. Clark	do Fireman	137 50		
S. T. Bastedo	Travelling Expenses	21 00		
E. F. B. Johnston	do	5 00		
			583 50	
S. J. Vankoughnet	Copy of Judgment	3 00		
J. McLachlan	Subpœnas, etc	1 60		
Law Society	Certificates	17 00		
			21 60	
E. F. B. Johnston	To pay petty office expenses	66 60		
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions and advertisements	248 99		
			315 59	
				2,350 59
	EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.			
	SALARIES.			
Hon. G. W. Ross	Twelve months' salary as Minister of Education		4,000 00	
J. Geo. Hodgins	do Deputy Minister		3,000 00	
Alex. Marling	do Secretary		2,000 00	
F. J. Taylor	do Chief Clerk and Accountant		1,400 00	
Henry Alley	do Clerk		1,250 00	
J. T. R. Stinson	do do		1,200 00	
H. M. Wilkinson	do do		1,200 00	
A. C. Paull	do do		950 00	
F. N. Nudel	do do		950 00	
J. H. J. Kerr	do do		750 00	
W. W. Jeffers	do Junior Clerk		650 00	
	Carried forward		17,350 00	22,071 43

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		17,350 00	22,071 43	
	EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*				
	SALARIES—*Continued.*				
E. Williams	Twelve months' salary as Junior Clerk		500 00		
H. R. Young	do do		499 98		
R. J. Bryce	do Junior Clerk and Messenger		550 00		
L. McCorkindale	Eleven do Caretaker		459 00		
				19,358 98	
	EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	385 45			
J. Notman	Stationery	401 42			
D. Boyle	do	1 85			
Warwick & Sons	do	4 25			
Gwatkin & Son	do	60			
			793 57		
W. Briggs	Books	4 50			
Canada Publishing Company	do	16 67			
Williamson & Co	do	15 80			
J. E. Bryant	do	2 60			
Jno. Hopkins' University	do	50			
D. Boyle	do	3 35			
J. A. Gemmill	do	2 00			
Copp, Clark & Co	do	25 70			
D. Appleton & Co	do	53			
Upper Canada Bible Society	do	4 80			
W. J. Gage & Co	do	4 50			
Grip Printing and Publishing Company	do	2 25			
G. Virtue	do	2 00			
C. Scribner's Sons	do	7 00			
Presbyterian News Company	do	3 00			
			95 20		
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	77 31			
C. P. R. Telegraph	do	1 99			
Bell Telephone Co	Messages	1 28			
D. Boyle	Postage stamps	253 50			
Postmaster	Postage	18 60			

R. L. Polk & Co	Directories	9 00		
J. McK. Anderson	Calendars	6 00		
McLean, Roger & Co	Postal guides	1 50		
Copp, Clark & Co	Almanacs	1 34		
			370 52	
D. E. Smith	Services as reporter	4 00		
T. Bengough	do stenographer	18 00		
F. N. Nudel	Services during illness of Mr. Alley	50 00		
			72 00	
G. Verral	Cab hire	57 40		
Verral Cab Co	do	82 20		
Jas. McConvey	do	16 50		
H. Alley	To pay cab hire	2 00		
W. Brennan	Cartage	33		
J. Rose	do	75		
A. E. Fisher	do	5 00		
R. J. Bryce	Car tickets	35		
Sundry persons	do	1 50		
Street Railway Co	do	4 35		
			170 38	
Express Co	Charges	6 75		
C. M. Richardson	Express charges	1 30		
Sundry persons	To pay express charges	30 75		
G. T. Railway Co	Freight charges	47		
Boyd & Co	do	3 59		
Collector of Customs	Duty charges	5 07		
			47 93	
H. Alley	Travelling expenses	33 50		
F. N. Nudel	do do	20 00		
A. M. Fortune	do do	5 00		
J. G. Hodgins	do do	30 60		
			89 10	
B. Jackes	Brushes, etc	1 40		
Chas. Potter	Thermometers	4 50		
H. E. Clarke & Co	Bag	4 00		
Toronto Lithographing Co	Woodcut of seal	6 00		
National Electro & Stereo. Co	Stereotyping	8 40		
Map & School Supply Co	Mounting map	1 20		
Rolph Smith & Co	Repairing seal and press	2 00		
			27 50	
S. H. Preston	Copyright fees	1 00		
Minister of Agriculture	do do	3 00		
Warwick & Sons	Transfer of copyright	2 00		
			6 00	
Chas. Rogers & Sons	Use of table for examinations	22 50		
H. M. Wilkinson	To pay sundries	6 34		
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions and advertisements	127 40		
			156 24	
				1,828 44
	Carried forward			43,258 85

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			43,258 85	
	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.				
	SALARIES.				
Hon. T. B. Pardee	Twelve months salary as Commissioner		4,000 00		
T. H. Johnson	One do Assistant Commissioner		233 00		
Aubrey White	Eleven do do		2,384 00		
Geo. Kennedy	Twelve do Law Clerk		2,000 00		
J. I. McIntosh	do do Clerk and Shorthand writer		1,200 00		
	LAND SALES AND FREE GRANTS.				
A. Kirkwood	Twelve months salary as Chief Clerk		1,900 00		
J. M. Grant	do Clerk		1,300 00		
J. J. Murphy	do do		1,250 00		
P. Alma	do do		1,000 00		
J. Sale	do do		850 00		
E. F. Stow	do do		700 00		
	SURVEYS, PATENTS AND ROADS BRANCH.				
G. B. Kirkpatrick	Twelve months salary as Chief Clerk, Surveys		1,900 00		
W. Revell	do Chief Clerk, Draughtsman		1,150 00		
E. Fox	Six do do Patents		700 00		
A. J. Taylor	Six do do do		600 00		
do	Six do Clerk		600 00		
W. F. Lewis	Twelve do do		850 00		
Henry Smith	do do Superintendent, Colonization Roads		1,800 00		
C. Cashman	do do Clerk		1,150 00		
	WOODS AND FORESTS.				
G. B. Cowper	Twelve months' salary as Chief Clerk		2,000 00		
Aubrey White	One do do Clerk		150 00		
T. E. Johnson	Eleven do do do		1,650 00		
J. A. G. Crozier	Twelve do do do		1,200 00		
J. Durkin	do do do		1,100 00		
H. R. Hardy	do do do		900 00		

	Accounts Branch.			
D. G. Ross	Twelve months' salary as Accountant and Book-keeper		1,700 00	
R. H. Browne	do do Chief Clerk		1,300 00	
C. P. Higgins	do do Clerk		850 00	
E. Leigh	do do do		850 00	
J. Morphy	do do Registrar		1,600 00	
				38,867 00
	Expenses.			
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	1,299 56		
J. Notman	Stationery	1,911 12		
			3,210 68	
A. Macdonald	Postage	860 00		
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	155 20		
C. P. R. Telegraph	do	45 58		
Bell Telephone Co	Messages	25		
			1,061 03	
J. J. Murphy	Book	85		
J. A. Gemmill	do	2 00		
Rowsell & Hutchison	Law reports	12 00		
J. Lemieux	H. C. debates	7 00		
			21 85	
W. J. Dickson	Almanacs	5 40		
J. McK. Anderson	Calendars	1 00		
R. L. Polk & Co	Directories	18 00		
J. T. Robinson	Railway guide	1 00		
Queen's Printer	Index to statutes	1 00		
			26 40	
Cyclostyle Co	Supplies	1 85		
S. W. Johnston	Lithogram composition	6 30		
A. J. Henderson	Caligraph supplies	4 25		
			12 40	
G. Verral	Cab hire	63 50		
Verral Cab Co	do	41 50		
			105 00	
Can. R. R. New Co	Posting maps	9 60		
H. Jackman & Co	Posting bills	9 00		
			18 60	
H. E. Rudge	Services as extra Clerk	790 00		
J. H. Bradshaw	do do	730 00		
J. Bradshaw	do Housekeeper	500 00		
A. McDonald	do Clerk and Messenger	550 00		
D. Kinnan	do Night Watchman	500 00		
R. Burroughes	do Fireman	550 00		
F. Frank	do Extra Messenger and Fireman	497 50		
			4,117 50	
	Carried forward		8,573 46	82,125 85

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		8,573 46	82,125 85	
	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
H. E. Clarke & Co.	Bag	6 00			
Wyld, Brock & Darling	Map mounting material	9 00			
D. M. Card	Level, tripod, etc	30 00			
			45 00		
Rolph, Smith & Co	Engraving	2 50			
G. Bengough	Repairing type-writer	10 00			
F. Oliver	Sharpening erasers	1 75			
			14 25		
Registrar, Nipissing	Registration fee	1 00			
J. S. Sinclair	Copies of Division Courts Act	5 00			
Dominion Bank	Exchange and draft	7 60			
			13 60		
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions and advertisements	390 45			
do	Advertising *re* timber sale	555 00			
			945 45		
				9,591 76	
	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.				
	SALARIES.				
Hon. C. F. Fraser	Twelve months' salary as Commissioner		4,000 00		
Kivas Tully	do Architect		2,400 00		
R. McCallum	do Engineer		1,800 00		
Wm. Edwards	do Secretary		1,900 00		
J. P. Edwards	do Accountant and Law Clerk		1,050 00		
F. R. Heakes	do Architectural Draughtsman		1,100 00		
R. P. Fairbairn	do Engineering do		950 00		
T. M. Hennessy	do Assistant do		750 00		
M. Wilson	do First Clerk and Shorthand Writer		1,000 00		
S. G. O'Grady	do Clerk and Paymaster		900 00		
C. A. McDonald	do Messenger		550 00		
				16,400 00	

	EXPENSES.			
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	209 28		
J. Notman	Stationery	379 59		
			588 87	
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps	200 00		
G. N. W. Telegraph	Telegrams	135 50		
C. P. R. Telegraph	do	7 58		
			343 08	
W. J. Dickson	Almanacs	2 70		
R. L. Polk & Co	Directories	6 00		
J. McK. Anderson	Calendars	3 00		
			11 70	
M. Wilson	Despatch bag	6 00		
G. F. Dow	Stamps	13 00		
C. Potter	Surveyor's instruments	50 50		
			69 50	
R. Walker & Sons	Map cotton	3 00		
T. Thompson & Sons	do	2 00		
			5 00	
G. Bengough	Repairing typewriter	2 50		
J. Foster	Repairing instruments	10 75		
			13 25	
G. Verral	Cab hire	23 00		
Verral Cab Co.	do	12 50		
Street Railway Co	Car tickets	45 00		
Express Co	Charges	1 10		
			81 60	
C. G. Horetzky	Services as Draughtsman	225 00		
H. Clarke	do Fireman	137 50		
M. Smith	do Housekeeper	250 00		
			612 50	
M. Wilson	Travelling expenses	87 90		
W. Edwards	Sundry petty office expenses	12 42		
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions and advertisements	99 39		
			199 71	
				1,925 21
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.			
	SALARIES.			
Hon. A. M. Ross	Twelve months' salary as Treasurer		4,000 00	
W. R. Harris	do Assistant Treasurer		2,000 00	
F. A. Carrell	do Chief Clerk		1,200 00	
L. V. Percival	do Clerk of Contingencies and Shorthand Writer		1,200 00	
L. W. Ord	do Clerk of Statistics		1,200 00	
W. N. Douglas	do Clerk		800 00	
T. J. Wells	do do		550 00	
J. J. Walsh	do Messenger		250 00	
				11,200 00
	Carried forward			121,242 82

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			121,242 82	
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	133 69			
J. Notman	Stationery	332 36			
R. H. Cox	Stamps	8 50			
Kenyon & Co	Ink	50			
			475 05		
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps	565 00			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	77 39			
C. P. R. Telegraph	do	12 50			
Ontario Bank	Telegram	75			
D. Flack	Messenger service	1 00			
			656 64		
R. L. Polk & Co	Directories	12 00			
J. McK. Anderson	Calendars	2 00			
J. Watson	Interest tables	10 00			
			24 00		
G. Bengough	Repairing typewriter		16 50		
G. Verral	Cab hire	18 25			
Verral Cab Co	do	9 50			
Express Co	Charges	50			
			28 25		
Jeffery Foot	Services as Clerk	176 00			
W. W. Wood	do do	188 00			
J. Purkis	do do	546 00			
Alex. McDonell	do Housekeeper	200 00			
J. J. Ryan	do Fireman	250 00			
			1,360 00		
T. J. Wells	To pay sundries	5 00			
W. R. Harris	do	6 75			
			11 75		
Hon. A. M. Ross	Travelling expenses		26 25		
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions and advertisements	38 50			
	Advertising *re* Dominion bonds	219 55			
			258 05		
				2,856 49	

	AUDIT BRANCH.			
	SALARIES.			
C. H. Sproule	Twelve months' salary as Provincial Auditor		2,400 00	
A. J. Rattray	do Book-keeper		1,200 00	
T. P. Stewart	do Clerk		700 00	
				4,300 00
	EXPENSES.			
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	82 50		
J. Notman	Stationery	95 21		
Williamson & Co	do	40		
Brown Bros	do	8 00		
			186 11	
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps	42 00		
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	3 19		
			45 19	
W. J. Dickson	Almanacs	30		
R. L. Polk & Co.	Directory	3 00		
J. McK. Anderson	Calendar	1 00		
			4 30	
G. Bengough	Balance on account of typewriter	24 98		
R. H. Cox	Stamp	4 00		
Cyclostyle Co	Supplies	2 10		
G. Bengough	Typewriter supplies	2 35		
			33 43	
C. Rogers & Sons Co	Newspaper files	4 50		
T. P. Stewart	Eye shades	50		
			5 00	
C. H. Sproule	To pay cab hire and express charges	2 25		
Street Railway Co.	Car tickets	15 00		
			17 25	
T. P. Stewart	Travelling expenses	32 00		
W. W. Wood	Services as Clerk	420 00		
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions	16 30		
			468 30	
				759 58
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.			
	EXPENSES.			
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	121 29		
J. Notman	Stationery	59 95		
			181 21	
Standard Publishing Co	Postage stamps	120 00		
C. P. R. Telegraph	Telegrams	54		
G. W. Telegraph Co	do	79		
A. Blue	To pay telegrams	2 55		
			123 88	
	Carried forward		305 12	129,158 89

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		305 12	129,158 89	
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
A. Blue	Books	5 00			
Standard Publishing Co	do	6 00			
			11 00		
Warwick & Sons	Map rollers	3 70			
Map and School Supply Co	Map mounting	75			
A. Blue	To pay cab hire	2 00			
			6 45		
George Eyvel	Services, proof-reading		30 00		
A. Blue	Travelling expenses		97 10		
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions		21 00		
				470 67	
	SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.				
	SALARIES.				
Hon. A. S. Hardy	Twelve months' salary as Secretary and Registrar		4,000 00		
G. E. Lumsden	do Assistant Secretary and Registrar		2,000 00		
J. B. McLachlan	do Clerk		1,100 00		
J. D. Warde	do do		1,000 00		
L. H. Irving	do do		950 00		
J. F. C. Ussher	do Deputy Registrar		1,300 00		
Geo. Hobbs	do Clerk		900 00		
F. Veigh	do Clerk and Shorthand Writer		1,200 00		
R. A. Eaton	do Engrossing Clerk		550 00		
A. Burtchael	do Messenger		400 00		
				13,400 00	

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S BRANCH.				
SALARIES.				
H. S. Crewe	Twelve months' salary as First Clerk		1,300 00	
F. Warwick	do Second Clerk		1,000 00	
J. McG. Ridley	do Clerk		900 00	
T. F. Callaghan	do do		850 00	
F. Jones	do do		750 00	
G. L. Pardee	do do		900 00	
				5,700 00
LICENSE BRANCH.				
SALARIES.				
H. Totten	Twelve months' salary as First Officer		1,700 00	
Thos. Botham	do do Accountant		1,300 00	
E. A McLaurin	do do Clerk		1,250 00	
F. X. Korman	Eight do do		568 00	
				4,818 00
SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.				
EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	514 25		
Copp, Clark & Co	Lithographing	2 00		
			516 25	
J. Notman	Stationery	543 62		
J. & J. Sutherland	do	18 75		
Canadian Business University	do	3 00		
Hart & Co	do	50		
			565 87	
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps	805 00		
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	207 32		
C. P. Telegraph	do	21 93		
Bell Telephone Co	Messages	1 25		
Electric Despatch Co	Messenger service	2 15		
D. Flack	do	3 00		
			1,040 65	
W. J. Dickson	Almanacs	1 20		
R. L. Polk & Co	Directories	9 00		
Schlicht & Field Company	Indices	85		
J. S. Sinclair	Division Courts Acts	7 50		
Carswell & Co	Manual	1 50		
Mrs. Dwyer	Book	2 50		
			22 55	
	Carried forward		2,145 32	153,547 56

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		2,145 32	153,547 56	
	SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Kenyon & Co	Stamp	10 00			
G. Bengough	Type writer	65 75			
			75 75		
Rolph, Smith & Co	Repairing stamp, etc	3 75			
C. Stark	Repairing type writer	1 75			
			5 50		
G. Bengough	Type writer's supplies	2 10			
Tingley & Stewart Manufacturing Co	Stamp ribbon	1 00			
			3 10		
G. Verral	Cab hire	113 25			
Verral Cab Co	do	93 50			
R. Bond	do	4 50			
			211 25		
F. J. Glackmeyer	Services as Clerk	101 50			
A. McDonell	do Housekeeper	200 00			
J. J. Ryan	do Fireman	250 00			
			551 50		
L. H. Irving	Travelling expenses	21 70			
F. Yeigh	do	4 75			
			26 45		
F. Yeigh	Petty office expenses	20 00			
J. B. McLachlan	do	31 60			
			51 60		
Bradstreet's Commercial Ag'cy	Subscription	16 66			
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions and advertisements	128 05			
			144 71		
				3,215 18	
	REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S BRANCH.				
	EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	1,348 92			
Guide Printing Co	do	1 75			
J. Notman	Stationery	393 50			
			1,744 17		

G. M. Rose	Postage Stamps	240 00		
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	60		
C. P. R. Telegraph	do	77		
			241 37	
W. J. Dickson	Almanacs	1 00		
R. L. Polk & Co	Directories	6 00		
W. H. Irwin & Co	do	2 50		
			9 50	
G. Verral	Carriage of parcels	3 50		
W. Bacon	do	11 00		
Verral Cab Co	do	1 50		
Express Co	Charges	1 85		
			17 85	
C. S. Horrocks	Services as Clerk	533 28		
E. A. Gregory	do	124 00		
W. H. Higgins	do	305 00		
D. Patterson	do Registrar in unorganized districts	27 90		
T. Collins	do do do do	6 80		
H. S. Crewe	Travelling expenses	288 85		
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions and advertisements	10 00		
			1,295 83	
				3,308 72

LICENSE BRANCH.

Expenses.

Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	44 11		
J. Notman	Stationery	102 30		
			146 41	
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps	380 00		
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	30 68		
C. P. R. Telegraph	do	8 70		
			419 38	
W. J. Dickson	Almanacs	90		
R. L. Polk & Co	Directories	3 00		
			3 90	
H. E. Clarke & Co	Boxes for papers	11 10		
Rogers & Co	Repairing boxes	1 45		
			12 55	
G. Verral	Cab hire	3 50		
Verral Cab Co	do	2 75		
			6 25	
S. W. Johnston	Lithogram composition		4 20	
Bradstreet's Commerc'l Ag'ncy	Subscription		16 66	
H. Totten	Petty office expenses		10 00	
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions		5 00	
				624 35
	Carried forward			160,695 81

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Carried forward			160,695 81	
	IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.				
	SALARIES.				
D. Spence	Twelve months' salary as Secretary			1,300 00	
	EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	10 13			
J. Notman	Stationery	6 10			
			16 23		
H. C. Dixon	Postage stamps	25 00			
G. M. Rose	do	25 00			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	48 12			
Bell Telephone Co	Messages	50			
			98 62		
W. J. Dickson	Almanacs	1 20			
R. L. Polk & Co	Directories	9 00			
J. T. Robinson	Railway guide	1 00			
			11 20		
M. Munshaw	Cab hire	1 75			
Street Railway Co	Car tickets	18 15			
D. Spence	do	8 20			
			28 10		
Schlickt & Field Co	File covers	1 05			
R. H. Cox	Stamp	2 50			
			3 55		
E. Jenkinson	Services as messenger		39 00		
D. Spence	To pay sundries		23 30		
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions		13 00		
				233 00	
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
	SALARIES.				
W. T. O'Reilly	Twelve months' salary as Inspector		2,000 00		
R. Christie	do do do		2,000 00		
H. Hayes	do do Chief clerk		1,400 00		

J. Mann	do	do	Clerk		1,000 00	
F. M. Nicholson	do	do	Shorthand Writer		950 00	
J. O'Shea	do	do	Messenger		275 00	
						7,625 00
			EXPENSES.			
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding			357 42		
J. Notman	Stationery			280 16		
					637 58	
Miss E. Farrell	Postage stamps			265 50		
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams			109 27		
C. P. R. Telegraph	do			11 00		
Bell Telephone Co	Messages			47 11		
					432 88	
R. L. Polk & Co	Directories			6 00		
Hart & Co	Periodicals			7 75		
					13 75	
G. Verral	Cab hire			37 10		
Verral Cab Co	do			30 50		
Express Co	Charges			1 75		
					69 35	
W. T. O'Reilly	Travelling expenses			490 09		
R. Christie	do			181 05		
H. Hayes	do			50 00		
F. Yeigh	do			97 85		
F. M. Nicholson	do			3 40		
J. Mann	do			22 10		
					844 49	
H. E. Clarke & Co	Despatch bag				12 50	
Bradstreet's Commerc'l Agen'y	Subscription				16 68	
A. J. Henderson	Repairing type-writer				4 00	
E. Dickey	Services as clerk				33 34	
H. Hayes	To pay messengers				5 50	
J. Mann	To pay petty office expenses				45 00	
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions and advertisements				19 95	
						2,135 02
			BOARD OF HEALTH.			
			SALARIES.			
C. W. Covernton, M. D	Six months' salary as chairman				200 00	
F. Rae, M. D	do	do	do		200 00	
P. H. Bryce, M. D	Twelve months' salary as Secretary				1,750 00	
W. H. H. Mussen	do	do	First Clerk		900 00	
G. A. Dorian	do	do	Second Clerk		800 00	
Thos. Lynch	Six months'	do	Messenger		213 00	
						4,063 00
			Carried forward			176,051 83

CIVIL GOVERNMENT - *Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Carried forward			176,051 83	
	BOARD OF HEALTH—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	706 94			
W. Briggs	Binding	7 40			
J. Notman	Stationery	375 79			
			1,090 13		
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps	175 00			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	15 78			
C. P. R. Telegraph	do	3 62			
Bell Telephone Co	Messages	1 83			
			196 23		
W. J. Dickson	Almanacs	60			
R. L. Polk & Co	Directory	3 00			
Map and School Supply Co	Map	75			
P. S. King & Son	Sanitary papers, etc	27 82			
A. L. Hummell	Book	2 00			
G. E. Steebert	do	1 55			
Bryant & Co	do	4 00			
			39 72		
W. Oldright, M.D	Allowance and expenses, Board meetings	143 68			
Prof. J. Galbraith	do do do	103 25			
J. J. Cassidy, M. D	do do do	158 52			
F. Rae, M. D	do do do	67 10			
H. P. Yeomans, M.D	do do do	180 90			
W. M. Mackay, M. D	do do do	29 50			
J. D. Macdonald, M.D	do do do	61 80			
C. W. Covernton, M. D	do do do	45 00			
			789 75		
G. Verral	Cab hire	2 00			
Jas. Hyland	Cartage	83			
J. McDonald	do	25			
T. Lynch	To pay cartage	50			
Express Co	Charges	5 10			
			$ 68		
W. H. Aikins, M. D	Experimental and Biological Examination	150 00			
Thos. Heys	Services, Analysing	12 00			
F. W. Donaldson	do Fireman	200 00			
			362 00		

P. H. Bryce, M. D	Expenses attending Washington Conference	126 80		
E. Rae, M. D	do do do do	105 00		
			231 80	
P. H. Bryce, M.D	Travelling expenses		65 70	
do do	To pay sundries		68	
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions and advertisements		42 74	
				2,827 43
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
	Official Gazette.			
Warwick & Sons	Printing	2,357 42		
Wm. Barber & Bros	Paper	768 66		
			3,126 08	
	Queen's Printer.			
	SALARIES.			
John Notman	Twelve months' salary as Queen's Printer	1,300 00		
G. E. Thomas	do Assistant Queen's Printer	1,000 00		
	EXPENSES.			
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps	5 00		
John Notman	Stationery	91 60		
			2,396 60	
	Inspection of Registry Offices.			
Hon. S. Smith	Twelve months' salary as Inspector	1,125 00		
Hon. S. Smith	Travelling expenses	300 00		
			1,425 00	
	Inspection of Insurance Companies.			
	SALARIES.			
J. H. Hunter	Twelve months' salary as Inspector	2,000 00		
T. M. Simons	do Clerk	700 00		
	EXPENSES.			
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	310 74		
Rolph, Smith & Co	Engraving	14 00		
J. Notman	Stationery	99 85		
	Carried forward	3,124 59	6,947 68	178,879 26

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	3,124 59	6,947 68	178,879 26	
	MISCELLANEOUS—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—Continued.				
S. W. Johnston	Lithogram composition	2 10			
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps	28 00			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	2 52			
W. J. Dickson	Almanacs	60			
R. L. Polk & Co	Directory	3 00			
Dun, Wiman & Co	Mercantile and Test Record	10 00			
do	Subscription to Mercantile Agency	60 00			
J. H. Hunter	Travelling expenses	215 82			
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions	16 00			
			3,462 63		
				10,410 31	
	Total Civil Government				189,289 57
	LEGISLATION.				
	SALARIES.				
Hon. J. Baxter	Services as Speaker		1,250 00		
C. T. Gillmor	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of House		1,800 00		
A. H. Sydere	do Assistant Clerk of House		1,400 00		
J. R. Cartwright	do Law Clerk		1,000 00		
J. M. Delamere	do Clerk and Postmaster		1,000 00		
W. Houston	do Librarian		1,600 00		
E. Holmes	do Assistant Librarian		700 00		
John Notman	do Accountant, etc		400 00		
F. J. Glackmeyer	Services as Sergeant-at-Arms		600 00		
P. O'Brien	Twelve months' salary as Housekeeper and Messenger		600 00		
J. Bowman	do Messenger		450 00		
W. Kennedy	do do		450 00		

M. Bailey	Twelve months' salary as Messenger		450 00		
James Foley	do	Fireman	450 00		
James Wells	do	Night Watchman	500 00		
				12,650 00	
	SESSIONAL WRITERS, MESSENGERS AND PAGES.				
W. Young	Services as Writer		770 00		
G. H. Parsons	do		90 00		
J. Purkis	do		120 00		
R. K. Sproule	do		195 00		
W. W. Wood	do		122 00		
F. H. Portas	do		2 00		
W. H. Lee	do		92 00		
A. Robertson	do		168 00		
D. Dunn	do		112 00		
J. J. Dixon	do		112 00		
P. De Cantillon	do		112 00		
J. De Cantillon	do		112 00		
J. Watson	do		112 00		
W. R. Botsford	do		112 00		
D. G. O'Donoghue	do		112 00		
T. McGlashan	do		112 00		
J. C. McDonald	do		112 00		
J. D. Swanson	do		112 00		
A. Macpherson	do		112 00		
T. P. Morgan	do		112 00		
M. Springer	do		112 00		
D. McElheron	do		112 00		
D. B. Nighswander	do		112 00		
R. W. Hynds	do		112 00		
J. M. Quinn	do		112 00		
Geo. Allin	do		112 00		
Jno. Lane	do		112 00		
J. Lahmer	do		476 00		
J. Lyon	do		112 00		
A. W. Botsford	do		112 00		
T. Kinsella	do		112 00		
E. H. Long	do		112 00		
J. T. McAdam	do		112 00		
T. Marshall	do		112 00		
F. McNeely	do		112 00		
E. Dickey	do		112 00		
T. Parry	do		117 50		
A. Werely	do		112 00		
R. R. Cranston	do		112 00		
P. McNulty	do		112 00		
Jas. Urquhart	do		100 00		
E. R. Langs	do		40 00		
	Carried forward		5,652 50	12,650 00	189,289 57

LEGISLATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Carried forward		5,652 50	12,650 00	189,289 57
	SESSIONAL WRITERS, MESSENGERS AND PAGES—*Continued.*				
C. Horrocks	Services as Writer		98 00		
W. H. Higgins	do		157 50		
D. C. Sullivan	do		112 00		
R. A. Kent	do		500 00		
F. J. Joseph	do		450 00		
P. Duggan	do		272 00		
J. G. Rosseau	do		456 00		
J. F. Mowat	do		252 00		
A. Shiell	do		152 50		
D. W. Allan	do		224 00		
M. C. Carson	do		91 50		
A. C. Campbell	do		72 00		
Sundry persons	do		100 00		
L. V. Percival	Services as Reporter		40 00		
T. Bengough	do		25 00		
A. C. Campbell	do		38 35		
V. P. Fayle	Services as Messenger in charge of Reading Room		550 00		
J. Gorrie	Services as Messenger		310 00		
B. McCoy	do		450 00		
C. H. Chase	do		226 50		
H. Brophy	do		135 00		
P. Aylward	do		112 50		
F. Allison	do		90 00		
P. Burley	do		117 00		
A. R. Bingham	do		146 00		
W. Brown	do		109 50		
G. Bobier	do		84 00		
H. Banbury	do		84 00		
H. C. Bawtenhimer	do		91 50		
J. Barry	do		108 00		
F. Collver	do		81 00		
T. Derrick	do		120 00		
W. C. Dunnett	do		81 00		
T. Fitch	do		130 50		
J. A. Grainger	do		127 50		
M. Healey	do		133 50		

R. Hines	do		84 00		
H. Lunday	do		81 00		
James Lane	do		91 50		
G. C. Moor	do		80 00		
Robert McBride	do		115 50		
Thomas Newton	do		142 50		
James O'Shea	do		121 50		
W. Rudd	do		81 00		
A. Smart	do		84 00		
J. F. Sullivan	do		84 00		
J. C. Score	do		81 00		
J. A. Welsh	do		128 00		
J. Simser	do		25 50		
J. P. McCarthy	Services as Page		56 25		
T. O'Brien	do		56 25		
A. Miles	do		56 25		
M. Williams	do		56 25		
W. Cummins	do		81 25		
P. Holmes	do		56 25		
C. Halley	do		56 25		
C. McMaster	do		56 25		
J. Rear	do		56 25		
John Murphy	Services as Fireman		318 00		
W. G. Pyatt	do		229 50		
D. Crowe	do		219 00		
				14,478 10	
	POSTAGES AND COST OF HOUSE POST OFFICE.				
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps	454 00			
H. C. Dixon	do	2,020 00			
Postmaster	Postage	20 87			
D. Spence	To pay postage	40 00			
			2,534 87		
J. Power	Carriage of mails		450 00		
Cook & Bunker	Stamp pad		9 00		
Lugsdin & Barnett	Letter bag		9 50		
				3,003 37	
	STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BINDING.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding		14,766 46		
Wm. Barber & Bros	Paper	7,229 16			
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Embossing and stationery	463 20			
J. Notman	Stationery	1,956 85			
Williamson & Co.	do	47 20			
			9,696 41		
J. Rose	Cartage		14 20		
				24,477 07	
	Carried forward			54,608 54	189,289 57

LEGISLATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			54,608 54	189,289 57
	PRINTING BILLS AND DISTRIBUTING STATUTES.				
Wm. Barber & Bros.	Paper		574 20		
Dominion Express Co.	Charges	5 15			
American Express Co.	do	323 80			
Vickers' Express Co.	do	9 70			
General Express Office	do	93 20			
			431 85		
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps		300 00		
				1,306 05	
	LIBRARY.				
D. Boyle	Books	54 70			
J. M. Lobbin	do	10 00			
Williamson & Co	do	263 81			
J. Britnell	do	73 30			
Mrs. A. F. Dwyer	do	4 50			
J. J. Murphy	do	17 45			
Grip Printing & Publishing Co	do	9 50			
Methodist Publishing House	do	4 50			
E. R. Stimson	do	3 00			
D. A. O'Sullivan	do	25 00			
Rowsell & Hutchison	do	92 17			
B. W. Munro	do	2 50			
Standard Publishing Co	do	46 75			
G. Virtue	do	21 00			
The History Co	do	18 00			
Thos. Hodgins	do	128 00			
W. J. Gage & Co	do	6 93			
D. Appleton & Co	do	18 00			
Canadian Subscription Co	do	17 00			
Hart & Co	do	66 05			
Citizen's Publishing Co	do	1 50			
J. R. Robertson & Bro	do	3 75			
Rev. Principal Grant	do	5 00			
Dr. J. A. McLellan	do	735 25			

F. Yeigh	do	35 25			
H. R. A. O'Malley	do	1 88			
C. N. Bell	do	3 00			
W. J. Whitby	do	1 50			
L. A. Curzon	do	3 50			
Carswell & Co	do	247 30			
Rose-Belford Publishing Co	do	42 80			
			1,962 89		
H. J. Morgan	Dominion Registers	5 60			
J. Britnell	Maps	5 00			
D. Boyle	do	4 00			
H. R. Hardy	Dominion Law List	4 00			
W. J. Dickson	Almanacs	60			
R. L. Polk & Co.	Directories	9 00			
J. E. Bryant	Dictionary	4 00			
P. C. Allan	Periodicals	382 80			
N. Murray	Magazines	11 30			
H. R. Hardy	Legal chart	2 00			
Rowsell & Hutchison	Law reports	8 00			
Poor's Railway Manual Co	Manual	8 00			
W. R. Watson	Lithograph	7 00			
Globe Printing Co	do	5 00			
Warwick & Sons	Binding and stamping	138 98			
Rowsell & Hutchison	Binding	4 00			
Express Co	Charges	24 94			
Toronto Transfer Co	Cartage	2 10			
E. Holmes	To pay sundries	5 81			
G. Bengough	Services, copying Journals of Canada	1 60			
H. J. Emerson	do Legislative Journals	300 00			
W. Houston	Travelling Expenses	25 00			
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions	123 25			
			1,081 98		
				3,044 87	
	INDEMNITY TO MEMBERS.				
Jno. Notman	To pay Members			58,467 60	
	EXPENSES.				
Canadian Express Co	Charges	108 05			
American Express Co	do	390 25			
Dominion Express Co	do	89 95			
Vickers' Express Co	do	27 90			
G. T. Railway Co	Freight charges	8 50			
J. Rose	Cartage	139 00			
			763 65		
	Carried forward		763 65	117,427 06	189,289 57

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		763 65	117,427 06	189,289 57
	LEGISLATION—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
C. P. R. Telegraph	Telegrams	1 25			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	do	18 07			
Bell Telephone Co	Messages	30 76			
			50 08		
Jno. K. Anderson	Calendars	2 00			
Warwick & Sons	Dictionaries, etc	35 00			
Williamson & Son	Directories, etc	34 00			
J. A. Gemmill	Canadian Parliamentary Companions	200 00			
Queen's Printer, Ottawa	Dominion Statutes	30 00			
			301 00		
Denison & Dunn	Military escort	115 50			
W. Stark	Police service	20 00			
			135 50		
H. R. A. O'Malley	Services *re* catalogue	182 00			
J. Murphy	Services as Fireman	91 50			
			273 50		
Sundry persons	Witnesses *re* Committee on Compensation to Workmen	979 55			
A. C. Campbell	Reporting do do do	132 25			
			1,111 80		
H. A. Nelson & Sons	Matches		3 35		
Roberts & Son	Frames, etc		15 75		
G. Verral	Cab hire		90 40		
Verral Cab Co	do		32 75		
F. J. Glackmeyer	To pay cab hire		16 00		
Stovel & Armstrong	Official robes		316 50		
W. Wharin	Cleaning mace		4 00		
J. Notman	Stationery		1,606 12		
Telegraph Operators	Meals		85 00		
M. Kennedy	Flour for paste		10 00		
P. O'Brien	To pay sundries		5 25		
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions and advertisements		754 75		
				5,575 40	
	Total Legislation				123,002 46

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Hon. J. Hagarty	Chief Justice of Ontario, allowance granted, 3 Vic. cap. 5	1,000 00		
Hon. Sir Adam Wilson	do Common Pleas, allowance granted, 3 Vic. cap. 5	1,000 00		
Hon. G. W. Burton	Judge of Ontario, Appeal, do	1,000 00		
Hon. Sir M. C. Cameron	do Queen's Bench, do	500 00		
Hon. J. D Armour	do do do	1,000 00		
Hon. F. Osler	do Common Pleas, do	1,000 00		
Hon. T. Galt	do do do	1,000 00		
Hon. C. S. Patterson	do Appeal, do	1,000 00		
Hon. W. Proudfoot	do Chancery	1,000 00		
			8,500 00	

SALARIES.

Alex. Grant	Twelve months' salary as Registrar Supreme Court and Court of Appeal	2,000 00	
R. G. Dalton	do Master in Chambers	3,600 00	
F. Arnoldi	do Clerk	1,200 00	
A. Y. Blain	do Entering Clerk	600 00	
Thos. Hodgins	do Master in Ordinary	3,600 00	
N. McLean	do Chief Clerk	1,400 00	
L. B. Young	Four do Shorthand Writer	266 00	
A. E. Bastedo	Seven do do	466 66	
J. H. Thom	Twelve do Taxing Officer	1,800 00	
S. B. Clark	do do	1,600 00	
			16,532 66

EXPENSES.

Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	135 84	
Rowsell & Hutchison	Binding Law Reports	6 30	
J. Notman	Stationery	153 01	
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps	27 00	
Carswell & Co.	Law books, etc	32 25	
R. L. Polk & Co.	Directory	3 00	
Fisk Johnston	Services as Shorthand Writer	20 00	
			377 40
			25,410 06

COURT OF APPEAL.

EXPENSES.

C. S. Grant	Engrossing orders, etc	500 00	
Eli Oliver	Twelve months' salary as Messenger	600 00	
			1,100 00
	Carried forward		1,100 00 25,410 06 312,293 03

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		1,100 00	25,410 06	312,292 03
	COURT OF APPEAL—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
J. Notman	Stationery	36 60			
Alex. Grant	Postage, telegrams, etc	58 50			
Hon. F. Osler	Grant to Library	100 00			
			195 10		
				1,295 10	
	HIGH COURT.				
	SALARIES.				
W. B. Heward	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of Process	1,800 00			
C. A. Steward	do do Clerk	900 00			
G. B. Nicol	do do Clerk of Assize	1,000 00			
			3,700 00		
	EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding		68 12		
J. Notman	Stationery	44 83			
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps	23 50			
G. B. Nicol	do	3 00			
			71 33		
R. L. Polk & Co	Directory	3 00			
G. B. Nicol	Office expenses	20 00			
			23 00		
				3,862 45	
	CHANCERY DIVISION.				
	SALARIES.				
G. S. Holmested	Twelve months' salary as Registrar and Judgment Clerk	2,100 00			
A. F. McLean	do do Assistant do	1,600 00			
W. O'Neill	do do Entering Clerk	650 00			
G. M. Lee	do do Clerk of Records and Writs	1,400 00			
A. J. Elliott	do do Clerk do	600 00			

M. B. Black	do	do	Junior Clerk do	500 00			
J. L. Robinson	do	do	Surrogate Clerk	2,000 00			
F. A. Robinson	do	do	Clerk	600 00			
Robt. Parkes	do	do	Usher	600 00			
D. W. Sutherland	do	do	Messenger and House-keeper	400 00			
C. Sutherland	do	do	Assistant	250 00			
					10,700 00		
			EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding				273 12		
J. Notman	Stationery			96 45			
G. S. Holmested	Postage, telegrams, etc			24 57			
G. S. Holmested	Grant to Library			200 00			
					321 02		
						11,294 14	
			QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.				
			SALARIES.				
J. S. Cartwright	Twelve months' salary as		Registrar	2,000 00			
Alex. Macdonell	do	do	Senior Clerk	1,400 00			
C. O. Strange	do	do	Clerk	850 00			
M. C. Jarvis	do	do	do	650 00			
Geo. Hilliar	do	do	House-keeper and Messenger	600 00			
Jas. Rollo	do	do	Usher and Crier	160 00			
Alex. Macgregor	do	do	Messenger	180 00			
					5,840 00		
			EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding				12 34		
J. Notman	Stationery				86 05		
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps				15 00		
J. S. Cartwright	To pay express charges, etc				7 70		
W. Welton	Services, office cleaning			162 00			
E. Welton	do			81 00			
J. Rogers	do			36 00			
A. Rogers	do			18 00			
W. Harrison	do			18 00			
F. Harrison	do			9 00			
					324 00		
Geo. Hilliar	Allowance for board of Assistants				264 00		
Hon. F. Osler	Grant to Library				100 00		
						6,649 09	
			Carried forward			48,510 84	312,292 03

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			48,520 84	312,292 03
	COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.				
	SALARIES.				
M. B. Jackson	Twelve months' salary as Registrar of the Crown and Pleas	2,500 00			
M. J. Macnamara	do Clerk	1,000 00			
H. A. Semple	do do	800 00			
Jas. Alexander	do Usher and Messenger	575 00			
			4,875 00		
	EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding		62 75		
J. Notman	Stationery		15 60		
M. B. Jackson	To pay sundries		56 00		
Hon. F. Osler	Grant to Library		100 00		
				5,109 35	
	SURROGATE JUDGES AND LOCAL MASTERS.				
	SALARIES.				
His Honour—					
Judge Miller	Twelve months' commutation allowance as Surrogate Judge		704 00		
do Elliot	do do do		1,000 00		
do Ardagh	do do do		479 00		
do McDonald	do do do		480 00		
do Burnham	do do do		540 00		
do Clark	Eleven months' do do		550 00		
do Sinclair	Twelve months' do do		1,000 00		
do Morgan	do do do		666 00		
do Deacon	do do do		264 00		
do Kingsmill	do do do		408 00		
do Drew	do do do		507 00		
do Miller	do do do		417 00		
do Scott	do do do		240 00		
do Price	do do do		752 00		
do Senkler	do do do		566 00		
do Daniell	Five months' do do		51 00		

do Jones	Twelve months'	do	do		360 00	
do Dean	do	do	do		500 00	
do McCarthy	do	do	do		168 00	
do Wilkinson	Six months'	do	do		200 00	
do Ross	do	do	do		250 00	
do Benson	One month's	do	do		50 00	
do Lacourse	Twelve months'	do	Local Master		591 00	
do Dean	do	do	do		900 00	
do Jones	do	do	do		577 00	
S. Malcolmson	do	do	do		1,250 00	
H. McDermott	do	do	do		1,250 00	
Miles O'Reilly, Q.C.	do	do	do		2,250 00	
J. E. O'Reilly	do	do	do		2,250 00	
						19,220 00
		CROWN COUNSEL PROSECUTIONS.				
D. J. Donahue	Services, Fall Assizes 1886,		Elgin		160 00	
D. G. Macdonell	do	do	Lanark		20 00	
C. Hutchinson	do	Winter Assizes, 1887,	Middlesex		56 00	
J. Crerar	do	do	Wentworth		97 00	
E. Irving	do	do	York		691 00	
W. Lount	do	Spring Assizes, 1887,	Brant		20 00	
W. Lount	do	do	Bruce		309 00	
Hon. R. W. Scott	do	do	Carleton		183 00	
J. P. McMillan	do	do	Dufferin		10 00	
Hugh McMahon	do	do	Elgin		140 00	
J. T. Garrow	do	do	Essex		46 00	
B. M. Britton	do	do	Frontenac		6 00	
Alf. Frost	do	do	Grey		105 00	
J. W. Bowlby	do	do	Halton		20 00	
Jno. King	do	do	Haldimand		101 50	
B. M. Britton	do	do	Hastings		131 00	
Wm. Lount	do	do	Huron		47 00	
Wm. Douglas	do	do	Kent		58 00	
J. K. Kerr	do	do	Lambton		62 50	
J. P. Buck	do	do	Lambton		30 00	
D. G. Macdonell	do	do	Lanark		20 00	
R. C. Clute	do	do	Lennox and Addington		20 00	
J. K. Kerr	do	do	Lincoln		57 00	
D. B. McLennan	do	do	Leeds and Grenville		63 00	
C. McDougall	do	do	Middlesex		84 18	
C. W. Colter	do	do	Norfolk		127 00	
H. M. Deroche	do	do	Northumberland and Durham		162 00	
Wm. Kerr	do	do	Ontario		90 00	
F. R. Ball	do	do	Oxford		298 00	
Elgin Myers	do	do	Peel		26 00	
H. W. Peterson	do	do	Perth		178 00	
		Carried forward			3,418 18	72,840 19

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward				3,418 18	72,840 19	312,292 03
	CROWN COUNSEL PROSECUTIONS—*Continued.*						
A. F. McIntyre	Services,	Spring Assizes, 1887,	Prescott and Russell		20 00		
R. E. Wood	do	do	Peterboro'		18 00		
R. C. Clute	do	do	Prince Edward		20 00		
J. H. Metcalf	do	do	Renfrew		127 50		
A. Fletcher	do	do	Simcoe		104 50		
A. F. McIntyre	do	do	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		101 00		
A. P. Devlin	do	do	Victoria		40 00		
W. H. Bowlby	do	do	Waterloo		32 00		
J. K. Kerr	do	do	Welland		63 00		
J. Iddington	do	do	Wellington		59 00		
C. McDougall	do	do	Wentworth		95 18		
Hugh McMahon	do	do	York		298 00		
A. R. Lewis	do	Summer Assizes,	Thunder Bay		37 00		
Hugh McMahon	do	do	York		851 00		
A. Fletcher	do	Fall Assizes,	Brant		140 00		
W. Lount	do	do	Bruce		220 00		
Hon. R. W. Scott	do	do	Carleton		232 34		
J. P. McMillan	do	do	Dufferin		20 00		
D. J. Donahue	do	do	Elgin		30 00		
G. W. Wells	do	do	Elgin		188 00		
J. F. Lister	do	do	Essex		62 00		
D. B. McLennan	do	do	Frontenac		52 00		
A. Frost	do	do	Grey		26 00		
Jno. Dewar	do	do	Halton		26 00		
C. W. Colter	do	do	Haldimand		89 00		
Jno. King	do	do	Haldimand		20 00		
Wm. Kerr	do	do	Hastings		32 00		
Wm. Lount	do	do	Huron		208 00		
J. F. Lister	do	do	Kent		234 00		
J. K. Kerr	do	do	Lambton		62 00		
J. P. Bucke	do	do	Lambton		20 00		
D. B. McLennan	do	do	Leeds and Grenville		69 00		
R. C. Clute	do	do	Lennox and Addington		38 00		
C. McDougall	do	do	Middlesex		138 37		
J. B. McKillop	do	do	Middlesex		20 00		

Jno. King	do	do	Norfolk		37 25		
H. M. Deroche	do	do	Northumberland and Durham		179 00		
Wm. Kerr	do	do	Ontario		92 00		
F. R. Ball	do	do	Oxford		70 00		
Elgin Myers	do	do	Peel		37 00		
D. B. McTavish	do	do	Prescott and Russell		31 00		
R. C. Clute	do	do	Prince Edward		76 00		
A. F. McIntyre	do	do	Renfrew		32 00		
J. W. Bowlby	do	do	Simcoe		76 00		
A. F. McIntyre	do	do	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		124 00		
A. P. Devlin	do	do	Victoria		78 00		
W. H. Bowlby	do	do	Waterloo		10 00		
J. K. Kerr	do	do	Welland		170 00		
A. Fletcher	do	do	Wellington		20 00		
Hugh McMahon	do	do	Wentworth		258 00		
Wm. Lount	do	do	York		243 00		
						8,744 32	
			GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN COUNTIES.				
W. S. Campbell	On account of expenditure as Treasurer,		County of Brant,				
			December quarter, 1886	735 95			
			March quarter, 1887	601 51			
			June quarter, 1887	720 43			
			September quarter, 1887	609 44			
					2,667 33		
N. Robertson	On account of expenditure as Treasurer,		County of Bruce,				
			September quarter, 1886	401 86			
			December quarter, 1886	1,169 79			
			March quarter, 1887	295 84			
			June quarter, 1887	1,202 61			
			September quarter, 1887	642 28			
					3,712 38		
William Cowan	On account of expenditure as Treasurer,		County of Carleton,				
			December quarter, 1886	2,144 62			
			March quarter, 1887	471 52			
			June quarter, 1887	1,480 36			
			September quarter, 1887	342 93			
					4,439 43		
R. T. Haun	On account of expenditure as Treasurer,		County of Dufferin,				
			December quarter, 1886	196 78			
			March quarter, 1887	123 33			
			June quarter, 1887	316 56			
			September quarter, 1887	127 19			
					763 86		
		Carried forward			11,583 00	81,584 51	312,292 03

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		11,583 00	81,584 00	312,292 03
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN COUNTIES—*Con.*				
J. McCausland	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Elgin,				
	December quarter, 1886	1,659 30			
	March quarter, 1887	954 68			
	June quarter, 1887	1,902 67			
	September quarter, 1887	1,141 51			
			5,658 16		
T. H. Wright	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Essex,				
	December quarter, 1886	995 62			
	March quarter, 1887	516 64			
	June quarter, 1887	1,017 28			
	September quarter, 1887	807 22			
			3,336 76		
T. F. Van Luven	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Frontenac,				
	December quarter, 1886	735 08			
	March quarter, 1887	493 00			
	June quarter, 1887	523 17			
	September quarter, 1887	279 97			
			2,031 22		
S. J. Parker	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Grey,				
	December quarter, 1886	1,527 01			
	March quarter, 1887	502 18			
	June quarter, 1887	559 30			
	September quarter, 1887	453 46			
			3,041 95		
A. A. Davis	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Haldimand,				
	December quarter, 1886	813 30			
	March quarter, 1887	463 17			
	June quarter, 1887	422 97			
	September quarter, 1887	400 46			
			2,099 90		
D. W. Campbell	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Halton,				
	December quarter, 1886	217 27			
	March quarter, 1887	319 92			
	June quarter, 1887	536 62			
	September quarter, 1887	243 20			
			1,317 01		

Thomas Wills	On account of expenditure as Treasurer,	County of Hastings,				
		December quarter, 1886.....	1,038 96			
		March quarter, 1887	653 22			
		June quarter, 1887.....	1,221 88			
				2,914 06		
William Holmes	On account of expenditure as Treasurer,	County of Huron,				
		December quarter, 1886	888 30			
		March quarter, 1887	150 75			
		June quarter, 1887	902 88			
		September quarter, 1887	479 50			
				2,421 43		
C. G. Charteris.....	On account of expenditure as Treasurer,	County of Kent,				
		December quarter, 1886.....	936 40			
		March quarter, 1887	458 10			
		June quarter, 1887..	1,138 80			
				2,533 30		
Hon. A. Vidal..... ..	On account of expenditure as Treasurer,	County of Lambton,				
		December quarter, 1886... ...	1,224 41			
		March quarter, 1887	359 55			
		June quarter, 1887.....	952 98			
		September quarter, 1887	321 57			
				2,858 51		
W. W. Berford.....	On account of expenditure as Treasurer,	County of Lanark,				
		December quarter, 1886	522 18			
		March quarter, 1887	125 97			
		June quarter, 1887	313 37			
		September quarter, 1887.....	169 23			
				1,130 75		
D. Maunsell.....	On account of expenditure as Treasurer,	Counties of Leeds and Grenville,				
		December quarter, 1886	550 16			
		March qurrter, 1887.....	494 11			
		June quarter, 1887.....	442 82			
		September quarter, 1887.....	360 91			
				1,848 00		
J. M. Parrott	On account of expenditure as Treasurer,	Counties of Lennox & Addington,				
		December quarter, 1886	413 49			
		March quarter, 1887	258 27			
		June quarter, 1887.....	238 93			
		September quarter, 1887	295 25			
				1,205 94		
Thomas Keyes.....	On account of expenditure as Treasurer,	County of Lincoln,				
		December quarter, 1886	707 17			
		March quarter, 1887	178 79			
		June quarter, 1887.	728 59			
		September quarter, 1887	413 01			
				2,027 56		
	Carried forward.....		.....	46,007 55	81,584 51	312,292 03

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		46,007 55	81,584 51	312,292 03
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN COUNTIES—*Con.*				
A. Murray	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Middlesex, December quarter, 1886	1,473 81			
	March quarter, 1887	723 53			
	June quarter, 1887	1,862 63			
	September quarter, 1887	1,763 38			
			5,823 35		
T. W. Walsh	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Norfolk, September quarter, 1886	177 26			
	December quarter, 1886	1,033 26			
	March quarter, 1887	236 14			
	June quarter, 1887	613 11			
	September quarter, 1887	205 68			
			2,265 45		
E. A. Macnachtan	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, Counties of Northumberland and Durham, December quarter, 1886	1,239 46			
	March quarter, 1887	247 39			
	June quarter, 1887	1,165 50			
	September quarter, 1887	135 45			
			2,787 80		
J. B. Laing	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Ontario, December quarter, 1886	735 50			
	March quarter, 1887	768 28			
	June quarter, 1887	804 50			
	September quarter, 1887	418 24			
			2,726 52		
H. P. Brown	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Oxford, December quarter, 1886	768 03			
	March quarter, 1887	372 77			
	June quarter, 1887	992 99			
	September quarter, 1887	486 27			
			2,620 06		
G. Graham	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Peel, December quarter, 1886	250 84			
	March quarter, 1887	323 85			
	June quarter, 1887	365 94			
	September quarter, 1887	301 62			
			1,242 25		

A. Monteith	On account of expenditure as Treasurer,	County of Perth,				
		December quarter, 1886	597 60			
		March quarter, 1887	360 62			
		June quarter, 1887	933 83			
		September quarter, 1887	595 71			
				2,487 76		
E. Pearse	On account of expenses as Treasurer,	County of Peterborough,				
		December quarter, 1886	621 08			
		March quarter, 1887	190 96			
		June quarter, 1887	530 75			
		September quarter, 1887	217 32			
				1,560 11		
John Fraser	On account of expenses as Treasurer,	Counties of Prescott and Russell,				
		December quarter, 1886	568 64			
		March quarter, 1887	322 38			
		June quarter, 1887	465 43			
		September quarter, 1887	519 08			
				1,875 53		
Robert Boyle	On account of expenditure as Treasurer,	County of Prince Edward,				
		December quarter, 1886	555 37			
		March quarter, 1887	235 17			
		June quarter, 1887	281 47			
		September quarter	362 46			
				1,434 47		
W. Moffatt	On account of expenditure as Treasurer,	County of Renfrew				
		December quarter, 1886	772 23			
		March quarter, 1887	973 77			
		June quarter, 1887	977 85			
		September quarter, 1887	208 13			
				2,931 98		
S. J. Sanford	On account of expenditure as Treasurer,	County of Simcoe				
		September quarter, 1886	1,902 04			
		December quarter, 1886	1,058 81			
		March quarter, 1887	757 39			
		June quarter, 1887	755 46			
				4,473 70		
E. McDonald	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	December quarter, 1886	1,045 72			
		March quarter, 1887	365 98			
		June quarter, 1887	936 71			
		September quarter, 1887	212 42			
				2,560 83		
T. Matchett	On account of expenditure as Treasurer,	County of Victoria				
		December quarter, 1886	590 75			
		March quarter, 1887	130 00			
		June quarter, 1887	1,167 65			
		September quarter, 1887	289 41			
				2,177 81		
	Carried forward			82,975 17	81,584 51	312,292 03

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		82,975 17	81,584 51	312,292 03
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN COUNTIES—*Con.*				
I. D. Bowman	On account of expenditure as Traesurer, County of Waterloo				
	December quarter, 1886	1,034 67			
	March quarter, 1887	688 17			
	June quarter, 1887	826 26			
	September quarter, 1887	1,114 91			
			3,664 01		
J. McGlashan	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Welland				
	December quarter, 1886	957 63			
	March quarter, 1887	467 86			
	June quarter, 1887	560 09			
	September quarter, 1887	515 09			
			2,500 58		
W. Reynolds	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Wellington				
	December quarter, 1886	1,279 28			
	March quarter, 1887	293 27			
	June quarter, 1887	1,026 47			
	September quarter, 1887	555 62			
			3,154 64		
J. T. Stock	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Wentworth				
	December quarter, 1886	1,779 69			
	Mareh quarter, 1887	1,001 44			
	June quarter, 1887	1,333 10			
	September quarter, 1887	1,339 75			
			5,453 98		
J. K. Macdonald	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of York				
	December quarter, 1886	3,845 47			
	March quarter, 1887	4,295 76			
	June quarter, 1887	3,619 38			
	September quarter, 1887	5,547 32			
			17,307 93		
S. B. Harman	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, City of Toronto				
	June quarter, 1886	862 37			
	September quarter, 1886	934 38			
	December quarter, 1886	1,642 03			
	March quarter, 1887	601 63			
	June quarter, 1887	778 40			
			4,818 81		

John English	Twelve months' salary as Provincial Bailiff	1,200 00			
John English	Disbursements *re* transfer of Prisoners	2,900 00			
P. Simser	do do	98 00			
			4,198 00		
Reformatory for Boys	Clothing for discharged Prisoners	641 00			
Hughes Brothers	do	592 00			
Dunnet, Macpherson & Co.	do	25 76			
C. P. Industries	do	1,234 57			
Mercer Reformatory	do	16 94			
McMaster, Darling & Co.	do	38 18			
W. & D. Dineen	do	3 00			
J. & J. Lugsdin	do	153 75			
A. J. Chalne	do	12 70			
C. G. Gendron	do	2 00			
A. A. Allen & Co.	do	24 00			
			2,743 90		
R. McGowan	*Re* Administration of Justice, Bruce	143 60			
J. E. Rogers	do do	36 50			
J. E. Rogers	do Brant	10 30			
J. W. Murray	do do	44 60			
J. E. Rogers	do Dufferin	73 30			
J. W. Murray	do Essex	7 50			
Wm. Grier	do Hastings	85 85			
R. McGowan	do Huron	78 60			
J. W. Murray	do do	54 74			
J. E. Rogers	do do	15 10			
S. G. McGill	do do	14 12			
Wm. Grier	do do	55 30			
J. W. Murray	do Haldimand	23 25			
J. E. Rogers	do do	20 30			
J. W. Murray	do Halton	110 75			
R. McGowan	do do	35 00			
J. E. Rogers	do do	17 05			
J. W. Murray	do Kent	159 80			
J. E. Rogers	do do	465 32			
W. H. Ellis	do Lambton	50 00			
J. E. Rogers	do do	103 60			
R. McGowan	do Leeds & Grenville	59 90			
R. McGowan	do Lennox	72 85			
J. W. Murray	do Lincoln	100 00			
W. H. Ellis	do Middlesex	100 00			
Wm. Grier	do do	80 00			
R. McGowan	do do	25 00			
Wm. Grier	do Northumberland	84 60			
W. H. Ellis	do Norfolk	100 00			
J. W. Murray	do do	214 65			
J. E. Rogers	do Ontario	43 15			
R. McGowan	do do	71 20			
J. E. Rogers	do Oxford	14 65			
	Carried forward	2,570 58	126,817 02	81,584 51	312,292 03

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	2,570 58	126,817 02	81,584 51	312,292 03
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN COUNTIES—*Con.*				
Wm. Grier	*Re* Administration of Justice, Oxford	66 65			
P. Rattey	do Prescott	24 50			
J. E. Rogers	do do	39 05			
J. R. Cartwright	do Peterboro'	1 20			
R. McGowan	do do	197 36			
G. Hollingsworth	do Renfrew	6 00			
W. C. Irving	do do	53 00			
H. McMahon	do Simcoe	20 00			
A. P. Devlin	do Victoria	30 75			
J. W. Murray	do do	40 50			
R. McGowan	do Waterloo	111 35			
R. McGowan	do Wellington	8 00			
J. E. Rogers	do do	48 86			
E. F. B. Johnston	do Wentworth	50			
S. H. Ghent	do do	50 00			
J. W. Murray	do Welland	765 65			
H. E. Caston	do York	25 00			
H. McMahon	do do	40 00			
J. E. Rogers	do do	83 11			
Wm. Grier	do do	30 55			
R. McGowan	do do	40 00			
J. L. Capreol	do do	1 40			
J. W. Murray	do do	50 80			
			4,304 81		
Warwick & Sons	Stationery for Provincial Detectives	2 55			
J. E. Rogers	To pay postage, etc	6 00			
J. E. Rogers	Letter press, etc	7 00			
J. E. Rogers	Cartridges	15 10			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	2 20			
Am. Express Co	Charges	7 21			
J. McLachlan	To pay charges	8 26			
			48 32		
R. W. Laird	To pay carriage of prisoners	200 00			
W. P. Bald	do	550 00			
Geo. Wheler	do	1,000 00			
			1,750 00		
				132,920 15	

	INSPECTION OF OFFICES UNDER JUDICATURE ACT.				
J. Winchester	Twelve months' salary as Inspector	2,250 00			
W. F. Grant	Services as Clerk	88 40			
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	22 23			
J. Notman	Stationery	67 95			
H. C. Dixon	Postage stamps	16 00			
G. M. Rose	do	16 00			
R. Carswell & Co.	Law Reports	22 00			
J. Winchester	Travelling expenses	294 30			
M. B. Jackson	do	86 00			
			2,862 88		
	INSPECTION OF DIVISION COURTS.				
J. Dickey	Twelve months' salary as Inspector	1,600 00			
J. B. Macdonald	do Clerk	900 00			
W. H. Higgins	Services as Clerk	330 00			
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	132 01			
J. Notman	Stationery	149 77			
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps	150 00			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	14 15			
C. P. Telegraph	do	3 50			
George Verral	Cab hire	50			
Verral Cab Co	Cartage	50			
J. Dickey	Travelling expenses	487 98			
			3,768 41		
	SPECIAL SERVICES.				
J. W. Murray	Twelve months' services as Detective	1,500 00			
J. E. Rogers	do do	1,200 00			
Edgar & Malone	Law costs *re* Smith *vs.* Lake Superior Dock Forwarding Co. and the Attorney-General	345 89			
Edgar & Malone	Law costs *re* Queen *vs.* J. S. Lizars	39 08			
Æ. Irving	Services and expenses as Commissioner *re* Tyendinaga and Sophiasburgh Ferry	131 50			
Æ. Irving	Services and expenses as Commissioner *re* Annett *re* charges *vs.* Gage and Roberts J. Ps.	114 00			
Æ. Irving	Services and expenses as Commissioner *re* A. McKenzie, J.P	165 00			
Æ. Irving	do do *re* J. W. Nesbitt, J.P.	25 75			
Æ. Irving	do do *re* George Spencer, P.M.	195 00			
Æ. Irving	To pay witness fees *re* Ontario Grain and Seed Co. inquiry	250 00			
Jarvis & Hardy	Disbursements in case C. P. R. *vs.* London Asylum *re* expropriation of lands.	352 00			
Æ. Irving	Expenses *re* investigation, A. Starkey, Registrar of Deeds, Parry Sound	260 00			
James Morris, Sheriff	Serving subpœnas *re* H. H. Loucks, C. C. Attorney, investigation	14 10			
R. E. Wood	Fees *re* J. Golbourne, J.P., investigation	15 58			
Britton & Whiting	Entering appearance *re* Noonan *vs.* Foley	61			
Warwick & Sons	Printing Appeal *re* Massey Manufacturing Co.	17 00			
			4,655 51		
	Carried forward		11,286 80	214,504 66	312,292 03

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE– *Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward				11,286 80	214,504 66	312,292 03
	SHERIFFS' FEES, ETC.						
W. J. Scarfe	Attendance at Court as Sheriff, County of		Brant	56 20			
W. Sutton	do		Bruce	71 20			
J. Sweetland	do		Carleton	129 80			
W. Ferguson	do		Frontenac	69 00			
D. Brown	do		Elgin	72 80			
J. C. Iler	do		Essex	60 60			
C. H. Moore	do		Grey	22 00			
B. R. H. Davis	do		Haldimand	10 00			
W. Hope	do		Hastings	244 00			
R. Gibbons	do		Huron	61 80			
Jas. Smart	do		Leeds and Grenville	51 80			
O. T. Pruyn	do		Lennox and Addington	12 00			
J. Thompson	do		Lanark	5 00			
G. W. Clench	do	Acting Sheriff	Lincoln	20 50			
T. C. Dawson	do		Lincoln	22 00			
W. Glass	do		Middlesex	243 80			
J. O. Proctor	do		Northumberland and Durham	44 00			
E. Deedes	do		Norfolk	67 20			
Thos. Paxton	do		Ontario	11 00			
J. T. Paxton	do		Ontario	33 10			
Geo. Perry	do		Oxford	36 00			
R. Broddy	do		Peel	20 10			
J. A. Hall	do		Peterborough	55 80			
J. Hossie	do		Perth	59 50			
A. Hagar	do		Prescott and Russell	6 50			
Jas. Gillespie	do		Prince Edward	15 00			
Jas. Morris	do		Renfrew	31 30			
T. D. McConkey	do		Simcoe	79 10			
D. E. McIntyre	do		Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	40 00			
Jno. McLennan	do		Victoria	28 10			
M. Springer	do		Waterloo	5 50			
G. J. Duncan	do		Welland	10 00			
H. T. Gow	do	Acting Sheriff	Wellington	31 50			
R. McKim	do		Wellington	11 00			
Hon. A. McKellar	do		Wentworth	188 90			
F. W. Jarvis	do		York	195 79			

J. W. Severs	do	Acting Sheriff	York	581 40			
F. Mowat	do		City of Toronto	303 38			
W. Rubidge	Attendance at Court as	D.C.C. & P.,	County of Brant	44 37			
W. Gunn	do	do	Bruce	40 49			
J. P. Featherston	do	do	Carleton	108 50			
J. McLaren	do	do	Dufferin	24 36			
Jno. Fraser	do	do	Frontenac	40 54			
D. McLaws	do	do	Elgin	48 50			
F. E. Marcon	do	do	Essex	56 51			
Geo. Inglis	do	do	Grey	56 55			
J. Mitchell	do	do	Haldimand	20 28			
W. L. P. Eager	do	do	Halton	10 49			
A. S. Northrup	do	do	Hastings	52 93			
D. McDonald	do	do	Huron	41 00			
W. A. Campbell	do	do	Kent	48 50			
S. Reynolds	do	do	Leeds and Grenville	28 34			
J. B. McGuin	do	do	Lennox and Addington	12 09			
W. P. Deroche	do	do	Lennox and Addington	16 15			
W. R. Genmill	do	do	Lambton	28 50			
C. Rice	do	do	Lanark	20 30			
J. Clench	do	do	Lincoln	24 28			
Jno. McBeth	do	do	Middlessex	92 52			
Jno. Fisher	do	do	Northumberland and Durham	108 50			
C. C. Rapelje	do	do	Norfolk	36 76			
L. T. Barclay	do	do	Ontario	36 24			
Jas. Canfield	do	do	Oxford	52 52			
J. A. Austin	do	do	Peel	12 54			
Jas. Maloney	do	do	Peterborough	28 60			
J. McFadden	do	do	Perth	40 50			
Jas. Thompson	do	do	Perth	5 00			
J. Fraser	do	do	Prescott and Russell	12 51			
J. Twigg	do	do	Prince Edward	44 50			
A. Thomson	do	do	Renfrew	11 67			
J. Stevenson	do	do	Simcoe	80 50			
A. E. McDonald	do	do	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	44 17			
W. Grace	do	do	Victoria	25 00			
J. McDougall	do	do	Waterloo	20 42			
I. P. Willson	do	do	Welland	36 49			
Jas. Hough	do	do	Wellington	24 30			
S. H. Ghent	do	do	Wentworth	76 36			
C. Kriessman	do	Clerk of Assize,	Thunder Bay	12 21			
F. C. Moffatt	do	Acting Clerk of Assize,	York	88 00			
H. C. Fowler	do	do	York	4 00			
R. C. Palmer	do	Crier,	Lambton	9 20			
					4,631 86		
		Carried forward			15,918 66	214,504 66	312,292 03

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	.....	15,918 66	214,504 66	312,292 03
	SEALS AND OTHER CONTINGENCIES.				
Rolph, Smith & Co	Division Court seals, etc	95 30			
Tingley & Stewart Manufacturing Co	do	6 35			
J. Notman	Local Registrars' stamp	7 00			
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding *re* Tariffs' Registrars, etc.	98 73			
Rowsell & Hutchison	Printing Supreme Court orders	20 00			
			227 38		
	REGISTRATION BOOKS.				
J. Notman	Registration books, Algoma	17 00			
do	do Muskoka	66 50			
do	do Nipissing	10 00			
do	do Thunder Bay	194 00			
			287 50		
	SHORTHAND REPORTERS.				
A. H. Crawford	Twelve months' salary as Reporter	1,600 00			
A. J. Henderson	do	1,500 00			
R. Tyson	do	1,500 00			
E. E. Horton	do	1,500 00			
J. S. Monahan	do	1,150 00			
N. McLean	Four do	380 00			
L. B. Young	Eight do	770 00			
N. B. Butcher	Twelve do	1,150 00			
F. V. Dickson	do do	1,150 00			
			10,700 00		
	LITIGATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.				
A. Robertson	Services *re* Queen *vs.* St. Catharines (Indian Title)	54 00			
Geo. Duval	Services as Reporter do	30 00			
J. P. Macdonell	Paid for copying judgments do	12 00			
Hon. D. Mills	Counsel fee do	400 00			
J. Notman	Stationery do	3 90			

Copp, Clark & Co	Maps	do	4 50			
Warwick & Sons	Printing	do	567 13			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Cablegrams	do	27 12			
Electric Despatch Co	Messenger service	do	31 95			
Geo. Verral	Cab hire	do	1 00			
Verral Cab Co	do	do	2 90			
Express Co	Charges	do	4 70			
Hon. O. Mowat	Travelling expenses	do	40 00			
S. T. Bastedo	do	do	4 00			
Dr. Larratt Smith	To pay Law fees		100 00			
O'Gara & Remon	Law costs, Attorney General of Ontario *v.* Attorney General Dominion		74 57			
Warwick & Sons	Printing *re* Factum Appeal		6 65			
			1,364 42			
	Less refund on account copying, 1886		7 65			
				1,356 77		
	TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF JUDGES IN GROUPED COUNTIES.					
His Honour—						
Judge Davis	Travelling expenses		310 95			
do Dean	do		271 00			
do Elliott	do		146 80			
do Lyon	do		79 00			
do Mackenzie	do		370 30			
do Price	do		278 60			
do Robinson	do		325 23			
do Ross	do		626 90			
do Wilkinson	do		262 65			
				2,671 43		
	EXPENSES *re* DITCHES AND WATER COURSES ACT.					
His Honour—						
Judge Chadwick	Travelling expenses		26 10			
do Carman	do		28 45			
do Davis	do		14 00			
do Elliott	do		6 15			
do Fralick	do		64 40			
do Finkle	do		9 00			
do Hughes	do		81 30			
do Mackenzie	do		10 95			
do Price	do		13 40			
do Ross	do		40 00			
do Toms	do		5 00			
do Wilkinson	do		27 00			
do Woods	do		52 15			
				378 20		
	Carried forward			31,539 94	214,504 66	312,292 03

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		31,539 94	214,504 66	312,292 03
	MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.				
	Deputy Clerks of Crown and Pleas.				
W. Rubidge	Twelve months' salary, Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Brant	450 00			
W. Gunn	do Bruce	450 00			
J. P. Featherston	do Carleton	450 00			
Jno. McLaren	do Dufferin	450 00			
D. McLaws	do Elgin	450 00			
F. E. Marcon	do Essex	450 00			
John Fraser	do Frontenac	450 00			
Geo. Inglis	do Grey	500 00			
J. Mitchell	do Haldimand	400 00			
W. L. P. Eager	do Halton	400 00			
A. G. Northrup	do Hastings	450 00			
D. McDonald	do Huron	500 00			
W. A. Campbell	do Kent	450 00			
W. R. Gemmill	do Lambton	450 00			
C. Rice	do Lanark	450 00			
S. Reynolds	do Leeds and Grenville	500 00			
J. B. McGuin	Five and one-third do Lennox and Addington	178 00			
W. P. Deroche	Six and two-thirds do Lennox and Addington	222 00			
J. Clench	Twelve do Lincoln	450 00			
Jno. McBeth	do Middlesex	500 00			
C. C. Rapelje	do Norfolk	450 00			
John Fisher	do Northumberland and Durham	500 00			
L. T. Barclay	do Ontario	450 00			
Jas. Canfield	do Oxford	450 00			
J. A. Austin	do Peel	400 00			
Jas. McFadden	do Perth	450 00			
Jno. Maloney	do Peterboro'	450 00			
Jno. Twigg	do Prince Edward	400 00			
John Fraser	do Prescott and Russell	450 00			
A. Thomson	do Renfrew	400 00			
A. E. McDonald	do Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	500 00			
J. McL. Stevenson	do Simcoe	500 00			
W. Grace	do Victoria	450 00			

J. McDougall	do	Waterloo	850 00			
I. P. Willson	do	Welland	800 00			
J. Hough	do	Wellington	500 00			
S. H. Ghent	do	Wentworth	500 00			
T. A. P. Towers	do	Algoma	100 00			
				17,200 00		
		LOCAL REGISTRARS.				
T. A. P. Towers	Salary as Registrar in Chancery Division,	Algoma	50 00			
W. Rubidge	do	Brant	225 00			
Jno. McLaren	do	Dufferin	225 00			
D. McLaws	do	Elgin	225 00			
Jas. Mitchell	do	Haldimand	200 00			
W. L. P. Eager	do	Halton	200 00			
W. R. Gemmill	do	Lambton	225 00			
Chas. Rice	do	Lanark	225 00			
W. P. Deroche	do	Lennox and Addington	100 00			
C. C. Rapelje	do	Norfolk	225 00			
John Fisher	do	Northumberland and Durham	250 00			
L. T. Barclay	do	Ontario	225 00			
J. A. Austin	do	Peel	200 00			
James McFadden	do	Perth	225 00			
Jno. Fraser	do	Prescott and Russell	225 00			
Jno. Twigg	do	Prince Edward	200 00			
A. Thomson	do	Renfrew	200 00			
A. E. McDonald	do	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	250 00			
C. Kriessman	do	Thunder Bay	600 00			
W. Grace	do	Victoria	225 00			
J. McDougall	do	Waterloo	225 00			
J. P. Willson	do	Welland	200 00			
Jno. Maloney	Services as Deputy Registrar, 1886-7,	Peterboro'	403 12			
				5,328 12		
		EXPENSES *re* LAND TITLES ACT.				
J. G. Scott	Twelve months' salary as Master of Titles		3,600 00			
W. McTavish	do	Clerk	600 00			
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding		26 11			
Copp, Clark & Co	Engraving certificates		27 50			
Brown Bros	Stationery		5 00			
J. Notman	do		63 19			
J. G. Scott	Postage stamps		17 00			
J. Donst	Law forms		5 75			
Cook & Bunker	Stamp		8 00			
R. L. Polk & Co	Directory		3 00			
C. Potter	Scales		5 55			
Carswell & Co	Law books		15 00			
H. D. Sinclair	Service as Clerk		600 00			
				4,976 10		
	Carried forward			59,041 16	214,504 66	312,292 03

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69

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		59,044 16	214,504 66	312,292 03
	MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE—*Continued.*				
	DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.				
W. H. Carney	Twelve months' salary as Sheriff	1,450 00			
Geo Burden	do Stipendiary Magistrate	1,600 00			
A. McNaughton	do do	1,200 00			
J. J. Kehoe	do Clerk of the Peace	900 00			
T. A. P. Towers	do Clerk District Court	650 00			
C. J. Bampton	do Registrar	800 00			
Jas. Mills	do Constable	250 00			
Robt. Rush	do do	400 00			
W. H. Carney	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, December quarter, 1886	965 37			
do	do March quarter, 1887	798 96			
do	do June quarter, 1887	1,210 89			
do	do September quarter, 1887	1,285 02			
do	do December quarter, 1887	500 00			
A. Thorburn	Services as Lock-up keeper, Gore Bay	200 00			
Thos. Gorley	do Manitowaning	200 00			
T. S. Potts	do Little Current	200 00			
A. Thorburn	Supplies, do Gore Bay	1 80			
H. Curry	do do do	5 55			
A. Davidson	Fuel do do	50 00			
Thos. Gorley	Supplies do Manitowaning	27 95			
do	Fuel do do	60 00			
T. S. Potts	Supplies do Little Current	28 13			
Patten & Maltas	do do do	12 65			
do	Fuel do do	50 00			
T. R. Parry, M.D	Medical services do	5 00			
P. Paterson & Son	Register book, do Sudbury	12 00			
McMaster, Darling & Co	Blankets do do	22 80			
W. N. Cooper	Handcuffs, etc	11 15			
J. Notman	Stationery	3 30			
J. & J. Taylor	Safe for Clerk of Peace	150 75			
W. Grier	Services and expenses, police duty, Thessalon	400 10			
G. Burden	Accountable warrant	300 00			
			13,751 42		

District of Thunder Bay.				
J. F. Clarke	Six months' salary as Sheriff	500 00		
J. W. Cross	Twelve months' salary as Constable, Silver Islet	250 00		
A. W. Thompson	Services as Acting Treasurer of District	200 00		
A. W. Thompson	On account of expenditure as acting Treasurer December quarter, 1886	730 56		
do	do do March quarter, 1887	2,717 03		
do	do do June quarter, 1887	936 77		
do	do do September quarter, 1887	2,490 91		
C. J. Bampton	Copies of documents	12 00		
do	Expenses re transfer of documents from Algoma	20 00		
C. P. Ry Co	Freight charges	2 41		
J. Watson	Cartage	75		
A. Taylor	Teaming stone, etc	18 50		
			7,908 93	
District of Rainy River.				
W. D. Lyon	Twelve months' salary as Stipendiary Magistrate	1,600 00		
Jno. McMurrie	do do Sheriff	800 00		
W. H. McKay	do do Bailiff and Chief Constable	900 00		
F. J. Apjohn	do do Registrar and Clerk Division Court	650 00		
W. D. Lyon	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, December quarter, 1886	1,176 96		
do	do do March quarter, 1887	1,285 66		
do	do do June quarter, 1887	1,140 66		
do	do do September quarter, 1887	2,371 74		
do	do do December quarter, 1887	1,000 00		
Carswell & Co	Law books	10 75		
			10,938 77	
District of Nipissing.				
W. Doran	Twelve months' salary as Stipendiary Magistrate	1,600 00		
E. Borron	do do	1,200 00		
W. Doran	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, December quarter, 1886	383 10		
do	do March quarter, 1887	274 10		
do	do June quarter, 1887	363 25		
do	do September quarter, 1887	369 40		
A. McNaughton	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, December quarter, 1886	96 75		
do	do March quarter, 1887	180 80		
do	do June quarter, 1887	144 70		
do	do September quarter, 1887	121 53		
John Doran	Rent of Registry Office	40 00		
Hart & Co	Division Court forms and books	39 40		
W. Irving	Services as Keeper of Lock-up	166 66		
W. Irving	Expenses, transfer of prisoner to Central Prison	43 00		
E. B. Borron	Expenditure, exploration of Northern Nipissing	476 36		
			5,499 05	
	Carried forward		59,041 16	214,504 66	312,292 03

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		97,142 33	214,504 66	312,292 03
	MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE—*Continued.*				
	DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND.				
P. McCurry	Twelve months' salary as Stipendiary Magistrate	1,800 00			
P. McCurry	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, March quarter, 1887	270 85			
	September quarter, 1887	406 15			
A. Oastler	Fuel, Registry Office	2 50			
N. Moulton	do	14 85			
Parry Sound Lumber Co.	Portfolios, Registry Office	5 23			
			2,499 58		
	DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA				
C. W. Lount	Twelve months' salary as Stipendiary Magistrate	1,800 00			
do	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, December quarter, 1886	286 27			
do	do do March and June quarters, 1887	298 40			
do	do do September quarter, 1887	349 36			
			2,734 03		
	PROVISIONAL COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.				
M. Brown	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, December quarter, 1886	37 50			
do	do do March quarter, 1887	37 50			
do	do do June quarter, 1887	37 50			
do	do do September quarter, 1887	37 50			
			150 00		
	PROVINCIAL POLICE ON NIAGARA AND DETROIT RIVERS.				
A. G. Hill	Twelve months' salary as Police Magistrate	1,200 00			
M. McDougald	do Chief of Police	912 50			
T. H. Young	do Police Constable	730 00			
G. A. McMicking	do do	730 00			

R. Griffin	do	do		730 00		
T. K. Wynn	Seven	do	do	424 00		
C. J. Metcalf	Five	do	do	306 00		
Albert Davey	Three	do	do	150 00		
Gideon Grisdale	do	do	do	152 00		
Thos. McKee	Twelve	do	do	778 04		
J. E. Anger	Printing			4 00		
A. Bartlett	Stationery			97		
D. W. Bixby	do			9 45		
Newsome & Leyden	do			34 90		
Toronto News Co	do			1 15		
James Webster	Police clothing			26 00		
Bartlet & McDonald	do			16 00		
Anderson & Logan	do			150 00		
S. M. Webster & Co	do			49 50		
A. G. Hill	To pay postage and rent of box			85 65		
do	Office rent			200 00		
Coulson & Robinson	Fuel			47 00		
A. G. Hill	To pay care of office			48 00		
R. Coulson	Meals for prisoners			38 75		
R. Griffin	do			9 25		
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams			10 26		
Bell Telephone Co	Rent of instrument and messages			130 95		
Thos. McKee	Travelling expenses, etc			211 45		
George Wickens	do			18 85		
R. Griffin	do			23 89		
M. McDougald	do			18 00		
W. Wilson	Cab hire			3 00		
J. J. Duffy	do			7 00		
W. G. Donnally	Livery hire			2 50		
A. Bartlet	To pay constable procuring evidence			10 00		
A. G. Hill	Sundry payments			195 43		
					7,464 49	
						109,990 43
	Total Administration of Justice					324,495 09
	Carried forward					636,787 12

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward				636,787 12
	EDUCATION.				
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.				
Treasurer, County of—					
Brant	Allowance *re* Public Schools	2,131 00			
Bruce	do	5,399 00			
Carleton	do	3,619 00			
Dufferin	do	2,676 00			
Elgin	do	3,483 00			
Essex	do	3,750 00			
Frontenac	do	2,738 00			
Grey	do	7,121 00			
Haldimand	do	2,109 00			
Halton	do	1,841 00			
Hastings	do	4,320 00			
Haliburton	do	678 00			
Huron	do	6,369 00			
Kent	do	3,980 00			
Laudbton	do	3,777 00			
Lanark	do	2,783 00			
Leeds and Grenville	do	4,956 00			
Lennox and Addington	do	2,362 00			
Lincoln	do	1,858 00			
Middlesex	do	6,731 00			
Norfolk	do	3,146 00			
North umb'd and Durham	do	6,312 00			
Ontario	do	4,188 00			
Oxford	do	3,706 00			
Peel	do	2,409 00			
Peterboro'	do	2,373 00			
Perth	do	3,887 00			
Prescott and Russell	do	2,967 00			
Prince Edward	do	1,972 00			
Renfrew	do	3,552 00			
Simcoe	do	6,754 00			
Storm't, Dundas & Gleng'y	do	6,456 00			
Victoria	do	3,553 00			
Waterloo	do	3,033 00			

Welland	do		2,289 00			
Wellington	do		4,657 00			
Wentworth	do		3,211 00			
York	do		5,544 00			
Treasurer, City of—						
Belleville	do		1,084 00			
Brantford	do		1,474 00			
Guelph	do		1,086 00			
Hamilton	do		4,418 00			
Kingston	do		1,453 00			
London	do		2,924 00			
Ottawa	do		2,036 00			
St. Catharines	do		994 00			
St. Thomas	do		1,200 00			
Stratford	do		983 00			
Toronto	do		12,885 00			
Treasurer, Town of—						
Almonte	do		302 00			
Amherstburgh	do		153 00			
Aylmer	do		263 00			
Barrie	do		479 00			
Berlin	do		530 00			
Bothwell	do		117 00			
Bobcaygeon	do		113 00			
Bowmanville	do		479 00			
Brampton	do		431 00			
Blenheim	do		170 00			
Brockville	do		843 00			
Chatham	do		942 00			
Clinton	do		356 00			
Cobourg	do		476 00			
Collingwood	do		562 00			
Cornwall	do		405 00			
Dresden	do		242 00			
Dundas	do		348 00			
Durham	do		135 00			
Galt	do		725 00			
Goderich	do		444 00			
Harriston	do		252 00			
Ingersoll	do		488 00			
Kincardine	do		356 00			
Lindsay	do		453 00			
Listowell	do		372 00			
Lucan	do		133 00			
Meaford	do		320 00			
Milton	do		166 00			
		Carried forward	184,652 00			636,787 12

EDUCATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	184,652 00			636,787 12
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS—*Continued.*				
Treasurer, Town of—					
Milverton	Allowance *re* Public Schools	76 00			
Mitchell	do	312 00			
Mount Forest	do	279 00			
Napanee	do	444 00			
Newmarket	do	210 00			
Niagara	do	181 00			
Niagara Falls	do	293 00			
Oakville	do	186 00			
Orangeville	do	406 00			
Orillia	do	337 00			
Oshawa	do	472 00			
Owen Sound	do	687 00			
Palmerston	do	213 00			
Paris	do	368 00			
Pembroke	do	270 00			
Penetanguishene	do	254 00			
Perth	do	409 00			
Peterboro'	do	811 00			
Petrolia	do	375 00			
Picton	do	304 00			
Parkhill	do	178 00			
Port Arthur	do	441 00			
Port Hope	do	706 00			
Prescott	do	256 00			
Rat Portage	do	38 00			
Ridgetown	do	277 00			
Sandwich	do	158 00			
Sarnia	do	626 00			
Seaforth	do	328 00			
Simcoe	do	341 00			
Smith's Falls	do	289 00			
St. Mary's	do	393 00			
Strathroy	do	465 00			
Thorold	do	227 00			
Tilsonburg	do	273 00			
Trenton	do	365 00			

Uxbridge	do		271 00			
Walkerton	do		359 00			
Waterloo	do		322 00			
Welland	do		248 00			
Whitby	do		368 00			
Windsor	do		954 00			
Wingham	do		250 00			
Woodstock	do		878 00			
Treasurer, Village of—						
Acton	do		122 00			
Ailsa Craig	do		163 00			
Alexandria	do		19 00			
Alliston	do		216 00			
Alvinston	do		120 00			
Arkona	do		74 00			
Arnprior	do		189 00			
Arthur	do		92 00			
Ayr	do		143 00			
Ashburnham	do		182 00			
Aurora	do		250 00			
Bath	do		70 00			
Bayfield	do		72 00			
Beamsville	do		90 00			
Beaverton	do		126 00			
Belle River	do		91 00			
Blyth	do		104 00			
Beeton	do		66 00			
Bracebridge	do		160 00			
Bradford	do		140 00			
Brighton	do		236 00			
Bolton	do		91 00			
Brougham	do		62 00			
Brussels	do		162 00			
Burlington	do		138 00			
Caledonia	do		126 00			
Campellford	do		254 00			
Cannington	do		118 00			
Cardinal	do		83 00			
Carleton Place	do		434 00			
Cayuga	do		108 00			
Chesley	do		193 00			
Chippawa	do		83 00			
Clifford	do		74 00			
Colborne	do		115 00			
Deseronto	do		294 00			
Drayton	do		103 00			
Dunnville	do		263 00			
		Carried forward	205,970 00			636,787 12

EDUCATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	205,970 00			636,787 12
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS—*Continued.*				
Treasurer, Village of—					
Elora	Allowance *re* Public Schools	145 00			
Embro	do	74 00			
Erin	do	74 00			
Essex Centre	do	156 00			
Exeter	do	233 00			
Fenelon Falls	do	169 00			
Fergus	do	200 00			
Forest	do	198 00			
Fort Erie	do	100 00			
Gananoque	do	380 00			
Garden Island	do	53 00			
Georgetown	do	204 00			
Glencoe	do	124 00			
Gravenhurst	do	197 00			
Grimsby	do	95 00			
Hastings	do	64 00			
Hawkesbury	do	191 00			
Hespeler	do	140 00			
Holland Landing	do	65 00			
Iroquois	do	134 00			
Kemptville	do	144 00			
Kingsville	do	119 00			
Lanark	do	97 00			
Lakefield	do	141 00			
Leamington	do	166 00			
L'Orignal	do	104 00			
London West	do	210 00			
Lucknow	do	202 00			
Madoc	do	133 00			
Markham	do	126 00			
Merrickville	do	108 00			
Merritton	do	179 00			
Midland	do	213 00			
Millbrook	do	141 00			
Morrisburg	do	259 00			
Newboro'	do	48 00			

Newburgh	do			100 00			
Newbury	do			69 00			
Newcastle	do			118 00			
New Hamburg	do			165 00			
Niagara Falls, South	do			122 00			
North Bay	do			104 00			
Norwich	do			188 00			
Norwood	do			117 00			
Oil Springs	do			81 00			
Omemee	do			87 00			
Paisley	do			163 00			
Parkdale	do			438 00			
Point Edward	do			202 00			
Port Colborne	do			123 00			
Port Dalhousie	do			98 00			
Port Dover	do			141 00			
Port Elgin	do			222 00			
Port Perry	do			243 00			
Port Stanley	do			81 00			
Portsmouth	do			65 00			
Preston	do			217 00			
Renfrew	do			179 00			
Richmond Hill	do			47 00			
Sault Ste. Marie	do			120 00			
Shelbourne	do			156 00			
Southampton	do			138 00			
Springfield	do			152 00			
Stayner	do			66 00			
Sterling	do			146 00			
Stouffville	do			101 00			
Streetsville	do			181 00			
Tara	do			101 00			
Teeswater	do			89 00			
Thamesville	do			152 00			
Tottenham	do			97 00			
Thedford	do			68 00			
Tiverton	do			97 00			
Vienna	do			83 00			
Wallaceburg	do			54 00			
Wardsville	do			209 00			
Waterdown	do			57 00			
Waterford	do			96 00			
Welland	do			159 00			
Wellington	do			143 00			
Weston	do			73 00			
Wiarton	do			92 00			
Woodbridge	do			178 00			
				121 00			
		Carried forward		217,665 00			636,787 12

EDUCATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	217,605 00			636,787 12
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS—*Continued.*				
Treasurer Village of—					
Woodville	Allowance *re* Public Schools	74 00			
Wroxeter	do	58 00			
Wyoming	do	96 00			
Treasurer School Section—					
2 Allan	do	18 40			
Algoma S. School Board	do	96 00			
1 (*a*) Armour	do	22 70			
2 do	do	71 48			
3 do	do	20 44			
4 do	do	2 15			
5 do	do	11 09			
1 Aird Island	do	15 95			
1 Assignack	do	14 75			
2 do	do	95 70			
3 do	do	23 30			
6 do	do	12 50			
7 do	do	8 20			
1 Barrie Island	do	20 45			
1 Billings & Allan	do	27 00			
2 do	do	14 75			
4 Bidwell	do	9 80			
1 Burpee	do	14 75			
1 Bruce Mines	do	83 40			
1 Campbell	do	13 45			
2 do	do	11 05			
3 do	do	9 80			
1 Carlyle	do	19 50			
1 Carnarvon	do	30 20			
2 do	do	15 95			
2 do	do	22 10			
1, 2, 3 Christie	do	31 22			
1 Chapleau	do	20 45			
1 Schreiber	do	8 20			
1 Chapman	do	65 07			
2 do	do	27 78			

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EDUCATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	220,300 42			636,787 12
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS—*Continued.*				
Treasurer, School Section—					
3 McDougall	Allowance *re* Public Schools	6 56			
1 McMurrich	do	15 27			
2 (U) do	do	7 89			
4 do	do	9 80			
1 McKenzie	do	3 81			
McKellar School Board	do	76 43			
1 Machar	do	14 45			
2 do	do	22 17			
3 do	do	12 85			
1 Mills	do	12 25			
1 Monteith	do	6 85			
2 do	do	11 43			
3 do	do	12 07			
1 Lount	do	14 74			
2 do	do	9 12			
1 & 2 Neebing	do	115 30			
1 Nipissing	do	37 88			
2 (U) do	do	14 23			
3 do	do	14 32			
1 Oliver	do	9 80			
2 do	do	7 75			
1 Prince	do	5 70			
1 Patterson	do	26 99			
1 Perry	do	28 31			
2 do	do	16 08			
3 (U) do	do	13 25			
4 do	do	21 76			
5 do	do	5 55			
6 (U) do	do	15 46			
N. Plantagenet School Board	do	443 00			
1 Plummer	do	19 50			
1 do & Rose	do	15 95			
1 Rutherford	do	49 00			
Russell	do	16 00			
1 Rainy River	do	18 40			

2 do	do		7 10			
4 do	do		9 00			
5 do	do		8 20			
6 do	do		7 10			
1 Robinson	do		52 50			
1 Ryerson	do		20 22			
2 do	do		23 18			
3 do	do		17 26			
4 do	do		17 54			
1 Sandfield	do		20 45			
2 do	do		13 50			
4 do	do		15 95			
Sebastopol School Board	do		84 00			
1 Spragge	do		30 15			
1 (U) Strong	do		19 32			
2 do	do		15 53			
4 do	do		67 62			
5 (U) do	do		6 82			
1 (U) Spence	do		16 27			
2 do	do		10 89			
3 do	do		6 31			
5 Shequiandah	do		13 50			
1-4 Sault Ste. Marie	do		79 75			
1 St. Joseph's Island	do		24 80			
2 do	do		18 40			
3 do	do		20 30			
4 do	do		19 25			
5 do	do		30 70			
6 do	do		18 40			
7 do	do		14 75			
10 do	do		15 95			
1 Tarbutt & Laird	do		31 90			
2 Tarbutt	do		21 20			
1 Tehkummah	do		31 90			
2 do	do		18 40			
3 do	do		14 75			
1 Thessalon	do		65 00			
2 do	do		40 65			
1 Wallbridge	do		43 37			
2 do	do		23 34			
1 (U) Wilson	do		9 84			
1 Victoria	do		20 45			
				222,475 85		
		SEPARATE SCHOOLS.				
Trustees, City of—						
Belleville	Allowance *re* Separate Schools		252 00			
Brantford	do		169 50			
Guelph	do		238 00			
Hamilton	do		797 00			
		Carried forward	1,456 50	222,475 85		636,787 12

EDUCATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	1,456 50	222,475 85	.....	636,787 12
	SEPARATE SCHOOLS—*Continued.*				
Trustees, City of—					
Kingston	Allowance *re* Separate Schools	502 00			
London	do	470 50			
Ottawa	do	2,383 00			
Stratford	do	226 50			
St. Catharines	do	304 50			
St. Thomas	do	156 50			
Toronto	do	2,387 50			
Trustees, Town of—					
Almonte	do	87 50			
Amherstburgh	do	158 50			
Barrie	do	91 00			
Berlin	do	103 50			
Brockville	do	247 50			
Chatham	do	165 50			
Cobourg	do	168 00			
Cornwall	do	393 50			
Dundas	do	156 00			
Galt	do	65 00			
Goderich	do	63 00			
Ingersoll	do	64 50			
Lindsay	do	263 00			
Newmarket	do	41 50			
Niagara Falls	do	81 50			
Oakville	do	34 00			
Oshawa	do	78 00			
Orillia	do	129 50			
Owen Sound	do	42 50			
Port Arthur	do	255 00			
Paris	do	67 50			
Pembroke	do	203 50			
Parkhill	do	33 50			
Perth	do	102 00			
Peterboro'	do	389 00			
Picton	do	51 50			
Prescott	do	131 00			

Rat Portage	do		28 00			
Sarnia	do		103 50			
St. Mary's	do		50 50			
Thorold	do		105 50			
Trenton	do		217 00			
Whitby	do		35 00			
Trustees, Village of—						
Alexandria	do		124 50			
Arnprior	do		116 50			
Arthur	do		60 00			
Elora	do		41 00			
Fergus	do		15 00			
Hastings	do		38 50			
Merriton	do		48 00			
Port Colborne	do		38 00			
Port Dalhousie	do		32 00			
Portsmouth	do		38 00			
Renfrew	do		98 00			
Wallaceburg	do		38 00			
Weston	do		30 00			
Trustees, School Section—						
10 Adjala	do		31 50			
7 Alfred, with 8 Plantagenet	do		19 50			
3 Alfred	do		12 00			
7 do	do		29 00			
3 and 4 Anderdon	do		28 50			
6 Artemesia, & 7 Glenelg	do		7 50			
6 Arthur	do		49 50			
4 Asphodel	do		25 00			
1 (15) Brighton	do		9 50			
6 Biddulph	do		31 00			
do and 1 McGillivray	do		7 50			
6 Burgess, North	do		10 00			
1 Carrick	do		34 00			
2 do	do		22 50			
14 do	do		72 00			
6 and 7 Cambridge	do		52 50			
15 Charlottenburg	do		33 00			
1 Cornwall	do		18 50			
16 do	do		71 00			
4 Crosby North	do		31 50			
3, 4 and 10, Caledonia	do		15 00			
9 Downie	do		23 50			
2 Edwardsburg	do		15 00			
7 Ellice	do		22 50			
Carried forward			13,482 00	222,475 85		636,787 12

EDUCATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	13,482 00	222,475 85		636,787 12
	SEPARATE SCHOOLS—*Continued.*				
Trustees, School Section –					
5 Finch	Allowance *re* Separate Schools	50 50			
2 Flamboro' West	do	18 00			
5 Glenelg	do	21 50			
7 do with 6 Artemesia	do	4 50			
4, 5 and 12, Gloucester	do	15 00			
14 do	do	46 50			
1 Grattan & Wilberforce.	do	84 50			
21 Haldimand	do	20 00			
9 Harwich	do	28 50			
2 Hawkesbury E	do	36 00			
4 do	do	16 50			
7 do	do	80 00			
10 do	do	24 00			
12 do	do	9 50			
15 do	do	21 00			
16 do	do	5 50			
4 do W	do	30 00			
3 Hibbert	do	31 50			
3 Holland	do	17 50			
2 Hullett	do	12 00			
12 Innisfil with Town of Barrie	do	11 00			
8 Kingston	do	15 00			
7 Kitley	do	3 50			
14 Lancaster	do	34 00			
12 (B) Lochiel	do	10 50			
4 Longueil W	do	18 00			
3 Mara	do	66 00			
4 Maidstone&2Rochester	do	28 50			
3 A Malden	do	62 50			
3 B do	do	32 60			
3 March	do	21 50			
4 Mornington	do	23 50			
3, 4 and 5, Moore	do	17 00			
1 McGillivray with 9 Biddulph	do	8 50			

1	McKillop, Hibbert, etc.	do			27	00					
7	Nepean	do			36	00					
15	(A) do	do			192	00					
15	(B) do	do			24	00					
1	Nichol	do			31	00					
5	Normanby	do			35	50					
10	do	do			27	00					
1	Osgoode	do			25	50					
2	(15) do	do			11	00					
10	Otonabee	do			19	50					
8	Peel	do			6	00					
12	do	do			33	00					
5	Percy	do			20	50					
12	do with 12 Seymour	do			6	50					
7	Plantagenet S	do			28	00					
8	do with 7 Alfred	do			10	50					
9	Plantagenet N	do			11	00					
6	Proton	do			15	00					
4	Raleigh	do			54	50					
5	do	do			41	50					
6	do	do			18	00					
10	and 17 Richmond	do			49	00					
2	Rochester with 4 Maidstone	do			8	50					
12	Roxburgh	do			23	50					
6	Russell	do			50	00					
7	do	do			26	00					
2	Stafford	do			8	00					
7	Stamford	do			31	50					
12	Seymour with 12 Percy	do			17	00					
5	Sheffield	do			7	00					
6	Stephen	do			27	50					
5	Sombra	do			46	00					
7	Sydenham	do			31	00					
14	(2) do	do			22	00					
1	Tilbury E. & W.	do			18	50					
6	Toronto Gore	do			61	00					
2	Tiney	do			18	00					
7	Vespra	do			85	50					
1	Wawanosh	do			14	00					
13	Waterloo	do			23	50					
13	Westminster	do			84	00					
10	Williams W	do			22	00					
5	Wellesley	do			28	50					
9	& 10 do	do			19	00					
11	do	do			28	50					
12	do	do			63	50					
					20	00					
			Carried forward		15,808	00	222,175	85			636,787 12

EDUCATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	15,898 00	222,475 85	.....	636,787 12
	SEPARATE SCHOOLS—*Continued.*				
Trustees, School Section—					
15½ Wilmot	Allowance *re* Separate Schools	37 50			
8 Windham	do	23 00			
1 Wolfe Island	do	19 00			
2 do	do	23 00			
4 do	do	39 50			
1 York	do	46 50			
4 Yonge & Escott R	do	4 50			
			16,091 00		
	PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.				
	EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing	413 35			
J Notman	Stationery	258 60			
D. Boyle	Postage stamps	196 00			
W. E. Haslam	Services, Teacher, music class	20 00			
H. G. Collins	do	50 00			
H. E. Holt	do	100 00			
H. B. Spotten	Services, Botany Class	150 00			
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions, etc	243 00			
			1,430 95		
				239,997 80	
	POOR SCHOOLS.				
Treasurer County of—					
Carleton	Allowance *re* Poor Schools	.....	64 00		
Dufferin	do	.....	528 00		
Haliburton	do	.....	1,819 20		
Lennox & Addington	do	.....	544 00		
Renfrew	do	.....	2,824 00		
Victoria	do	.....	2,072 00		
Trustees School Section—					
24 Augusta	do	.....	12 00		
2 Allan	do	.....	36 00		
1 Armour	do	.....	28 00		

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EDUCATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		9,776 42	239,997 80	636,787 12
	POOR SCHOOLS—*Continued.*				
Trustees, School Section—					
8 Clarendon	Allowance *re* Poor Schools		42 40		
9 do	do		52 00		
1 Clarendon and Miller	do		40 00		
2 do	do		40 00		
3, 4 & 10 Caledonia	do		35 00		
1 Carlyle	do		40 00		
1 Chapleau	do		40 00		
1 Chapman	do		60 00		
2 do	do		28 00		
3 do	do		36 00		
3 Chaffey	do		80 00		
4 do	do		80 00		
5 do	do		80 00		
6 do	do		80 00		
7 do	do		80 00		
8 do	do		80 00		
9 do	do		80 00		
Christie School Board	do		84 00		
6 & 8 Crosby	do		12 00		
11 do	do		16 00		
1 Day and Kirkwood	do		40 00		
1 Dalhousie	do		16 00		
5 do	do		16 00		
9 do	do		16 00		
1, 4, 5 & 6 Darling	do		64 00		
1 Day and Gladstone	do		40 00		
1 Cobden	do		40 00		
1 Cockburn Island	do		40 00		
2 do	do		36 00		
1 Coffin and Galbraith	do		36 00		
2 do	do		48 00		
1 Croft	do		36 00		
2 do	do		32 00		
13 Dover	do		40 00		
1 Dungannon and Farady	do		13 11		
2 do	do		19 85		

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EDUCATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		13,157 84	239,997 80	636,787 12
	POOR SCHOOLS—*Continued.*				
Trustees, School Section—					
1, 2, 3, 4 Lavant	Allowance *re* Poor Schools		51 20		
4 do	do		100 00		
2 Leeds and Lansdowne	do		16 00		
7 do	do		16 00		
10 do	do		8 00		
3 Limerick	do		11 43		
4 do	do		9 74		
1 Lefroy & Plummer	do		32 00		
2 do	do		32 00		
1 Lount	do		36 00		
2 do	do		36 00		
3 L'Original	do		40 00		
12 A Lochiel	do		45 00		
12 B Lochiel	do		40 00		
4 W Longueil	do		35 00		
10 Marmora	do		20 00		
8 Mara	do		60 00		
9 do	do		60 00		
10 do	do		60 00		
17 Madoc	do		20 00		
1 Machar	do		32 00		
2 do	do		36 00		
15 Marysboro'	do		36 00		
1 Medora	do		100 00		
2 do	do		48 00		
3 do	do		48 00		
3 do	do		48 00		
4 do	do		48 00		
5 do	do		48 00		
6 do	do		24 00		
1 Monteith	do		36 00		
2 do	do		36 00		
3 do	do		44 00		
1 Mills	do		40 00		
2 Monck	do		24 00		
4 do	do		48 00		

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EDUCATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		16,453 63	239,997 80	636,787 12
	POOR SCHOOLS—*Continued.*				
Trustees, School Section—					
7 Oso	Allowance *re* Poor Schools		16 00		
8 do	do		16 00		
9 do	do		32 00		
21 Oxford	do		20 00		
7 Pakenham	do		16 00		
1 Palmerston & Canonto.	do		32 00		
2 do	do		32 00		
3 do	do		32 00		
4 do	do		32 00		
5 do	do		32 00		
6 do	do		32 00		
1 Patterson	do		36 00		
2 Papineau	do		40 00		
7 S Plantagenet	do		40 00		
1 Perry	do		28 00		
2 do	do		28 00		
4 do	do		36 00		
5 do	do		28 00		
3(U)do	do		36 00		
6(U)do	do		28 00		
3 Proton	do		16 00		
11 do	do		16 00		
1 Plummer	do		40 00		
1 do and Rose	do		40 00		
1 Rama	do		60 00		
2 do	do		60 00		
3 do	do		60 00		
4 do	do		60 00		
1 Prot. Sep. Rama	do		60 00		
1 (U) do	do		60 00		
1 Rainy River	do		64 00		
2 do	do		64 00		
4 do	do		64 00		
5 do	do		64 00		
3 do	do		100 00		
5 do	do		100 00		

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EDUCATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		20,456 63	239,997 80	636,787 12
	POOR SCHOOLS—*Continued.*				
Trustees, School Section—					
1 Thessalon	Allowance *re* Poor Schools		32 00		
3 do	do		44 00		
2 Thessalon & Kirkwood	do		36 00		
1 Tilbury, E	do		40 00		
1 Tudor	do		16 48		
2 do	do		19 00		
5 do	do		15 64		
9 do	do		12 28		
1 Victoria	do		40 00		
1 Watt	do		48 00		
2 do	do		48 00		
3 do	do		48 00		
4 do	do		48 00		
5 do	do		48 00		
7 do	do		24 00		
12 Walker	do		27 36		
1 Wallbridge	do		44 00		
2 do	do		90 00		
1 Wollaston	do		18 17		
6 do	do		11 43		
8 do	do		13 96		
10 do	do		8 90		
1 Widdifield	do		75 00		
1 (U) Wilson	do		36 00		
1 Wood	do		48 00		
4 Wicklow	do		33 32		
1 York	do		25 00		
4 Yonge and Escott	do		25 00		
1 and 3 Yonge Front	do		19 20		
5 do	do		14 40		
Trustees, Roman Catholic School Section—					
6 & 7 Artemesia & Genelg	Allowance *re* Poor Schools		50 00		
Holland and Glenelg	do		40 00		
2 Hullett	do		25 00		

2 W. Flamboro'	do	55 00		
3, 4 and 5 Moore	do	50 00		
1 Nichol	do	40 00		
8 Peel	do	40 00		
7 Vespra	do	40 00		
13 Westminster	do	25 00		
Weston	do	25 00		
Rat Portage	do	50 00		
D. Boyle	Postage stamps	32 00		
J. Notman	Stationery	19 73		
			21,957 50	
	MODEL SCHOOLS.			
The Public School Board of Trustees—				
Barrie	Allowance *re* Model Schools	150 00		
Beamsville	do	150 00		
Berlin	do	150 00		
Bracebridge	do	150 00		
Bradford	do	150 00		
Brampton	do	150 00		
Brantford	do	150 00		
Caledonia	do	150 00		
Chatham	do	150 00		
Clinton	do	150 00		
Cobourg	do	150 00		
Cornwall	do	150 00		
Durham	do	150 00		
Elora	do	150 00		
Farmersville	do	150 00		
Forest	do	150 00		
Galt	do	150 00		
Goderich	do	150 00		
Hamilton	do	150 00		
Ingersoll	do	150 00		
Kincardine	do	150 00		
Kingston	do	150 00		
Lindsay	do	150 00		
London	do	150 00		
Madoc	do	150 00		
Martintown	do	150 00		
Meaford	do	150 00		
Milton	do	150 00		
Mitchell	do	150 00		
Morrisburgh	do	150 00		
Mount Forest	do	150 00		
Napanee	do	150 00		
	Carried forward	4,800 00	261,955 30	636,787 12

EDUCATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		4,800 00	261,955 30	636,787 12
The Public School Board of Trustees—	MODEL SCHOOLS—*Continued.*				
Newmarket	Allowance *re* Model Schools		150 00		
Norwood	do		150 00		
Orangeville	do		150 00		
Owen Sound	do		150 00		
Parkdale	do		150 00		
Perth	do		150 00		
Picton	do		150 00		
Port Hope	do		150 00		
Port Perry	do		150 00		
Prescott	do		150 00		
Renfrew	do		150 00		
St. Thomas	do		150 00		
Sarnia	do		150 00		
Simcoe	do		150 00		
Stratford	do		150 00		
Strathroy	do		150 00		
Toronto	do		150 00		
Vankleekhill	do		150 00		
Walkerton	do		150 00		
Welland	do		150 00		
Whitby	do		150 00		
Windsor	do		150 00		
Woodstock	do		150 00		
Warwick & Sons	Printing		45 96		
D. Boyle	Postage stamps		65 00		
Hon. G. W. Ross	Travelling expenses		38 00		
				8,398 96	
Public School Inspector, County of—	TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.				
Algoma	Allowance *re* Teachers' Institutes	25 00			
Brant	do	25 00			
Bruce East	do	25 00			
Bruce West	do	25 00			
Carleton	do	25 00			

Dufferin	do		25 00					
Dundas	do		25 00					
Durham	do		25 00					
Elgin	do		25 00					
Essex North	do		25 00					
Essex South	do		25 00					
Frontenac	do		25 00					
Glengarry	do		25 00					
Grenville	do		25 00					
Grey East	do		25 00					
Grey West	do		25 00					
Grey South	do		25 00					
Haliburton	do		25 00					
Hastings North	do		25 00					
Hastings South	do		25 00					
Halton	do		25 00					
Huron North	do		25 00					
Huron West	do		25 00					
Haldimand	do		25 00					
Kent East	do		25 00					
Kent West	do		25 00					
Lanark	do		25 00					
Lambton W	do		25 00					
Lambton No. 1	do		25 00					
Leeds No. 2	do		25 00					
Lincoln	do		25 00					
Lennox and Addington	do		25 00					
Middlesex East	do		25 00					
Middlesex West	do		25 00					
do	do	special grant, 1886	22 00					
Muskoka	do		25 00					
Norfolk	do		25 00					
Northumberland	do		25 00					
Ontario	do		25 00					
Oxford	do		25 00					
Parry Sound	do		25 00					
Prince Edward	do		25 00					
Prescott and Russell	do		25 00					
Peterborough	do		25 00					
Peel	do		25 00					
Perth	do		25 00					
Renfrew	do		25 00					
Simcoe North	do		25 00					
Simcoe South	do		25 00					
Stormont	do		25 00					
Victoria East	do		25 00					
Victoria West	do		25 00					
Waterloo	do		25 00					
Wellington North	do		25 00					
		Carried forward	1,347 00			270,354 26		636,787 12

EDUCATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	1,347 00		270,351 26	636,787 12
	TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—*Continued.*				
Public School Inspector, County of—					
Wellington South and Guelph City	Allowance *re* Teachers' Institutes	25 00			
Welland	do	25 00			
Wentworth	do	25 00			
York, North	do	25 00			
York, South	do	25 00			
Public School Inspector, City of—					
Hamilton	do	25 00			
Kingston	do	25 00			
London	do	25 00			
Ottawa	do	25 00			
Toronto	do	25 00			
Ontario Teachers' Association	do	200 00			
			1,797 00		
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	23 50			
D. Boyle	Postage stamps	104 45			
Hon. G. W. Ross	Travelling expenses	38 00			
J. E. Bryant & Co.	Dictionaries	24 00			
D. Boyle	Book	1 25			
			191 20		
				1,988 20	
	HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLEGIATE INSTITUTES.				
Treasurer, High School Board					
Alexandria	Allowance *re* High Schools and Collegiate Institutes		402 50		
Almonte	do		640 81		
Arnprior	do		459 91		
Aylmer	do		904 50		
Barrie	do		1,371 60		
Beamsville	do		432 90		
Belleville	do		1,055 93		
Berlin	do		1,010 86		

Bowmanville	do		844 48		
Bradford	do		486 23		
Brampton	do		915 31		
Brantford	do		1,761 99		
Brighton	do		475 88		
Brockville	do		812 25		
Caledonia	do		633 15		
Campbellford	do		512 11		
Carleton Place	do		498 38		
Cayuga	do		428 41		
Chatham	do		1,422 37		
Clinton	do		1,008 45		
Cobourg	do		1,233 68		
Colborne	do		481 06		
Collingwood	do		1,678 28		
Cornwall	do		752 63		
Dundas	do		479 26		
Dunnville	do		453 61		
Dutton	do		502 21		
Elora	do		467 34		
Essex Centre	do		487 58		
Farmersville	do		653 18		
Fergus	do		455 41		
Galt	do		1,614 15		
Gananoque	do		465 30		
Goderich	do		1,023 27		
Grimbsy	do		434 93		
Guelph	do		1,490 18		
Georgetown	do		205 88		
Hamilton	do		1,909 80		
Harriston	do		722 03		
Hawkesbury	do		466 43		
Ingersoll	do		1,231 32		
Iroquois	do		451 81		
Kemptville	do		458 10		
Kincardine	do		733 06		
Kingston	do		1,375 20		
Lindsay	do		941 40		
Listowel	do		491 41		
London	do		1,664 82		
Markham	do		482 86		
Mitchell	do		543 24		
Morrisburg	do		836 50		
Mount Forest	do		806 41		
Napanee	do		886 51		
Newburgh	do		434 93		
Newcastle	do		429 53		
Newmarket	do		622 35		
Niagara	do		442 13		
Carried forward			44,915 76	272,342 46	636,787 12

EDUCATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID,	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		44,915 76	272,342 46	636,787 12
	HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES—*Continued.*				
Treasurer, High School Board:					
Niagara Falls South	Allowance *re* High Schools and Collegiate Institutes		454 58		
Norwood	do		478 81		
Oakville	do		511 65		
Oakwood	do		408 60		
Omemee	do		424 58		
Orangeville	do		707 86		
Orillia	do		604 80		
Oshawa	do		889 51		
Ottawa	do		1,888 66		
Owen Sound	do		1,606 50		
Paris	do		600 95		
Parkhill	do		468 80		
Pembroke	do		774 68		
Perth	do		1,142 56		
Peterboro'	do		1,463 25		
Petrolia	do		751 05		
Picton	do		881 33		
Port Arthur	do		600 00		
Port Dover	do		441 68		
Port Hope	do		845 26		
Port Perry	do		838 70		
Port Rowan	do		428 63		
Prescott	do		439 20		
Renfrew	do		571 84		
Richmond Hill	do		478 58		
Ridgetown	do		1,313 56		
Sarnia	do		977 63		
Seaforth	do		921 50		
Simcoe	do		778 74		
Smith's Falls	do		571 73		
Smithville	do		411 31		
Stratford	do		1,650 92		
Strathroy	do		1,506 60		
Streetsville	do		441 01		
St. Catharines	do		1,698 76		

St. Mary's	do		1,247 86		
St. Thomas	do		1,720 81		
Sydenham	do		486 99		
Thorold	do		510 05		
Toronto	do		1,864 13		
Trenton	do		643 96		
Tilsonburg	do		441 68		
Uxbridge	do		693 56		
Vankleek Hill	do		437 63		
Vienna	do		439 20		
Walkerton	do		1,031 98		
Wardsville	do		445 28		
Waterdown	do		447 08		
Welland	do		637 21		
Weston	do		470 26		
Whitby	do		1,433 88		
Wiiliamstown	do		428 85		
Windsor	do		749 71		
Woodstock	do		1,457 33		
Barrie	Meteorological Grants		90 00		
Cornwall	do		90 00		
Goderich	do		90 00		
Hamilton	do		90 00		
Ottawa	do		90 00		
Pembroke	do		90 00		
Peterboro'	do		90 00		
Simcoe	do		90 00		
Stratford	do		90 00		
Windsor	do		90 00		
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding		14 27		
J. Notman	Stationery		5 35		
				90,396 65	
	TRAINING INSTITUTES.				
Board of Trustees, Collegiate Institute—					
Guelph	Allowance *re* Training Institute		400 00		
Hamilton	do		400 00		
Kingston	do		400 00		
Strathroy	do		400 00		
J. Notman	Stationery		50 25		
D. Boyle	Postage stamps		150 00		
M. J. Kelly	Travelling expenses		15 10		
F. L. Michell	do		52 75		
J. A. McCabe	do		25 00		
				1,893 10	
	Carried forward			364.632 21	636,787 12

EDUCATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			364,632 21	636,787 12
	INSPECTION OF NORMAL, HIGH, MODEL, PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.				
	INSPECTION OF NORMAL, HIGH AND MODEL.				
J. A. McLellan	Twelve months' salary as Inspector of Normal Schools and Director of Teachers' Institutes	2,600 00			
J. E. Hodgson	Twelve months' salary as Inspector of High Schools	2,300 00			
John Seath	do do do	2,300 00			
J. J. Tilley	do do County Model Schools	1,751 00			
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	279 19			
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	4 00			
J. Notman	Stationery	19 00			
H. C. Dixon	Postage stamps	25 00			
D. Boyle	do	5 00			
Rose-Belford Publishing Co.	Books	68 17			
Copp, Clark & Co	Lithographing	4 50			
Rolph, Smith & Co	Gold medal	22 00			
J. C. Glashan	Services *re* Normal School Examinations	15 00			
J. A. McLellan	Travelling expenses	543 00			
J. Seath	do	450 00			
J. J. Tilley	do	369 45			
J. E. Hodgson	do	450 00			
M. J. Kelly	do	19 55			
J. Dearness	do	31 35			
J. J. Craig	do	5 00			
			11,261 21		
	INSPECTION OF PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.				
Rev. Geo. Grant	Twelve months' salary as Inspector of Public Schools (Parry Sound)	1,500 00			
D. McCaig	do do (Algoma)	1,500 00			
J. F. White	do Separate Schools	1,700 00			
C. Donovan	do do	1,700 00			
Atkin, W	Salary as Inspector	642 50			
Alexander, W	do	682 50			
Ball, J. H., M.A.	do	476 25			

Barnes, C. A., B.A	do		498 75			
Blair, Rev. G., M.A	do		485 00			
Brebner, J	do		557 50			
Brown, J. C	do		507 50			
Brown, Arthur	do		451 25			
Burrows, F	do		643 75			
Campbell, N. W	do		517 50			
Campbell, A	do		520 00			
Carlyle, W	do		650 00			
Carson, J. S	do		620 00			
Clapp, D. P., B.A	do		400 00			
Craig, J. J	do		403 75			
Clendenning, W S	do		600 00			
Curry, C. D., B.A	do		250 00			
Colles, W. G	do		421 25			
Dearness, J	do		571 25			
Deacon, J.S	do		447 50			
Davidson, A. B	do		512 50			
Fotheringham, D	do		567 50			
Girardot, Th	do		297 50			
Gordon, N	do		455 50			
Gordon, T	do		345 00			
Grey, Jas., B	do		415 00			
Grier, A	do		306 25			
Johnston, W., M.A	do		250 00			
Johnston, J	do		510 00			
Kelly, M. J., M.D	do		397 50			
Kinney, R. M., M.D	do		573 75			
Knight, J. H	do		315 00			
McBrien, J	do		730 00			
McDiarmid	do		403 75			
McNaughton, A	do		395 83			
McKee, Rev. T	do		660 00			
McKinnon, D. J	do		487 50			
Mackintosh, W	do		496 25			
Malloch, D. McG	do		610 00			
Maxwell, D. A	do		370 00			
Michell, F. L., B.A	do		801 25			
Morgan, J. C., M.A	do		765 00			
Moses, Clarke	do		482 50			
Nichols, W. M., B.A	do		360 00			
Pierce, Thos	do		608 75			
Platt, G. D., B.A	do		475 00			
Reazin, H	do		587 50			
Spankie, W., M.D	do		697 50			
Scarlett, E	do		641 25			
Scott, R. G., B.A	do		766 25			
Smith, J. H	do		512 50			
Smirle, A	do		668 25			
		Carried forward	33,210 83	11,261 21	364,632 21	636,787 12

EDUCATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	33,210 83	11,261 21	364,632 21	636,787 12
	INSPECTION OF PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS—*Con.*				
Summerby, W. J	Salary as Inspector	722 50			
Tilley, W. E., M.A	do	620 00			
Tom, Jno. E	do	540 00			
Wadsworth, J. J., M.B	do	616 25			
Clendenning, W. S	Services *re* Inspection in remote districts	50 00			
MacIntosh, W	do	75 00			
Reazin, H	do	123 75			
Scott, Rev. Geo	do	198 18			
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	415 37			
J. Notman	Stationery	62 85			
Rev. Geo. Grant	do	2 20			
D. Boyle	Postage stamps	186 00			
Sundry Inspectors	Postage *re* Arbor Day circulars	51 79			
Copp, Clark & Co	Books	19 69			
J. T. B. Ives	Maps	20 00			
L. McCorkindale	Paste	10 00			
Sundry persons	Express charges	7 50			
Express Co	Charges	18 00			
H. M. Wilkinson	To pay sundries	3 13			
Sundry newspapers	Advertising	26 16			
W. H. McKay	Services *re* Examinations	20 60			
Jas. Robinson	do	20 00			
D. Grant	do	12 00			
P. McCurry	do	32 50			
W. H. Ballard	Travelling expenses	102 77			
M. J. Kelly, M.D	do	95 00			
Henry Reazin	do	41 25			
J. F. White	do	493 00			
O. Dufort	do	21 50			
T. Girardot	do	18 50			
C. Donovan	do	370 00			
D. McCaig	do	472 66			
W. Houston	do	158 25			
Rev. George Grant	do	150 00			
D. Baptie	do	19 50			

W. Scott	do	11 00		
J. G. Hodgins	do	11 70		
W. J. Summerby	do	34 00		
Sheriff Hossie	Serving subpœnas *re* Straford investigation	39 41		
			39,102 84	
				50,364 05
	DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.			
G. P. Young	Services as Chairman of Central Committee of Examiners	350 00		
M. J. Kelly	Services as Examiner	300 00		
W. H. Ballard	do	300 00		
Geo. A. Rose	Twelve months' salary as Printer and Assistant	900 00		
S. A. May	do Clerk	700 00		
			2,550 00	
F. C. Powell	Services and expenses as Sub-Examiner	92 98		
H. W. Davies, B.D.	do	82 29		
Thomas Gregory	do	91 98		
R. H. Doan	do	82 98		
Arthur Brown	do	96 65		
J. G. Shearer	do	86 45		
D. A. Maxwell	do	95 95		
C. J. McCabe	do	84 35		
J. McD. Duncan, B.A.	do	90 05		
E. J. Badgley	do	86 65		
John Crawford	do	83 56		
Wm. Wilkinson	do	85 85		
E. L. Curry	do	87 15		
W. J. Summerby	do	100 16		
J. H. Cameron	do	89 25		
Ernest Girardot	do	95 79		
W. G. Kidd	do	91 85		
D. Fotheringham	do	79 54		
Wm. Rannie	do	82 67		
J. H. Smith	do	84 36		
David Clapp	do	88 68		
Wilmot M. Nichols	do	94 28		
John Sterling	do	83 46		
Chas. Whetham	do	83 96		
W. P. Mustard	do	84 10		
Jas. B. Grey	do	77 95		
J. C. Brown	do	86 75		
R. Kinney	do	94 45		
A. McNaughton	do	93 13		
J. A. McMillan	do	89 95		
Alex. Rae	do	85 75		
Thos. H. Smith	do	84 36		
D. McGillivray	do	77 90		
J. E. Martin	do	91 95		
	Carried forward	2,987 18	2,550 00	414,996 26

EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	2,987 18	2,550 00	414,996 26	636,787 12
	DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS—*Continued.*				
J. A. McGeary	Services and expenses as Sub-Examiner	85 05			
J. Carlyle	do	82 64			
A. MacMechan	do	86 44			
D. Marshall	do	92 33			
W. Carlyle	do	88 53			
J. T. Slater	do	83 33			
T. A. Haultain	do	79 53			
W. R. Telford	do	90 73			
N. M. Campbell	do	91 28			
T. O. Steele	do	83 23			
Alex. Ward	do	92 29			
Wm. Alexander	do	88 14			
F. L. Michell	do	108 61			
J. Suddaby	do	87 13			
Jas. H. Knight	do	87 43			
E. Scarlett	do	88 03			
Alex. Petrie	do	87 13			
A. D. Cruikshank	do	83 67			
G. W. Van Slyke	do	88 04			
F. T. Shutt, B.A	do	84 36			
G. E. Broderick	do	97 34			
R. N. Hudspeth	do	60 29			
David Boyle	do	83 33			
G. W. Johnson	do	84 35			
D. McDiarmid	do	104 47			
R. J. Tanner	do	95 14			
M, O'Brien	do	86 05			
J. R Stuart	do	91 05			
J. S. Rowat	do	85 35			
J. H. Johnston	do	77 13			
W. F. O'Boyle	do	86 05			
E. Wood	do	86 15			
W. Atkin	do	88 56			
A. T. DeLurg	do	85 40			
Thos. H. Rogers	do	92 39			
Geo. Kirk	do	94 14			

H. R. Faircloughdo		91 70			
Henry Graydo		84 64			
D. C. Sullivando		82 64			
J. R. Youmansdo		79 54			
R. W. Hicksdo		79 54			
Alex. Giblard, B.Ado		54 00			
Wm. Tytler, M.Ado		20 00			
P. S. Campbell, M.Ado		20 00			
J. E. Wetherell, M.Ado		20 00			
A. P. Knight, M.Ddo		20 00			
H. E. A. Reiddo		15 00			
M. V. Kellydo		15 00			
John Mossdo		15 00			
F. B. Hodginsdo		15 00			
S. A. Hendersondo		9 00			
A. Smirledo		36 00			
D. R. Springerdo		10 50			
Rev. H. Beer	Services and expenses *re* Examinations	37 40			
			6,847 25		
J. W. Fullerton	Services as Assistant Printer	170 00			
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	486 35			
Gwatkin & Son	Type, etc	6 35			
			662 70		
J. Notman	Stationery	1,435 60			
Copp, Clark & Co	Reference books	7 86			
			1,443 46		
J. Sinclair & Son	Press oil	5 70			
Ontario Cotton Mills Co	Bags for examination papers	11 00			
Rice, Lewis & Son	Paper snips	1 75			
W. A. Brock	Bag sealers'	7 50			
Ontario Harness Co	Bag straps	5 00			
Warwick & Sons	Tags	4 20			
			35 15		
Express Co	Charges	11 65			
C. M. Richardson	Express charges	2 85			
Sundry persons	do	3 25			
S. A. May	To pay express charges etc	1 10			
F. N. Nudel	do	20 00			
Grand Trunk Ry. Co	Freight charges	70			
H. M. Wilkinson	To pay sundries	50			
			40 05		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising		79 90		
				11,658 51	
	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, TORONTO.				
	SALARIES.				
Thos. Kirkland	Twelve months' salary as Principal and Science Master		2,250 00		
Jas. Carlyle	do Mathematical Master		1,800 00		
J. H. McFaul	do Drawing Master		1,000 00		
	Carried forward		5,050 00	426,654 77	636,787 12

EDUCATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		5,050 00	426,654 77	636,787 12
	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, TORONTO.				
	SALARIES—*Continued.*				
S. H. Preston	Twelve months' salary as Music Master		800 00		
Miss N. Gilmaye	Three months' salary as French Teacher		151 00		
T. Parr	Twelve months' as Drill and Gymnastic Instructor		300 00		
A. McIntosh	do Head Master Boys' Model School		1,200 00		
R. W. Murray	do First Assistant do		1,000 00		
Jas. McLurg	Eight months' Second do do		567 00		
A. H. Sinclair	Four do do do		283 00		
Miss H. McLellan	Twelve do Third do do		650 00		
Miss M. T. Scott	do Head Mistress Girls' Model School		1,000 00		
Miss K. F. Hagarty	do First Assistant do		800 00		
Miss M. Meehan	do Second do do		700 00		
Miss J. Meneilly	Eight do Third do do		433 00		
Miss M. Caufield	Four do Third do do		217 00		
Miss C. Hart	Twelve months' Kindergarten Teacher		800 00		
J. F. Barron	Ten months' salary as Head Gardener		341 00		
A. H. Ewing	Two do do		69 00		
Henry Blunt	Twelve do Asst. do		400 00		
R. McCallum	do do First Engineer		410 00		
H. Beesley	do do Second do		400 00		
John Moore	do do Third do		400 00		
Jas. Mossman	do do Janitor Normal School		510 00		
Richard Gilpin	do do Janitor Boys' Model School		400 00		
Jas. Abraham	do do do Girls' do		400 00		
P. J. Casey	One month do Messenger		33 00		
				17,314 00	
	EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	147 66			
J. Notman	Stationery	409 68			
			557 34		
Cyclostyle Co	Paper, etc	8 80			
J. Fletcher	Postage stamps	70			
D. Boyle	do	14 00			
Collector of Customs	Charges	93			
			24 43		

Copp, Clark & Co	Text books	541 44			
A. McIntosh	Music books	3 00			
A. & S. Nordheimer	do	10 92			
Scribner's Sons	Books	2 28			
Vannevar & Co	do	80			
			558 44		
R. L. Polk & Co	Directory	3 00			
Map & School Supply Co	Maps, etc	41 81			
			44 81		
Mary E. Evans	Services as Kindergarten Teacher	60 00			
Greta Kelly	do do	9 00			
Jessie Young	do do	51 00			
Miss C. M. Hart	Services *re* Examination, Kindergarten	100 00			
do	Travelling Expenses do	69 00			
Mason & Risch	Piano tuning do	5 00			
H. Beesley	Evergreens do	2 00			
			296 00		
E. M. Trowern	Medals	87 00			
J. Munn	Dumb bells	8 64			
E. Potts	Glass-racks	6 25			
H. Miller & Co	Chemicals	11 41			
			113 30		
Jennie Moore	Lecture on Elocution	10 00			
M. L. Rouse	Lecture to students	16 00			
Miss Agnes Knox	Readings to Normal School students	20 00			
Mlle. Gilmaye	Services as French Teacher	50 00			
W. S. Copeland	do during illness of Mr. McLurg	20 00			
L. A. Copeland	do do Mr. Murray	30 00			
			146 00		
H. M. Wilkinson	To pay sundries		3 80		
A. McIntosh	Grant *re* Model School games		25 00		
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions and advertisements		38 35		
				1,807 47	
	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, OTTAWA				
	SALARIES.				
J. A. McCabe	Twelve months' salary as Principal		2,250 00		
Geo. Baptie	do Science Master		1,600 00		
W. Scott	do Mathematical Master		1,800 00		
R. H. Whale	do Drawing Master		800 00		
J. A. Gingnard	do French Teacher		150 00		
W. G. Workman	do Music Master		800 00		
E. D. Parlow	do Head Master Boys' Model School		1,200 00		
Thos. Swift	do First Assistant do		1,100 00		
R. H. Cowley	do Second do do		850 00		
Miss M. Thompson	do Third do do		650 00		
Miss A. Shenick	do Head Mistress Girls' Model School		1,000 00		
Miss M. G. Joyce	do First Assistant do		800 00		
Miss M. A. Mills	do Second do do		700 00		
	Carried forward		13,700 00	445,776 24	639,787 12

EDUCATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		13,700 00	445,776 24	636,787 12
	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, OTTAWA—*Continued.*				
	SALARIES—*Continued.*				
Miss M. E. Butterworth	Twelve months' salary as Third Assistant Girls' Model School		650 00		
E. B. Cope	do Clerk and Accountant		600 00		
do	do Drill and Gymnastic Master		300 00		
Eliza Bolton	do Kindergarten Teacher		800 00		
W. Brethour	do First Engineer and Gardener		600 00		
L. Williams	do Second do Assistant Gardener		450 00		
Jas. Mooney	do Labourer on grounds		400 00		
Jas. McGrath	do Janitor, Normal School		360 00		
do	do Scrubbing and cleaning		150 00		
H. R. Macdonald	do Janitor Boys' Model School		400 00		
O. Macdonald	do do Girls' do		400 00		
R. Brighton	do Night Watchman		400 00		
				19,210 00	
	EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	92 56			
Ottawa *Free Press*	Printing	17 75			
			110 31		
J. Notman	Stationery	737 65			
James Hope & Co	do	154 00			
Selby & Co	do etc., Kindergarten	45 06			
J. A. McCabe	To pay postage, etc	15 20			
			951 91		
Copp, Clark & Co	Text books, etc	470 26			
D. Appleton & Co	Book	6 00			
Hart & Co	Magazines	35 40			
			511 66		
J. Waters	Chemicals	75			
E. M. Trowern	Medals	18 00			
Map and School Supply Co	Brushes, pointers, etc	25 80			
J. P. Wagner & Co	Fencing poles	4 06			
Harris & Campbell	Repairing compasses	60			
			49 21		

George Baptie	Travelling expenses	32 00			
Wm. Scott	do	32 00			
J. A. McCabe	do	23 00			
			87 00		
Mrs. C. Gullock	Services during illness of Miss Joyce		15 00		
Canada Atlantic Railway Co.	Freight charges	21 23			
Canada Pacific Railway Co.	do	50			
Express Co.	Charges	1 65			
			23 38		
J. A. McCabe	To pay sundries		57 42		
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions and advertisements		51 30		
				1,857 19	
	MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.				
	Salaries.				
S. P. May	Twelve months' salary as Superintendent		1,400 00		
Miss J. M. Crooks	do Librarian		500 00		
W. Lemon	do Clerk and Messenger		500 00		
T. Greene	do Junior Clerk		400 00		
	Expenses.				
Copp, Clark & Co.	Books	136 15			
C. Scribner's Sons	do	10 69			
J. McLean	do	20 00			
A. C. Armstrong & Son	do	75			
D. Appleton & Co	do	14 00			
W. J. Gage & Co	do	5 71			
Geo. Virtue	do	20 00			
Sarah McBride	do	4 75			
J. B. McKenzie	do	50			
D. Boyle	do	2 75			
Book Mart Publishing Co.	do	4 50			
Whittaker & Co.	do	9 26			
Vannevar & Co.	do	4 80			
H. W. Davies	do	1 00			
Methodist Book Room	do	4 00			
S. A. Curzon	do	3 50			
Grip Printing & Publishing Co	do	2 00			
W. M. Baker	do	68			
Hart & Co.	Magazines	27 40			
C. A. Masten	do	2 00			
Decorator & Furnishing Co.	do	4 00			
C. B. Robinson	Law Journal	5 00			
J. Patton	Pamphlets	2 00			
R. L. Polk & Co.	Directory	3 00			
			288 44		
	Carried forward		288 44	469,643 43	636,787 12

EDUCATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		288 44	469,643 43	636,787 12
	MUSEUM AND LIBRARY—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES *Continued.*				
E. W. Meyer	Copy of Anatomical Study	40 00			
Hamilton McCarthy	Bust	150 00			
Miss Mildred Peel	Busts	250 00			
S. P. May	Plaster plaque	2 00			
			442 00		
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	144 18			
J. & A. Bertram	Glazier's diamond, etc.	8 61			
Tingley & Stewart Manufacturing Co.	Stamp	5 00			
Cook & Bunker	Repairing stamp	1 00			
			158 79		
Collector of Customs	Duties	2 45			
Express Co	Charges	8 55			
T. Greene	Car tickets	1 25			
			12 25		
H. M. Wilkinson	To pay sundries		2 39		
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions		31 65		
				935 52	
	SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.				
	SALARIES.				
J. Galbraith	Twelve months' salary as Professor of Engineering		2,000 00		
W. H. Ellis	do Applied Chemistry		1,500 00		
F. W. Babington	do Demonstrator Chemistry		500 00		
D. Burns	do Fellow in Engineering Department		500 00		
W. Dale	Nine do Secretary		75 00		
H. H. Langton	Three do do		25 00		
				4,600 00	
	EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	93 00			
Rowsell & Hutchison	Printing labels	5 00			
			98 00		

J. Notman	Stationery	52 08			
D. Boyle	do	1 85			
Brown Bros.	do	25			
Rowsell & Hutchison	do	25			
			54 43		
A. Jeffrey	Postage stamps	1 00			
W. Dale	do	1 00			
F. W. Babington	do	1 10			
			3 10		
Warwick & Sons	Books	2 00			
Burland Lithographing Co.	Magazines	2 50			
R. Friedlander & Sohn	Periodicals	147 21			
E. G. Allen	do	10 47			
			162 18		
Lyman Bros.	Chemicals	393 18			
Shapter & Jeffrey	do	16 87			
J. Hare	do	2 85			
F. T. Shutt	do	35			
			413 25		
Professor Loudon	To purchase apparatus	468 49			
E. H. Bullen	Wire, glass, etc.	3 20			
			471 69		
W. J. Graham	Services as Attendant	500 00			
H. Eversfield	do	72 00			
John Hare	do	72 00			
			644 00		
W. J. Graham	Allowance for rent		270 83		
W. Dale	Sundry payments		16 93		
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions and advertisements		39 00		
				2,166 36	
	MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.				
Treasurer Mechanics' Institute—					
Alton	Legislative Grant	175 00			
Almonte	do	100 00			
Ailsa Craig	do	110 50			
Arnprior	do	250 00			
Arthur	do	294 00			
Aylmer	do	224 40			
Arkona	do	273 40			
Aurora	do	122 59			
Ayr	do	250 00			
Barrie	do	343 00			
Beamsville	do	50 00			
Belleville	do	250 00			
Belmont	do	197 00			
Beeton	do	105 36			
Berlin	do	200 00			
Bolton	do	66 00			
	Carried forward	3,011 25		477,345 31	636,787 12

EDUCATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	3,011 25		477,345 31	636,787 12
	MECHANICS' INSTITUTES—*Continued.*				
Treasurer Mechanics' Institute—					
Bowmanville	do	138 00			
Brantford	do	326 00			
Brampton	do	250 00			
Brighton	do	125 00			
Brockville	do	250 00			
Bracebridge	do	175 00			
Brussels	do	175 00			
Caledonia	do	175 00			
Campbellford	do	225 00			
Carleton Place	do	115 00			
Caledon	do	61 00			
Chatham	do	234 00			
Cheltenham	do	226 00			
Clifford	do	43 00			
Claude	do	76 00			
Clinton	do	237 70			
Colborne	do	119 00			
Collingwood	do	194 60			
Deseronto	do	75 00			
Drayton	do	235 75			
Dundas	do	208 67			
Durham	do	158 00			
Dresden	do	172 45			
Elora	do	270 30			
Embro	do	183 50			
Ennotville	do	125 00			
Essex Centre	do	191 67			
Exeter	do	49 00			
Fenelon Falls	do	100 00			
Fergus	do	301 00			
Guelph	do	200 00			
Ga t	do	280 35			
Garden Island	do	262 00			
Goderich	do	250 00			
Grimsby	do	264 50			
Georgetown	do	227 00			

Gravenhurst	do		21 00				
Harriston	do		88 00				
Hastings	do		163 00				
Hespeler	do		109 45				
Iroquois	do		56 00				
Ingersoll	do		148 00				
Kingston	do		350 00				
Kincardine	do		235 67				
Lindsay	do		250 00				
London	do		136 00				
Lucan	do		187 63				
Meaford	do		57 00				
Merrickville	do		90 48				
Midland	do		236 00				
Milton	do		280 00				
Mount Forest	do		214 00				
Mono Road	do		171 62				
Mitchell	do		211 50				
Napanee	do		250 00				
Newmarket	do		25 00				
New Hamburg	do		25 00				
Niagara	do		73 00				
Niagara Falls	do		250 00				
Niagara Falls, South	do		252 00				
Norwich	do		200 00				
Norwood	do		180 40				
Oakville	do		175 00				
Orangeville	do		242 76				
Orillia	do		259 00				
Ottawa	do		200 00				
Owen Sound	do		275 00				
Parkhill	do		50 00				
Paris	do		250 00				
Paisley	do		149 00				
Parkdale	do		246 00				
Penetanguishene	do		320 00				
Perth	do		331 00				
Peterboro'	do		286 00				
Port Elgin	do		69 00				
Port Hope	do		250 00				
Point Edward	do		100 00				
Prescott	do		200 00				
Preston	do		227 00				
Parry Sound	do		50 00				
Petrolia	do		60 00				
Renfrew	do		150 00				
Ridgetown	do		250 00				
Richmond Hill	do		57 00				
St. Catharines	do		278 00				
		Carried forward	18,389 25	..	477,345 31	636,787 12	

EDUCATION—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	18,389 25		477,345 31	636,787 12
Treasurer—Mechanics' Institute	MECHANICS' INSTITUTES—*Continued.*				
St. Mary's	Legislative Grant	308 00			
St. George	do	241 00			
St. Thomas	do	200 00			
Seaforth	do	339 00			
Scarboro'	do	223 00			
Schomberg	do	30 00			
Simcoe	do	208 00			
Smith's Falls	do	250 00			
Stratford	do	267 00			
Streetsville	do	96 55			
Stouffville	do	250 00			
Strathroy	do	250 00			
Shelbourne	do	150 00			
Southampton	do	150 00			
Teeswater	do	102 00			
Tilsonburg	do	98 50			
Thorold	do	50 62			
Thorndale	do	25 00			
Toronto	do	200 00			
Trenton	do	250 00			
Uxbridge	do	250 00			
Waterloo	do	289 00			
Weston	do	331 75			
Welland	do	218 70			
Waterford	do	86 00			
Williamstown	do	150 00			
Windermere	do	170 00			
Wingham	do	250 00			
Whitby	do	175 50			
Woodstock	do	232 38			
Woodbridge	do	73 00			
Wroxeter	do	118 00			
Wyoming	do	55 60			
			24,477 85		

Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	57 34			
W. Briggs	Printing	98 50			
do	Stationery	63 80			
J. Notman	do	105 39			
J. E. Bryant	Dictionaries	24 00			
Map and School Supply Co	Mounting slips	3 90			
W. Lemon	Mounting drawing copies	30 00			
Miss A. Heaslip	do	15 00			
Selby & Co	Drawing paper	1 50			
S. E. Hall	Kindergarten books	2 40			
Educational Journal	Advertising	75 00			
Rev. H. W. Davies	Services, revising proof-reading	200 00			
J. L. Jones	Electrotypes	7 00			
D. Boyle	Postage stamps	276 00			
H. C. Dixon	Postal cards	3 00			
H. J. Morgan	Dominon Register	3 00			
S. P. May	Travelling expenses	521 50			
J. A. McCabe	do	25 00			
Kerr, Macdonald, Davidson & Paterson	Legal services	84 56			
C. P. Railway	Freight charges	1 55			
American Express Co	Charges	18 75			
Sundry persons	Express charges	4 35			
H. M. Wilkinson	To pay sundries	8 20			
			1,629 74		
				26,107 59	
	ART SCHOOLS—EXAMINATIONS, ETC.				
Ontario Society of Artists	Legislative grant	500 00			
School of Art, Hamilton	do	454 00			
do Kingston	do	877 00			
do Ottawa	do	450 00			
do Brockville	do	427 00			
do Stratford	do	417 00			
do Toronto	do	278 00			
do London	do 1886 1887	833 00			
			4,236 00		
Charles Fuller	Fees *re* examinations	56 00			
J. H. McFaul	do	52 00			
E. B. Shuttleworth	do	58 00			
James Smith	do	41 00			
S. P. May	do	88 00			
W. Lemon	do	20 00			
			318 00		
J. E. White	Fees *re* Art School summer classes	48 00			
Wm. McBride	do	42 00			
D. A. McPherson	do	20 00			
	Carried forward	110 00	4,554 00	503,452 90	636,787 12

EDUCATION—*Concluded*—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	110 00	4,554 00	503,452 90	636,787 12
	ART SCHOOLS—EXAMINATIONS, ETC.—*Continued.*				
Mary C. Moyer	Fees *re* Art School, summer classes	20 00			
H. Blackburn	Services Art lectures	20 00			
Mrs. Lloyd Wood	Services, teaching	51 00			
			201 00		
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding *re* Art examinations	88 84			
Copp, Clark & Co	Lithographing do	15 00			
Rolph, Smith & Co	Engraving medals do	5 00			
J. Notman	Stationery do	69 93			
			178 77		
C. E. Wrenchall	Medals do	20 00			
M. O'Connor	Paint do	1 05			
			21 05		
C.P. Telegraph	Telegrams do	75			
Express Co	Charges do	17 10			
Sundry persons	Expressage do	5 30			
O. Cosgrove	Cartage do	8 85			
Sundry persons	Car tickets do	75			
G. Verral	Cab hire do	3 00			
			35 75		
Educational Journal	Advertising do		75 00		
Canadian Educational Monthly	do do		3 00		
				5,068 57	
	LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.				
Canadian Institute, Toronto	Legislative grant		1,000 00		
Institut Canadien, Ottawa	do		300 00		
Literary Institute, Hamilton	do		400 00		
Literary & Scientific Society, Ottawa	do		300 00		
				2,000 00	
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding, School registers	629 84			
J. Notman	Paper do	347 36			
			977 20		

Rose-Belford Publishing Co..	Binding	51 60			
Coffin, Taylor & Co.....	Engraving plates	64 60			
Toronto Lithographing Co ...	Re-engraving wood cuts	74 80			
Arthur Taylor.....	do plates	102 00			
J. E. Bryant	Services	174 65			
			467 65		
Warwick & Sons..... ..	Printing and binding Education report	183 37			
J. Notman	Paper do	126 65			
Warwick & Sons.....	Printing and binding, Regulations ..	64 68			
do	do School act	95 40			
do	do Agriculture	2 17			
Kerr, Macdonald, Davidson & Paterson	Legal services *re* College and University legislation	26 50			
			498 77		
				1,943 62	
	SUPERANNUATED PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.				
Hon. A. M. Ross	To pay superannuated teachers		58,273 12		
Warwick & Sons.....	Printing and binding		22 21		
				58,295 33	
	Total Education				570,760 42

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

SALARIES.

Daniel Clark, M. D	Twelve months' salary as Medical Superintendent	2,000 00			
H. E. Buchan.....	do Assistant do	1,000 00			
F. W. Cane.....	do do Physician	750 00			
Thos. J. Tracy	do Bursar (including allowance for rent)	1,700 00			
Wm. Tracy	do Bursar's clerk	800 00			
Charles Gibbs	do Storekeeper	800 00			
Jas. Ryan.....	Eleven do Assistant storekeeper	650 00			
Robert Blair.....	Twelve do Steward	750 00			
John Kelly.....	do Tailor	625 00			
Richard Palmer.....	do Baker	308 00			
S. Cunningham.....	do Baker	308 00			
Thos. Hughes	do Carpenter	600 00			
	Carried forward	10,291 00			1,207,547 54

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	10,291 00			1,207,547 54
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO—*Continued.*				
	SALARIES—*Continued.*				
Jas. Anthony	Twelve months' salary as Carpenter	525 00			
Robt. Bruce	do Painter	550 00			
James Marvyn	do Bricklayer and mason	625 00			
Peter Trowern	do Engineer (including allowance for rent)	840 00			
Geo. Beasant	do Gardner do	496 00			
M. A. Bastedo	do Matron	450 00			
W. Bolton	do Farmer (including allowance for rent)	500 00			
Sundry persons	Wages of attendants, maids and other servants	14,580 34			
			28,857 34		
	EXPENSE				
Anderson, Alexander	Electrical supplies	50 55			
Armstrong, Wm	Postage stamps	101 40			
American Express Company	Charges	4 20			
Adams, D. S	Sewing machine	20 00			
Boyd Bros	Clothing	574 74			
Baxter, Mrs	Plants	20 75			
Bell Telephone Company	Messages	1 25			
Beadman, J	Hay	32 26			
Brillinger, Isaac	do	40 08			
Brillinger, Jas	do	21 82			
Baggs, Geo	do	19 18			
Brown, Geo. E	Services as clerk	110 00			
Barclay, H	Flour, meal, etc	5,512 25			
Bain, Jas. & Son	Books and stationery	43 50			
Bertram & Co	Hardware	94 88			
Brocks, Henry	Manure	3 00			
Bell, John	do	45 60			
Brown Bros	Stationery	17 65			
Blair, David	Straw	58 05			
Consumers' Gas Company	Gas	1,837 46			
Cheyne, R. J	Hay	17 27			
Central Prison Industries	Shoes	421 25			

Claxton, Thos	Tuning piano	1 50			
Copp, Clark & Co	Stationery	12 00			
Clark, Daniel, M.D	Travelling expenses	59 50			
Coleman, C. W	Repairing clocks	3 00			
Cox, Robert	Rubber stamps	6 25			
City of Toronto	Water	5,629 55			
Clark, J. & A	Flour, etc	206 20			
Cosgrave Brewing Company	Hops and malt	37 00			
Custom House	Duties	5 00			
Cane, T	Mason work	15 84			
Cosgrove, Owen	Manure	10 40			
Doyle, Michael	Fish	920 50			
Dixon, J. E. & Co	Belting	21 56			
Deaf & Dumb Institute	Boots and shoes	319 20			
Dorien Plating & M'fg. Co	Plating	1 25			
Duncan, Jas. A	Hay	39 97			
Dominion Clothing Works	Clothing	411 00			
Doran, M. J	Fertilizer	32 00			
Dufferin Tent & Tarpaulin Co	Bedding	96 75			
Dunn, John	Manure	4 50			
Dineen, W. & D	Hats	18 00			
Eby, Blain & Co	Groceries	5,697 41			
Edgar, John & Son	Crockery	296 75			
Ellis & Keighley	Coffee, &c	451 85			
Eckardt, Kyle & Co	Groceries	498 73			
Fleming, Estate of Jas	Seeds	46 52			
Grand Trunk RR. Co	Freight charges	5 99			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	4 46			
Gurney & Co., E. & C	Castings, &c	29 48			
George, John	Sand	13 50			
Gall, George	Lumber	605 98			
Grand & Co	Horse	157 00			
Goldthorpe, Ben	Hay	61 28			
Hutton, J. O. & Co	Clothing	18 24			
Hosie, R. L	Making and laying carpet	6 30			
Huntley, C. J	Plants	2 50			
Heintzman & Co	Tuning piano	2 00			
Horner, D. F	Hay	32 28			
Hunter, R	Purchase of meat	12,569 08			
Harrison, Geo	Hay	41 90			
Inglis & Hunter	Castings, &c	63 31			
Inspector, Weights & Measures	Inspection	3 50			
Johnstone, Samuel	Hay	78 73			
Johnstone, John	Straw	15 50			
Joliffe & Co	Repairing furniture	3 45			
Jenkins, A. H	Postage stamps	22 00			
Keilty, M. & Co	Groceries	399 28			
Keith & Fitzsimons	Plumbing, etc	266 63			
Kent Bros	Clock and repairs	11 50			
	Carried forward	38,303 26	28,857 34		1,207,547 54

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	38,303 26	28,857 34		1,207,547 54
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Keilty, Michael	Manure	7 20			
Kearney, J. P.	Fruit	1 05			
Kalthoff Yeast & Vinegar Co.	Vinegar	68 18			
Kingsberry, W	Hay	140 16			
Lawson, E	Confectionery	30 55			
Loveless, Thos	Straw	14 24			
Lee, W. A. & Son	Rent	184 00			
Lugsdin & Barnet	Harness	1 50			
Miller, Hugh & Co	Medicines, oils and paints	1,187 39			
Malcolm, W. B	Plumbing, etc	30 00			
Montgomery, C	Mason work	41 25			
Melvin, Wm	Hay	15 72			
Montgomery, A	Blacksmithing	87 63			
Madill, Wm	Hay	28 50			
Mullin & Muir	Wall paper	48 80			
Morse Soap Company	Soap	739 97			
Mercer Reformatory	Clothing	59 01			
Mashinter, W	Straw	15 62			
Maddory, A	Ink stands	2 25			
Marley, E	Furnishing music	8 00			
McMillan, John	Fruit and vegetables	536 64			
McMaster, Darling & Co	Clothing, etc	4,683 12			
McLean, Daniel	Leather	115 04			
McAinsh & Ellis	Postage stamps	10 00			
McKenna, J. P. & Co	do	21 00			
Nightingale, Thos	Bricks	10 00			
Nelson, H. A. & Sons	Brushes, brooms, etc	149 01			
Napolitano, F. L	Furnishing music	126 00			
N. & N. W. Railway Co	Freight on ice	125 00			
Nolan, M	Interments	7 00			
Notman, J	Stationery	135 28			
O'Rorke, Jas	Evergreens	5 00			

O'Connor, Wm	Hay	99 95			
O'Connor, Jno	do	24 81			
Orr, Wm	Manure	3 00			
Phillips & Berry	Yarn	24 00			
Pears, Geo	Coffee, etc	59 00			
Paterson, P. & Son	Hardware	254 92			
Polk & Co	Directories	6 00			
Parker & Evans	Boiler compound	38 70			
Potter, Charles	Spectacles	31 60			
Ryan, Wm	Provisions	6,622 90			
Russell, John	Bricks	156 95			
Rathborne, C	Sawdust	8 65			
Rogers, Chas., & Sons Co	Furniture and repairs	23 35			
Rogers, Elias & Co	Fuel	5,841 78			
Rennie, Wm	Seeds	99 26			
Rogers, J	Hay	25 83			
Robinson, R	do	21 61			
Smith, Chas. J	Fuel	5,215 36			
Spence, Jacob	Honey	16 82			
Sudwick, W	Manure	6 60			
Spillings Bros	Tobacco	1 50			
Shaver, Wm	Hay	38 83			
Shelton, Wm	Furnishing music	30 00			
Schlicht & Field Co	Copying press	20 00			
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions and advertisements	221 00			
Sheeves, J. P	Making and laying carpet	3 54			
Smith, A	Harness	46 66			
Sanders, Henry	Hay	34 43			
Smith, J	Hay and straw	150 82			
Smiley, D. C	Hay	65 84			
St. Michael's Cathedral	Cab hire *re* religious services	150 00			
Toronto Rubber Company	Rubber goods	57 73			
Toronto Lime Company	Lime and cement	48 70			
Turner & Foster	Interments	52 00			
Toque, Rev. P	Services	10 00			
Travers, H	Fruit	19 80			
Turner & Porter	Interments	30 00			
Thorne, R. & Co	Mattrass springs	1 00			
Towell, H	Hay	38 28			
Thompson, Wm	Hardware	91 50			
Tracy, T. J	Sundry payments	6 52			
Toronto Street Railway	Car tickets	98 60			
Toronto Lithographing Co	Lithographing	27 00			
Trowern, E. M	Plating, etc	5 00			
Wheeler & Bain	Iron an tinware	450 62			
Warner J.	Smoking hams	2 60			
Whittaker J.	Straw	9 73			
West, R	Gravel	1 50			
	Carried forward	67,231 66	28,857 34		1,207,547 54

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	67,231 66	28,857 34	.....	1,207,547 54
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Watson, Wm	Hay	82 48			
Watson, J. C	do	17 43			
Watt, A	do	20 62			
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	195 65			
			67,547 84		
				96,405 18	
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.				
	SALARIES.				
R. M. Bucke, M.D	Twelve months' salary as Medical Superintendent	2,000 00			
T. J. W. Burgess, M. D	Eight do Assistant Superintendent	666 64			
N. H. Beemer, M. D	Four do do	333 36			
N. H. Beemer, M. D	Five do First Assistant Physician	416 65			
J. Robinson, M. D	Seven do do	525 00			
J. Robinson, M. D	Five do Second Assistant Physician	375 00			
J. Simpson, M. D	Five and one-fourth months' salary as Second Assistant Physician	305 25			
J. M. Foster, M. D	Two months' salary as Second Assistant Physician	116 66			
Thomas Short	Eight do Bursar	933 36			
C. A. Sippi	Three and two-thirds months' salary as Bursar	435 56			
Wm. Wanless	Twelve months' salary as Clerk	875 04			
Russell Hardy	do Storekeeper	800 00			
David Rodger	do Assistant storekeeper	550 00			
Stephen Cope	do Engineer	740 00			
J. A. Stewart	do Carpenter	550 00			
J. McIntosh	do Assistant carpenter	500 00			
Thos. Westcott	do Bricklayer and plasterer	550 00			
George England	do Baker	400 08			
Samuel Spicknell	do Tailor	460 08			
Wm. Armstrong	do Painter	240 00			
Geo. W. Rennie	do Gardener	400 08			
P. F. Canniff	do Farmer	600 00			
M. A. Pope	do Matron	500 00			
E. McBride	do Assistant Matron	300 00			

Sarah Craig	do	Chief Attendant	250 00			
Geo. Ross	do	Assistant Engineer	400 08			
F. Flynn	do	Chief Attendant	300 00			
Geo. Angus	do	do	336 00			
Jas. O'Neill	do	do	300 00			
Sundry persons	Wages of attendants, farm hands, maids and other servants		18,787 17			
				33,946 01		
	EXPENSES.					
Anderson, J. & J	Stationery, etc		87 20			
do	Postage stamps		250 77			
American Express Co	Charges		44 45			
Asylum band	Amusements		196 00			
Asylum laundry	Tallow		136 19			
Ashman, W	Straw, etc		128 54			
Allen, Solomon	Vinegar		183 13			
Advertiser Printing & Publishing Co	Printing		190 10			
Angus, George	Amusements		20 00			
Anthistle, W	Lime		20 00			
Barclay, H. & Co	Flour, meal, etc		4,596 88			
Bell Telephone Co	Rent of instrument and messages		91 23			
Benson, W. D.	Tuning piano		2 00			
Brock, Thos	Fish		975 20			
Brown, Bird & Co	Bedding		655 12			
Bowman & Co	Fuel		7,212 39			
Bryce, Wm	Books and stationery		10 25			
Bowers, Edward	Poultry		114 50			
Boyd Bros	Clothing		724 00			
Brock, W. H	Repairing music box		1 50			
Bucke, R. M., M.D	Stabling horses		18 50			
do	Travelling expenses		131 50			
Burns, James	Blacksmithing		90 60			
Brown, Thos	Repairs to engine		18 75			
Bolton, Wm	Poultry		2 95			
Bruce, Jno. A. & Co	Seeds		103 24			
Butland, R. B	Music		3 45			
Burgess, T. J. W., M.D	Allowance for extra services		150 00			
do	Travelling expenses		10 20			
Bryan, Thomas	Brushes		73 51			
Bartram, W. H	Law expenses		4 00			
Briody, J	Straw		7 98			
City Gas Co	Gas		2,430 30			
Campbell, John	Vehicles and repairs		273 25			
Cameron, A. D	Fuel		592 12			
Cairncross, G. & J. B	Fruit and vegetables		67 15			
Curtin, Annie	Allowance for services		45 00			
Campbell, William A	Copying will		1 50			
Corsey, James	Straw		22 71			
	Carried forward		19,686 16	33,946 01	96,405 18	1,207,547 54

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	19,686 16	33,946 01	96,405 18	1,207,547 54
	ASYLUM FOR THE ASYLUM, LONDON—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Clark, John	Straw	5 25			
Crawford, J. E	Electric bell	4 00			
Clayton, John	Carpentering	60 00			
Cameron, B	Directories	6 00			
Coles, F. H.	Inspecting scales	2 50			
Craig, W. J	Lumber	716 93			
Charlton, Samuel	Furnishing music	65 00			
Clayton, Thos	Band instrument	18 00			
Central Prison industries	Clothing	6 00			
Collector of Customs	Duties	4 00			
Cleveland Electrical Manfg. Co	Dials	3 00			
Cleghorn & Co.	Fruit	1 25			
Cook, Wm	Straw	34 93			
Crossley, Alex	do	25 06			
Cowan, Jas. & Co	Hardware, paints, etc	1,003 99			
Cairncross & Lawrence	Wax, etc	30 60			
Canada Moss Co	Bedding	45 48			
Colwell, C. F	Furnishing music	10 35			
Darch, J. & Sons	Harness and repairs	199 90			
Dufferin Tent & Tarpaulin Co	Bedding	2 00			
Dyson, Wm	Repairing boiler	3 40			
Dennis, R.	Wire frame	3 00			
Donohue, M.	Books	3 25			
Dickey, E	Services as clerk	100 00			
do	Travelling expenses	10 20			
Dodson, Wm	Horse	150 00			
Elliott Bros	Groceries	3,054 40			
England, Mrs. Geo	Services as gatekeeper	60 00			
Elliott, James	Flower pots	6 00			
Fox, John	Repairing scales	13 00			
Fixter, John	Straw for beds	385 69			
Flynn, Thomas	Ice	55 00			
Farm Exchange account	Meat and grain	1,153 85			
Fitzgerald, Fenton	Straw	32 76			

Ferguson, John & Sons	Furniture	57 00			
Foster, J. M., M.D.	Travelling expenses	5 10			
Fisher, Harry	Services as fireman	32 25			
Gurd, John R	Brushes, brooms, etc	378 25			
Gowan, Charles	Apples	67 50			
Green, John & Co.	Clothing, etc	1,957 94			
Graves, O. B	Wall paper	24 67			
Greenbank Alkali Works	Caustic potash	516 41			
Gatecliffe, Jas	Meat	4 14			
Guest, R	Straw	24 39			
Green, H. C.	Lumber	562 11			
Gilliland, T. B	Potatoes	200 00			
Grand Trunk Railway Co	Freight charges	108 99			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	42 01			
Harkness & Co	Medicines	572 96			
Hughes Brothers	Clothing	538 56			
Heaman, Geo	Blacksmithing, etc	446 08			
Hyman, C. S.	Boots and shoes	1,240 30			
Hinton, Wm	Interments	184 50			
do	Furniture	24 90			
Higgins, B	Butter	500 94			
Heard, W. H & Co.	Plumbing, etc	224 81			
Hardy, Russell	Horse keep	99 96			
Hamilton, A. H	Seeds, etc	775 76			
Henman & Andrews	Land plaster, etc	151 20			
Hunter, R	Purchase of meat	11,940 80			
Hiscott, W. E.	Furnishing music	30 00			
Herbert, P	Straw	10 80			
Harris, W.	Fruit	35 43			
Henderson, D	Mason work	133 75			
Hiscox, Geo	Cab hire	167 00			
Hunt, E. N	Varnish, etc	20 90			
Job, H. H & Co.	Leather	329 93			
Jones, D. A & Co.	Honey	38 40			
Johnston, John	Meat	8 50			
Jarvis, E. C.	Law costs	1 50			
Kingston Asylum	Brushes	58 00			
Kernohan, Wm	Straw for beds	73 54			
Kennedy, Jas	Building furnaces	141 50			
Laing, J. B & Co.	Clothing, etc	2,068 36			
London Post Office	Rent of box	6 00			
Lewis, R.	Oils, paints, wall-paper, etc	151 08			
Leonard Bros	Crockery	370 10			
Lanagan, Arthur	Meat	4 25			
Lyons, W. J	Expenses recovering eloper	11 20			
Lindstone, Wm	Fruit	30 95			
Mann, John & Sons	Coal	5,718 13			
Mann, J	Travelling expenses	8 95			
Murray, R. S. & Co	Clothing	705 48			
	Carried forward	57,766 23	33,946 01	96,405 18	1,207,547 54

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	57,766 23	33,946 01	96,405 18	1,207,547 54
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Morrison, Wm	Blacksmithing	18 53			
Marshall, John & Co	Hats	81 00			
Marshall Bros	Tea	221 00			
Marshall, C. & Co	Tea	173 94			
Malcolm, M. & Son	Bedding	91 00			
Masuret, M. & Co	Groceries	3,234 15			
Mountjoy, R	Fruit, etc	30 85			
Mitcheltree Bros	Meat	3 30			
Macfie, R. C. & Co	Hats, etc	53 50			
Mckenzie, Wm	Potatoes	32 00			
McPherson, R	Repairing farm implements	15 65			
McCutcheon, Ellen	Work in laundry	4 00			
McClary Manuf'g Co	Stove	33 22			
McDowell, Geo	Butter, eggs, potatoes, etc	6,813 66			
McKenna, John	Allowance for rent	240 00			
McDonald, R. J	Disinfectants	15 00			
McPherson and Lindsay	Repairing farm implements	2 30			
McCallum, C	Paints and oils	93 21			
McKenzie, J	Sewing machine repairs, and oil	3 95			
McDonald & Davis	Dental services	2 00			
McCarthy, John	Straw	20 75			
McMaster, Darling & Co	Clothing	398 57			
McMaster, Wm. J. & Co	Bedding	283 44			
McLaughlin, John	Bricks	142 50			
McDougall, D	Straw	37 17			
McMartin, Wm	do	4 13			
North American Manuf'g Co	Repairing farm implements	35 75			
Nordheimer, A. & S	Furnishing music	3 55			
Notman, J	Stationery	12 50			
Nightingale, Wm	Potatoes	45 20			
Ogilvy, Alexander & Anderson	Clothing	1,240 11			
O'Reilly, W. T., M.D	Travelling expenses	25 00			
O'Neill, Wm	Expenses *re* capturing eloper	3 25			
O'Higgins, J. O	Groceries	193 93			

Pa sons, John	Butter, etc	381 45			
Polk, R. L. & Co	Directory	5 00			
Plastow, C. W	Plumbing, etc	26 10			
Perrin, D. S. & Co	Biscuits	69 78			
Plewes, W	Flour	276 00			
Pavey, A. E. & Co	Clothing	624 78			
Quick, Robt	Meat	33 50			
Reid, Jas. & Co	Hardware	1,504 97			
Rice & Chapple	Books and stationery	85 21			
Roorback, H	Furnishing music	8 10			
Robinson, Little & Co	Bedding and clothing	2,082 48			
Regan, D	Boots and shoes	8 75			
Routledge, John	Straw	11 60			
Chas. Rogers & Sons & Co	Furniture	82 94			
Reid Bros	Stationery	97 90			
Samby, J. D	Flour, bran, etc	1,824 15			
Smyth, John B	Groceries, poultry, etc	384 81			
Stevely, William	Iron and tinware	400 30			
Strong, W. T	Medicines, etc	451 43			
Stewart, Samuel	Iron and tinware	100 42			
Sprague, A. V. M	Services in laundry	10 00			
Smith, James	Kegs and measures	22 25			
Stevenson, Jno	Sweeping chimneys	20 40			
Smith, Harry	Meat	5 00			
Sippi, C. A	Sundry payments	20 55			
Scroggs, Henry	Carpentering	12 00			
Street Railway Co	Buss fares	112 00			
Scatcherd, Ed	Fuel	2,327 04			
Simpson, J	Travelling expenses	14 20			
Saunders, W. E	Insect powder	6 00			
Stevenson, J	Medical appliance	4 00			
Scarrow, Wm	Harness and repairs	24 75			
Smith, H. C	Eggs, poultry, etc	148 17			
Smith, W. H. & C. R	Hardware	30 60			
Sutherland, W. H	Bedding	491 05			
Spence, Jacob	Honey	62 50			
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions and advertisments	209 07			
Short, Thos	Sundry payments	26 26			
Tytler, Alexander	Groceries	1,713 26			
Toronto Rubber Co	Bedding	56 82			
Tanton, John	Oatmeal, barley, etc	401 74			
Troy Laundry Machine Co	Chemicals	56 00			
Thompsen, James	Meat	5 00			
Taylor, S	Straw	19 84			
Tennent, J. H., V. S	Attendance and medicines	25 25			
Tackaberry, G. N	Map	6 00			
Wanless, W	Allowance for rent	200 04			
Westman, A	Hardware	13 17			
Woods, W	Straw	11 11			
	Carried forward	85,888 08	33,946 01	96,403 18	1,207,547 54

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	85,888 08	33,946 01	96,405 18	1,207,547 54
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Walkeling, Jno.	Straw	11 46			
Wood, Geo.	Meat	16 64			
Warwick & Sons	Printing, etc	10 20			
Weldon, Jas.	Expenses, recapturing eloper	5 00			
Wilson, W. R.	do	6 05			
Yeo, N. J.	Crockery, etc	577 71			
			86,515 14		
				120,461 15	
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.				
	SALARIES.				
C. H. Clarke, M.D.	Twelve months' salary as Medical Superintendent	1,800 00			
Thomas Millman, M.D.	do Assistant do	1,000 00			
John Simpson, M.D.	Six and one-half months' salary as Assistant Physician	336 40			
Chas. M. Nelles	Seven months' salary as Clinical Physician	408 34			
Wm. Anglin	Twelve months' salary as Bursar	1,299 98			
R. M. Persse	Two do Bursar's Clerk	108 46			
W. Cochrane	Eight do do	464 05			
Allan McLean	Twelve do Clerk and Steward	500 03			
Jno. McManus	do do Storekeeper	650 05			
Sarah E. Hardy	do do Matron	450 00			
Alex. R. Milne	do do Engineer	740 03			
W. G. McCullough	do do Assistant Engineer	250 00			
Jas. Dennison	do do Carpenter	450 00			
Henry Scott	do do Baker	399 96			
Wm. Carr	do do Flower Gardener	399 96			
Jno. Redmond	do do Vegetable Gardener	399 96			
Geo. Watson	Eleven months' salary as Tailor	460 00			
Thos. Evans	Twelve months' salary as Supervisor	399 96			
Sundry persons	Wages of attendants, farm hands, maids and other servants	12,394 61			
			22,911 79		

	Expenses.				
American Express Co	Charges	3 40			
Amey, Stephen	Potatoes	75 60			
Anglin, Wm	Sundry payments	128 41			
Anglin, W. G., M.D	Medical services	5 00			
Anglin, W. B. & S	Lumber	17 09			
Asylum Brush Co	Brushes	74 00			
Bell Telephone Co	Rent of instrument and messages	128 76			
Boyle, David	Cyclostyle and paper	13 00			
Benjamin Geo	Meat	43 20			
Byrns, J. J	Music	15 00			
Boyd, Thos	Meat	35 40			
Britton & Whiting	Law expenses	8 00			
Brame, H	Bedding	181 53			
Beardmore & Co	Leather	154 50			
Bassam, T	Musical services, etc	13 75			
Barclay, H. & Co	Flour and meal	3,631 35			
Boyd Bros	Clothing	610 13			
Bateson, Jas	Recapturing eloper	2 25			
Brecknell, R. J	Potatoes	13 30			
Baker, W. F	Hay	46 70			
Bresee, F. W	Rubber shoes	29 16			
Chown, A. & Co	Hardware, oils, paints, etc	820 66			
Carson, R	Groceries, flour, etc	811 22			
Carey, Wm. & Son	Sheet music, etc	24 59			
Crawford, Robt	Fuel	8,630 93			
Cicolare & Daley	Advertising	12 00			
Clarke, C. H	Trees, shrubs, etc	10 25			
Clarke, C. K., M.D	Travelling expenses	100 00			
Connor, Webb & Co	Castings	4 15			
Campbell, Jas	Postage stamps	2 00			
Callery, John	Potatoes	3 60			
Collector of Customs	Duty charges	104 95			
Cockrane, W	Travelling expenses	10 00			
Cunningham, Wm	Tuning piano	4 00			
Canadian Express Co	Charges	10 56			
C. P. R. Telegraph	Telegrams	1 40			
Crook, Wm	Potatoes	1 95			
Caines, Jas	Hay	13 12			
Caldwell & Son	Lumber	122 37			
Cataraqui Cemetery Co	Interments	44 00			
Deeks, Wm. A	Blacksmithing	4 99			
Donovan, Jno	Fuel	45 00			
Dufferin Tent Co	Bedding	2 00			
Draper, T	Hay	73 78			
Dominion Express Co	Charges	1 45			
Dennison, J	Removal of patients	11 00			
Ewing, Wm., & Co	Seeds	22 83			
	Carried forward	16,122 33	22,911 79	216 866 33	1,207,547 54

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	16,122 33	22,911 79	216,866 33	1,207,547 54
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Franklin, C. D	Feed and fodder	2,007 23			
Forsythe, Andrew	Meat	53 82			
Fee, Robert	Vegetables	58 68			
Ford & Sons	Belting	30 25			
Forsythe, J. B	Repairing implements	2 75			
Fisher, J	Wheat and corn	42 80			
Fowler, Micheal	Potatoes	6 30			
Fleming, Geo	Hay	10 87			
Gardiner, R. & J	Clothing	4,676 23			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	18 48			
Grand Trunk R. R. Co	Freight charges	17 95			
Gallivan, D	Interments	24 00			
Galloway, James	Clothing	128 75			
Greenbank Alkali Works	Potash and soda	498 10			
Garrett, R. W., M.D	Certificate	5 00			
Gardiner, F. V	Hay, straw, etc	148 64			
Grass, H. G	Hay and potatoes	97 12			
Grass, W. E	Hay and buckwheat	28 86			
Gillespie, James	Recapturing eloper	8 15			
Gardiner, F	Hay	90 93			
Henderson, J. & C	Books and stationery	94 77			
Hentig, Mrs. C	Postage stamps	140 00			
Hogan, M	Blacksmithing	1 39			
Hiscock, J	Fruit	32 96			
Hughes, Henry	Plough shares	2 40			
Hunter, R	Purchase of meat	9,786 65			
Hughes Bros	Clothing	436 69			
Irwin & Co	Directory	2 00			
Kemp, John, A	Hay	62 65			
Kingston Gas Co	Gas	450 70			
Kingston Penetentiary	Land roller	5 00			
Kingston Water Works	Water	521 00			
Kingston Asylum	Brooms and brushes	109 42			

Kingston and Montreal forwarding Company	Excursion for patients	56 68			
Kearnes, J	recapturing eloper	20 95			
Kellog, E. H	Paints and oils	42 00			
Kingston & Pembroke R.R. Co.	Freight	6 82			
Lyons, N	Spectacles	11 04			
Leslie, G. W	Fruit trees	16 00			
Livingstone, C., & Bro.	Clothing	524 28			
Learies, John	Potatoes	13 95			
Lowe, S	To pay telegrams	4 02			
LeHemp, J. A	Repairing clocks	29 00			
Mitchell, J	Spectacles	12 00			
Moore, Jas	Poultry	5 75			
Murray & Taylor	Clothing	18 58			
Millman, Thos., M.D	Removal of patient	3 00			
Montgomery, A	Lime	45 00			
Massie, J., V.S	Attendance and medicine	24 00			
Maddill, W. H	Musical services	10 00			
Malcolm, M., & Son	Bedding	578 00			
Miller, H. A	Hay	13 00			
Moran, R	Poultry	3 50			
Militia Department	Rent of land	6 80			
McRae, W. R., & Co	Groceries, etc	3,885 72			
McLean, Allan	Fat and tallow	189 13			
McCarthy, P. M	Hay	127 37			
McKay, John	Leather, etc	353 54			
McKelvey & Birch	Plumbing, etc	1,207 97			
McConnell, Thos	Meat	40 95			
McEwen, D. M. & Son	Repairs to engine	170 35			
McLean, Allan	Removal of patient to Scotland	68 75			
McLeod, John	Lumber	2 20			
McNeilley, John	Poultry	7 30			
McCammon, Thos	Recapturing eloper, etc	7 80			
McDonald, Geo	Repairing harness	6 80			
McAuley, Thos	Stationery	103 20			
Nesbit, F	do	72 43			
Noon & Tyner	Lumber	267 27			
Nelles, C. M	Travelling expenses	8 85			
do	Fruit	15 00			
Noonan & Bajas	Potatoes, etc	622 48			
Ohlke, P	Picture frame moulding	17 51			
Oldreive & Horn	Rope	8 70			
O'Reilley, W. T., M. D	Travelling expenses	5 00			
Oglivy, Alexander & Henderson	Clothing	322 65			
Parker & Evans	Boiler compound	159 66			
Payne, John	Mason work	29 05			
Pense, E. J. B.	Printing	206 25			
Polson, N. C	Medicines	133 31			
	Carried forward	45,206 48	22,911 79	216,866 33	1,207,547 54

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	45,206 48	22,911 79	216,866 33	1,207,547 54
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Persse, R. M	Travelling expenses	67 00			
Payne, A	Potatoes	3 60			
Purdy, John	Recapturing eloper	2 00			
Post Office	Rent of box	4 00			
Robinson, W. J	Wallpaper	26 91			
Rees Bros	Fruit, etc	121 14			
Robertson Bros	Crockery, etc	469 55			
Robinson, G. W.	Repairing vehicles	50 15			
Richmond, J. & Co	Carpets, etc	26 97			
Reid, James	Furniture and repairs	45 00			
Rose, Daniel	Charcoal	7 50			
Robinson, G. W.	Cart and repairing	142 10			
Rathbun & Co	Lumber	414 70			
Ross, Wm.	Removing patient	1 75			
Rayner, J	Repairing organ	5 00			
Rochefort, J	Beans	20 25			
Redden, James	Groceries and provisions	5,367 27			
Ryan, Wm	Flour	3,790 65			
Redmond, P	Recapturing eloper	2 00			
Rankin, D.	Hay	136 60			
Stealey, Wm	do	153 34			
Strachan, A.	Hardware, paints, etc	706 93			
Spooner, Reuben	Meat	44 30			
Spoor, R. J	Hay	148 60			
Stone & Wellington	Plants	13 85			
Soby, Geo.	Harness polish	6 00			
Skinner, Henry & Co	Oils and paints	38 83			
Simpson, Dr	Books, etc	16 55			
Shea, Wm	Musical services	10 00			
Spencer, L. B	Letter press	4 50			
Sibbit, Edward	Hay	28 14			
Shea, Wm	Recapturing eloper	13 70			
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions, etc	49 50			
do	Advertising *re* supplies	55 00			

do	Advertising *re* fuel	130 00			
Thompson, D.	Door strips	1 75			
Troy Laundry Machine Co.	Blueing	20 20			
Tait, A	Making carpet	18 62			
Toye, R. H	Fruit	97 99			
Toronto Rubber Company	Hose and couplings	25 00			
Taylor, J. H	Cleaning chimneys	2 25			
Waldran, R	Twine	1 50			
Willson, T. C	Cab hire	58 30			
Wade, Henry	Drugs and medicines	205 86			
Willmot, N	Blacksmithing	52 14			
Wilton, H	Harness	8 00			
Waddington & Bros	Meat	129 86			
Wallworth, John	Furnishing music	10 00			
Walsh, M.	Meat	20 20			
Waterous Engine Company	Chain	10 65			
Waddell, D. H.	Harness	62 00			
Ward, Philip	Hay	123 91			
Willson, W J	Medicines and drugs	263 69			
			58,441 78		
				81,353 57	

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

Salaries.

J. M. Wallace, M.D	Twelve months' salary as Medical Superintendent		1,800 00		
James Russell, M.D	Four and a half months' salary as Acting Medical Superintendent		682 25		
J. W. Montgomery, M.D	Five	do Assistant do	416 66		
N. H. Beemer, M.D	Three	do Acting do do	250 02		
T. J. W. Burgess, M.D	Four	do Assistant do	333 36		
Thos. W. Reynolds, M.D	Twelve	do Assistant Physician	700 05		
R. M. Fairchild, M.D	Twelve	do do	725 05		
Bidwell Way	Twelve	do Bursar	1,100 01		
J. P. Holden	do	do Bursar's clerk	750 00		
Daniel McCarthy	do	do Storekeeper	750 00		
John Marter	do	do Engineer	650 00		
Wm. Peel	do	do Assistant Engineer	240 00		
Nathaniel Reed	do	do Carpenter	550 00		
James Martin	do	do Baker	450 00		
Thos. Wilkinson	do	do Farmer	450 00		
Andrew Goodall	do	do Gardener	580 00		
Wm. Gatenby	do	do Tailor	450 00		
Mrs. Keegan	do	do Matron	474 96		
Wm. Fraser	do	do Night Watchman	365 00		
Chas. A. Zwick	do	do Chief attendant	300 00		
James Slater	do	do Supervisor	300 00		
Sundry persons	Wages of attendants, farm hands, maids and other servants		10,619 96		
				22,937 32	
	Carried forward			22,937 32	298,219 90	1,207,547 54

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		22,937 32	298,219 90	1,207,547 54
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES.				
Aitchinson & Co	Lumber	738 71			
American Express Co	Express charges	8 60			
Alabastine Co	Alabastine	36 00			
Atwood, M. W. & Son	Clocks	10 25			
Andrews, J. B	Manure, etc	63 00			
do	Rent of property	250 00			
Burkholder, E. M. & L. A	Honey	118 00			
Bowman & Moore	Hardware	136 31			
Bell Telephone Co	Messages and rent	95 07			
Burlington Cemetery	Interments	27 00			
Bruce, John A	Seeds	216 62			
Ballantine, A. & Bros	Groceries and provisions	727 05			
Boyd Bros	Clothing	15 34			
Burns & Robinson Manufg. Co	Tinware	40 55			
Beardmore & Co	Leather	795 53			
Barnard & Murdoff	Clothing	261 17			
Beckett Engine Co	Repairs, etc	204 43			
Barclay, H & Co	Flour and meal	390 00			
Beemer, N. H., M.D	Travelling expenses	42 25			
Burgess, T. W., M.D	Travelling expenses	19 55			
Cline, J. D	Boots and shoes	23 60			
Clark, John A	Drugs, oils and paints	597 09			
Clark, Adam	Plumbing, etc	111 58			
Campbell Sewer Pipe Co	Sewer pipe and tile	25 40			
Cooper, H. C. & Co	Repairing vehicles	6 28			
Claxton, Thomas	Musical instruments	25 00			
Cline, R. M	Fish, fowl, etc	688 94			
Canadian Oil Co	Oils	140 61			
Copp Brothers	Castings, etc	5 85			
Coady, Michael	Cab hire	1 00			
Craig, A	Interments	1 50			
Chapman, W. M., & Sons	do	211 60			
Chilman, J. C	Bread, biscuit, etc	53 05			
Cluman, Patrick	Recapturing eloper	21 80			

Dickenson, John	Hay, straw, fruit, etc	3,988 38			
Dewey, D., & Son	Ice	264 00			
Dufferin Tent & Tarpaulin Co	Bedding	2 00			
Duncan, Robert	Wall paper	3 75			
Dewey, D. R. & Co.	Fuel	12,420 60			
Doran, M. J	Fertilizer	64 00			
Eastwood, John & Co	Books and stationery	673 89			
Fearman, F. W	Cheese	143 65			
Fairchild, R. M., M.D	Travelling expenses	17 35			
Ferres & Co	Step ladder	1 88			
Freeth, John	Cleaning closets	16 75			
Fraser & Johnson	Webbing	3 00			
Gerrie, John W	Drugs and medicines	197 42			
Grant, P. & Sons	Malt and hops	17 50			
G. T. Railway Co	Freight charges	71 59			
Gatenby, Wm	Allowance for rent	50 00			
Gurney, Ware & Co	Castings	2 25			
Gurney Manufacturing Co	do	5 70			
Galbraith, N. D	Groceries, etc	1,461 25			
Glassco, G. F. & Co	Hats and caps	41 25			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	29 65			
Gordon, W. J. F	Paints, oils, etc	59 00			
Greening, B. & Co	Wire baskets	11 50			
Grossman, P	Musical instruments	5 35			
Hamilton Water Works	Water	1,445 63			
Hamilton Vinegar Works	Vinegar, etc	99 00			
Hamilton, A., & Co	Drugs and medicines	318 64			
Hope, Adam & Co	Hardware	652 63			
Hamilton Post Office	Rent of drawer	8 00			
Hamilton Gas Co	Gas	2,212 95			
Hughes Bros	Clothing	355 30			
Halton, Wm	Garden plants	45 00			
Hamilton and N. W. R. Co	Freight	3 86			
Hunter, R	Purchase of meat	2,346 25			
Hill, William	Meat, fruit, etc	114 41			
Hyslop, D. A	Carpets and yarn	292 99			
Hopkins, Robert	Weaving carpets	28 35			
Herald, Joseph	Tuning piano	2 00			
Hunter, Robert	Purchase of meat	6,658 73			
Irwin, W. H., & Co	Directory	2 50			
Irwin, W	Threshing grain	24 05			
Jolly, Jas., & Son	Harness and repairs	21 88			
John Street Road	Tolls	10 00			
Jones, D. W	Land roller	50 00			
Kingston Asylum	Brushes	52 00			
Knox, Morgan & Co	Clothing and bedding	2,728 00			
Kerr, A. R., & Co	Clothing	156 65			
Kelrington, Thos	Plants, shrubs, etc	176 97			
King, S. S	Repairing pump	2 00			
	Carried forward	43,471 23	22,937 32	298,219 90	1,207,547 54

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	43,471 23	22,937 32	298,219 90	1,207,547 54
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES.—*Continued.*				
Kraft, E. L., & Son	Repairing harness	1 75			
Laidlaw Manf'g. Co	Repairs, etc	134 56			
Lees, Thomas	Clocks and spectacles	18 35			
London Asylum	Baskets	2 70			
Leitch & Turnbull	Repairs	4 25			
Lyons, N	Spectacles	4 00			
Lawry, Thos., & Son	Meat	116 90			
Ley, James	Farm implements	25 00			
Lomas, J. W	Sheet music	5 00			
Moore, D., & Co	Hardware	87 94			
Magen, R	Meat	87 49			
Marshall, J. A	Honey	107 60			
Murray, John	Carpet	32 20			
Morris, Thomas	Flour, etc	255 78			
Myles, Thos., & Son	Fuel	980 71			
Malcolm & Souter	Furniture and repairs	232 35			
Morrison, James	Steam gauge	2 65			
Morgan Bros	Flour and provisions	5,702 07			
Murray, A., & Co	Clothing	1,100 36			
Murton & Reid	Fuel	864 12			
Montgomery, J. W., M.D	Services as Medical Superintendent	300 00			
Mercer Reformatory	Clothing	131 40			
Montgomery, Mrs	Travelling expenses	2 25			
Malloch, A., M.D	Medical services	20 00			
Moodie, J., & Son	Amusements	16 35			
Matthews, J. H	Horse hire	3 00			
McLaren, W. H	Grocers and provisions	4,280 10			
McCarthy, D	Allowance for rent	250 08			
McCarthy, D	Allowance for clothing	25 00			
McKay, S.	Stabling horses	43 65			
McPherson, Glassco & Co	Groceries	2,397 88			
McGrath, E	Repairing vehicles	12 75			
McEvoy, Wm	Honey	55 20			
McCallum & Hall	Repairing furniture	31 25			

Nelligan, J. B	Furnishing music	33 00			
Nelson, H. A. & Sons	Brooms, etc	104 40			
Northey, Thos	Steam whistle	30 00			
O'Rielly, W. T., M.D	Travelling expenses	26 00			
Osborne, James & Son	Groceries	279 66			
Philp, Jas. & Son	Harness and repairs	46 15			
Parker & Evans	Boiler compound	325 77			
Parsons, John	Butter	171 37			
Parker, R. & Co	Dyeing	5 25			
Pulnam, G. P. & Son	Journal	5 00			
Paterson, P. & Son	Hardware	36 00			
Pratt, W. J	Musical services	21 00			
Pratt & Watkins	Hats	72 17			
Rousseaux, J. M. & Co	Groceries	1,572 24			
Rodger, John	Blacksmithing	134 21			
Ross, Andrew	Repairing vehicles	201 43			
Rogers & King	Castings	12 00			
Reed, E	Tailoring	17 00			
Reddall & McKeown	Repairs	8 00			
Russell, James, M.D	Travelling expenses	20 50			
Stewart, John, Son, & Co	Groceries	1,667 45			
Skinner, Jas. A. & Co	Crockery	394 22			
Somerville, R. V	Printing	27 75			
Schuhl, L	Music	2 00			
Stone, H	Interments	21 00			
Squibb, Frank	Plumbing, etc	101 97			
Scott, James	Clothing	85 06			
Slater, James	Recapturing eloper	15 50			
Simmonds, Charles	do	2 01			
Shedden & Co	Cartage	2 50			
Singer Manufacturing Co	Machine needles, etc	6 97			
Stewart, James & Co	Castings	2 50			
Sundry newspapers	Advertising *re* supplies	50 00			
do	do *re* fuel	128 23			
do	Subscriptions	41 33			
Thompson, Robert	Lumber	203 69			
Times Printing Co	Advertising and printing	235 63			
Terrie, John W	Drugs	105 60			
Troy Laundry Machinery Co.	Potash and soda	295 20			
Townsend, W. T	To pay custom duties	75 40			
Tristram, G	Furnishing music	42 50			
Toronto Rubber Co	Hose, nozzles, etc	3 00			
Ten Eyck, M. H. V.S	Attendance and medicines	5 00			
Tyson, Wm	Bricklaying	157 65			
Verral, Geo	Cab hire	2 25			
Watkins, Thos. C	Clothing	457 81			
Woods, Walter & Co	Brushes, brooms, etc	199 25			
Wallace, J. & Son	Furnishings	29 00			
Wood & Leggatt	Hardware	582 05			
	Carried forward	68,869 59	22,937 32	298,219 90	1,207,547 54

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	68,869 59	22,937 32	298,219 90	1,207,547 54
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Williams, J. M. & Co	Iron and tinware	12 25			
Way, Bidwell	Allowance for rent, keep of horse, etc	600 00			
do	Sundry payments	16 49			
Willson, Archdale	Drugs and medicines	283 38			
Willson & Gates	Mats	28 75			
Woolverton, A., M.D	Medical attendance	20 00			
Winkler, A	Sharpening razors	2 50			
Young & Bros	Steam valves	4 20			
Zwick, Chas. A	Rent of house	145 82			
do	Amusements	8 25			
			69,991 23		
				92,928 55	
	ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.				
	SALARIES.				
A. H. Beaton, M.D	Twelve months' salary as Medical Superintendent	1,600 00			
B. Mullin	do do Bursar	1,100 00			
T. J. Muir	do do Storekeeper	700 00			
James Paterson	do do Engineer	600 00			
John Gayette	Three do do	125 00			
Norman McLean	Five do Assistant Engineer	141 65			
John Malloy	Seven do Fireman	133 33			
Robert Stratton	Twelve do Carpenter	500 00			
John Whitton	do do Gardener	300 00			
Morris Kieley	do do Night Watchman	240 00			
James Lister	do do Attendant	240 00			
Fred. Chatham	Eleven do do	220 00			
Richard Thompson	Twelve do Farmer	450 00			
Arthur Gormley	do do Messenger and stableman	240 00			
E. Kirkpatrick	do do Matron	400 00			
Sundry persons	Wages of farm hands, maids and other servants	3,873 15			
			10,863 13		

	Expenses.				
Allen, R. W.	Feed and fodder	5 22			
Allan John	Potatoes	21 45			
Bertram, Peter	Hardware	153 53			
Bingham, W. G	do	37 37			
Braumer, Robert	Castings and repairs	82 93			
Brown Bros.	Stationery	23 50			
Beaton, Dr. A. H.	Travelling expenses	104 15			
Beaton, Dr. A. H.	Repairing waggon	10 00			
Bell Telephone Co.	Rent, messages, etc	25 21			
Blair, J. W. & Co.	Fuel	53 02			
Beaton, Dr. A. H.	Reports of Institution	36 00			
Cooke, H. & Co	Drugs, etc	116 36			
Currie, Gilbert	Teaming wood	134 70			
Cameron, Duncan	do	57 40			
Chaupentier, S	do	25 00			
Calverby, Wm	Vegetables	15 60			
Clair, Henry	Mason work	85 16			
Canadian Express Co	Express charges	5 79			
Crockford, Fred	Carrots	8 75			
Central Prison Industries	Shoes	132 75			
Carter, Ann E., Estate of	Rent	400 00			
Coates, J. O.	Fish and vegetables	91 56			
Campbell, T. P	Straw	18 81			
Cotton, Daniel	Potatoes	116 51			
Conlson, James A	Allowance for board	16 66			
Donelly, R. M.	Farm implements	2 85			
Darlinhoffer, A.	Teaming wood	76 12			
Duffy, B	Potatoes	18 53			
Dunlop, A	Straw	15 33			
Delaney, F. J.	Boats	40 00			
Fountain, Joseph	Chopping wood	77 25			
Fortier, J. D	Paper-hanging and kaisomining	96 80			
Fox, J	Wheelbarrows	24 00			
Finn, W. J	Carrots	5 70			
Green, W. A	Teaming and chopping wood	318 47			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	3 12			
Grand Trunk Railway Co'y	Freight charges	37 32			
Gortzig, C.	Tuning piano	2 00			
Gallivan, John	Straw	7 50			
Gayette, John	Travelling expenses	10 60			
Hatley, J. J	Meat	2,053 50			
Harvie, D. M	Hay	119 50			
Harvie, Wm.	Potatoes	89 09			
Hay, R	Harness	40 80			
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing, etc	15 25			
Harvie, Chas. S	Potatoes and hay	42 12			
Hind, J. J	Crockery	59 93			
	Carried forward	4,933 21	10,863 13	391,148 45	1,207,547 54

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	4,933 21	10,863 13	391,148 45	1,207,547 54
	ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Inglis & Hunter	Repairs	18 70			
Irish, N. B	Potatoes	70 00			
Jackson, Wm	Filling ice house	20 00			
Jackson, Wm	Manure	4 20			
Joyce, Wm	Potatoes	12 00			
Kean, Frank & Co	Groceries, etc	1,125 21			
Keiley, Morris	Allowance for board	120 00			
Keith & Fitzsimons	Plumbing, etc	63 75			
Kyle, Wm	Straw	5 19			
Kingston Asylum	Brushes	32 00			
King, C. H	Sweeping chimneys	1 25			
Kyle, Richard	Apples	2 70			
Lillie, Philip	Blacksmithing	15 74			
Lamb, Wm	Vegetables	4 68			
Maundrell, T	Meat	155 68			
Murphy, John	Turnips, etc	26 76			
Murray, Peter	Printing and stationery	76 50			
Muir, J. J	Allowance for rent and board	137 50			
Mulcahy, T	Groceries	440 42			
Mulcahy, T	Allowance for rent	135 00			
Mitchell, T. B	Interments and furniture	229 89			
Mainer, Robert	Iron and tinware	69 48			
Madden, P	Lumber	34 78			
Moore & Porter	Clothing	25 10			
Martin, Walter	Potatoes	24 60			
Melville, Miller	Hardware, etc	33 21			
McMaster & Co	Bedding and clothing	278 19			
McIntyre, D	Repairing boots	85 17			
McKay, A. L	Clothing	236 99			
McNulty, Thos	Straw	8 00			
McKinlay, D	Livery hire	37 00			
McDonald, M	Manure	2 00			
McMann, D	Blacksmithing	3 38			
McInnes, C	Fuel	32 44			

Moffatt, Thos. W	Potatoes	24 03			
Malloy, John	Allowance for board	38 87			
Mullin, B	Sundry payments	63			
Millard, James	Teaming	4 50			
N. & N. W. R. R. Co	Freight charges	121 22			
Nelson, H. A. & Sons	Brooms, brushes, etc	81 34			
O'Connor, P	Straw	15 21			
Orillia Post Office	Postage	29 50			
O'Reilley, W. T	Travelling expenses	65 00			
Perry & Alport	Groceries, etc	1,893 86			
Phillips, T	Coal oil, etc	117 26			
Paine, W. J. M	Lime	6 94			
Pace & Main	Clothing	421 35			
Passmore, Isaac	Teaming wood	78 00			
Paterson, James	Rent of rooms	36 00			
Payne, John	Hay	10 25			
Ryan, James	Allowance for board	12 50			
Robinson, T. H	Stationery, drugs, etc	60 53			
Rix, Frank	Straw	9 87			
Ralston, John	Shoes	4 50			
Rathburn & Co	Oil, etc	11 25			
Robinson, Emile	Hay	96 65			
Ramsay, Wm	Blacksmithing	41 90			
Rowe, B. H	Straw	9 12			
Ryerson, J	Carrots	5 92			
Sewry, Henry	Repairing boiler	5 50			
Scott, Robert	Chopping wood	156 00			
Simmers, Jas. A	Seeds	29 80			
Smith, J. J	Repairing and cleaning closets	20 00			
Scott, Robert	Milk	3 20			
Savage, James	Travelling expenses	4 00			
Sundry newspapers	Advertising *re* supplies	41 00			
Thompson, D. P	Hay	172 50			
Timlin, Martin	Straw	5 55			
Tipping, J. L	Fish, fruit and vegetables	155 55			
Tait, Andrew	Fuel	33 96			
Thompson, J. B	Groceries	7 15			
Thompson, Wm	Chopping wood	145 50			
Thompson, A. E., V. S	Veterinary services	12 25			
Thornton, J	Hay	5 80			
Teskey, Wm	Potatoes	10 78			
Thompson & Dunn	Feed and fodder	63 51			
Thompson, Wm	Refrigerator	75 00			
Tool, J. H	Carpentering	16 00			
Tutton, F. & Sons	Oil and repairs	9 12			
Taylor, J. W	Earthenware	3 40			
Telford, John	Hay	21 50			
Vick, George	Bread, flour, etc	2,995 81			
Vernon & McDowall	Clothing, etc	342 19			
	Carried forward	16,031 99	10,863 13	391,148 45	1,207,547 54

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	16,031 99	10,863 13	391,148 45	1,207,547 54
	ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Woodrow, John	Straw	40 84			
Watt, Alex	Teaming wood	88 00			
Woodward M. J. & Co	Oil, etc	52 39			
Wood, Alex	Hay	17 12			
Wright, J. S	Photographs	5 00			
Young, R. J.	Teaming wood	114 00			
			16,349 34		
				27,212 47	
	CENTRAL PRISON MAINTENANCE.				
	SALARIES.				
James Massie	Twelve months' salary as Warden	2,000 00			
W. T. Aikins, M.D	do Physician	1,000 00			
Matthew Logan	do Deputy Warden	1,300 00			
George Wheler	do Bursar	1,200 00			
Thos. Quinn	do Stewart and storekeeper	750 00			
J. M. Campbell	do Clerk	375 00			
F. X. Korman	Four do Clerk and librarian	266 64			
R. M. Persse	Eight do do	533 32			
John Clarkson	Twelve do Engineer	890 00			
G. W. Franks	do do Sergeant	625 00			
H. Ledwood	Eight do Cook and baker	333 28			
David Adams	Five do do	200 00			
Sundry persons	Wages of guards and other officers	11,022 21			
			20,495 45		
	EXPENSES.				
Allan, A. A. & Co	Caps	220 05			
Armstrong, J. B., Manufacturing Co	Sleighs and repairs	20 00			
American Express Co	Charges	3 80			

Adams, T.	Meat	1,102 07			
Alexander & Co	Stationery	469 59			
Allan, Solomon	Vinegar	24 36			
Aikins, Dr	Medical attendance	5 00			
Anderson, A	Furnishing music	10 00			
Barclay, H. & Co	Oats and oatmeal	485 25			
Barclay, A.	Flour, etc	4,712 19			
Butler, John	Carrying mail	2 00			
Brown, Wm.	Repairing vehicles	10 68			
Bright, T. G	Groceries	7 50			
Boyle & Richardson	Castings	84 71			
Boyd, Alfred	Oil cake	10 50			
Brandon Manufacturing Co	Steam supplied and teaming	377 85			
Bertram & Co	Hardware	259 95			
Brown Bros	Stationery	95 10			
Burns, R	Ice	65 00			
Bengough, Geo	Type writer supplies	6 50			
Bilton, Mrs. W	Fruit	3 60			
Bell Telephone Co	Rent of instrument and messages	10 20			
Barrett, Wm	Potatoes	110 00			
Boyd Bros	Clothing	158 30			
Clark, J. & A	Oatmeal	153 00			
Consumers' Gas Co	Gas	1,137 83			
Canadian Rubber Co	Rubber goods	174 16			
Cosgrave Brewing Co	Hops and malt	13 95			
Carroll, Robert	Portland cement	40 30			
City of Toronto	Water	3,465 50			
Cleghorn, J. & Son	Fruit	3 15			
Coleman, C. W	Repairing clocks	3 50			
Clarkson, James	Allowance for fuel	50 00			
Canadian Express Co	Charges	1 50			
Central Prison Industries	Clothing and boots	4,360 15			
Carr, J. L. & Co	Fire grenades	40 00			
Doyle, M	Fish	425 40			
Dixon, H. C.	Postage stamps	97 00			
Davies W. & Co.	Meat	57 29			
Dunn, James R	Straw	260 44			
Derrick, M. D.	Repairing waggon	1 25			
Dineen, W. & D.	Hats	21 00			
Dourie, James	Milk	3 00			
Duthie, G. & Sons	Slating	7 20			
Denogh & Oliver	Lumber	28 53			
Eby, Blain & Co	Groceries, etc	1,213 70			
Edgar, John & Sons	Crockery and glassware	137 51			
Ewing, James	Horse hire	4 00			
Eckhardt, Kyle & Co	Groceries, etc	1,026 33			
Foster, James	Time detector and spectacles	70 30			
Fiddes & Hogarth	Plumbing	13 85			
Frank, G. W	Expenses *re* trial of prisoner	2 15			
	Carried forward	21,066 19	20,495 45	418,360 92	1,207,547 54

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	21,066 19	20,495 45	418,360 92	1,207,457 54
	CENTRAL PRISON MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Fulton, Michie & Co	Groceries	96 69			
Gurney, E. & C. Co	Castings	20 15			
Gray, W. R. & Sons	Clothing	88 00			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	2 66			
Grand Trunk R. R. Co	Freight charges	56 35			
Gould, J. E	Railway ties	44 80			
Gowans, Kent & Co	Crockery	11 70			
Gutta Percha Rubber Co	Hose and coats	117 70			
Guinness, A	Extra allowance for services	41 66			
Gall, George	Lumber	33 53			
Hall, F. & Son	Mitts and gloves	43 87			
Hunter, R	Purchase of meat	4,200 85			
Hart, Emanuel	Steel pens	15 00			
Hughes Bros	Clothing	39 69			
Inglis & Hunter	Repairs and castings	53 78			
Jaffray & Ryan	Groceries	117 34			
Kirkpatrick, D	Account of services	50 00			
Korman, F. X	Street car tickets	25 00			
Keer, Major General	Tea	14 85			
Kay, John	Matts and matting	24 50			
Kearns, W. P	Harness, etc	23 45			
Kingston Asylum	Brushes	64 50			
Lugsdin, J. & J	Caps for guards	78 00			
Leckie, J	Clothing	2 89			
Lauder Bros	Plumbing	32 95			
Lewis, Rice & Son	Hardware	10 90			
Mercer Reformatory	Laundry work	1,200 00			
Miller, Hugh, & Co	Drugs, oils, etc	724 29			
Massie, James	Allowance for fuel and rent	300 00			
do	Travelling expenses	23 50			
do	Association fee	25 00			
McGuire, W. J	Furnishings	2 50			
Malcolm, W. B	Plumbing	9 95			
Morse Soap Co	Soap	212 17			

Maloney, John	Gravel, lime, etc	160 55			
Morrison, Angus, & Co	Clothing	45 00			
Morrison, James	Castings	3 80			
McConnell, T., & Co	Potatoes	585 90			
McMillan, J	Fruit	37 77			
McGill, W., & Co	Fuel	521 11			
MsMaster, Darling & Co	Clothing	296 89			
McCrae & Co	Yarn	159 80			
Macdonald, John, & Co	Rugs	16 25			
McClaughey, R. W	Instruments	10 00			
National Prison Association	Reports	45 41			
Nelson, H. A., & Sons	Brooms, brushes, etc	33 44			
Notman, J	Stationery	268 86			
Oakland Jersey Dairy	Milk	1 50			
Paterson, Peter, & Son	Hardware	295 61			
Park, James, & Son	Provisions	57 89			
Piper, N. L., & Son	Lamps	3 50			
Prisoners' Aid Association	Cab hire *re* religious services	450 00			
Pritchard, J. J	Stationery	32 20			
Persse, R. M	Expenses moving from Kingston	47 00			
do	Allowance for rent	100 00			
Petley & Petley	Window shades	9 00			
Quinn, Thomas	Allowance for rent	250 00			
Ryan, Wm	Provisions, etc	2,063 94			
Rennie, Wm	Seeds	66 66			
Rolph, Smith & Co	Lithographing	13 00			
Rogers, Chas., & Sons Co	Furniture	157 05			
Rodgers & Little	Potatoes	437 54			
Robertson, Jas., & Co	Lead pipe	4 16			
Roberts, J. & E. H	Keys and repairs	24 05			
Ritchie, John	Gas fittings	25 25			
Rose & Co	Cartage	4 13			
Richmond, J	Services at concert	5 00			
Smith, C. J	Fuel	4,207 38			
St. Michael's Cathedral	Cab hire *re* religious services	250 00			
Smith, A., V.S	Medicines and attendance	80 25			
Street Railway Co	Car tickets	51 55			
Smart, James, Manuf'g. Co	Hardware	3 49			
Smith & Fudger	Clock	3 90			
Smith, J. B., & Sons	Lumber	103 63			
Sinclair, Mrs	Butter	94 51			
Swan Bros	Groceries	492 14			
Simmers, J. A	Seeds	84 55			
Sullivan, J. P	Buggy	100 00			
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions and advertisements	104 00			
Thorne, R	Wire mattrasses	20 50			
Tynan, P	Barrel staves	4 60			
Terry, Ed	Cement etc	128 80			
Toronto Hardware Man. Co	Hardware	10 00			
	Carried forward	40,845 97	20,495 45	418,360 92	1,207,547 54

11 (P.A.)

149

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	40,845 97	20,495 45	418,360 92	1,207,547 54
	CENTRAL PRISON MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Toronto Engine Co	Castings	36 86			
Toronto Steel Wire Mat Co	Mats	24 67			
Taylor, J. & J	Locksmithing	2 80			
Urquhart, W. J	Medicines	1 10			
Uniache, M	Services	22 50			
Verral, Geo	Cab hire	45 00			
Wheeler & Bain	Furnishings	76 69			
Watson, James	Coffee	262 04			
West, Jas. B	Oil	10 28			
Walker, R., & Sons	Pins, etc	5 86			
Webb, T	Confectionery	8 90			
Windrum, S. B	Replating, etc	5 75			
Wilson, James	Brushes	14 00			
Wagner, Dr	Medical services	12 00			
Wheeler, A. H	Teaming sand, etc	50 50			
Whillans, Robert	do manure, etc	52 00			
Wheler, Geo	Rent and fuel allowance	300 00			
do	Sundry payments	5 28			
Warwick & Sons	Printing	44 22			
			41,826 42		
	CENTRAL PRISON INDUSTRIES.			62,321 87	
	SALARIES.				
J. M. Campbell	Twelve months' service as Accountant	375 00			
John White	do Master Shoemaker	600 00			
Joseph McGregor	do do Tailor	600 00			
P. Stafford	do do Carpenter	550 00			
William Crackle	do do Mason	550 00			
Wm. Huston	do do Gardener	550 00			
H. Batwell	do Foreman Brickyard	720 00			
L. D. Barnum	do Assistant Engineer	600 00			
G. Hartley	do Guard	600 00			
Sundry persons	Wages of guards, watchmen, etc	2,108 00			
			7,253 00		

	Expenses.				
American Express Co	Charges	10 60			
Beardmore & Co	Leather	579 06			
Boyd Bros., & Co	Cloth, etc	1,412 66			
Bertram, H. A	Hardware	289 62			
Barclay, H. & Co	Hay, oats, etc	217 64			
Brandon Mfg. Co	Woodenware and lumber	206 46			
Bryce Bros	Lumber	21 12			
Butler, James	Yarn	100 00			
Brown Bros	Stationery	37 50			
Crackle, Wm	Allowance for rent	120 00			
Canadian Rubber Co	Hose, etc	55 80			
City of Toronto	Water	1,947 97			
Clark, J. & A	Hay	321 17			
Dunn, Jas. R	Straw	62 56			
Dineen, W. & D	Hats	12 00			
Dixon, H. C	Postage stamps	48 00			
Donogh & Oliver	Lumber	154 28			
Ewing & Willson	Pulleys	2 00			
Grand Trunk RR. Co	Freight charges	19 11			
Gall, George	Lumber	472 49			
Gurney, E. & C. Co	Castings	11 60			
Hughes Bros	Cloth, etc	3,303 34			
Hallam, John	Leather	2,074 92			
Huston, Wm	Allowance for rent	120 00			
Howland, H. S., Sons & Co	Hardware	8 55			
Howard, J	Turning machine	10 00			
Inglis & Hunter	Repairing engine, etc	32 69			
Kellogg, E. H	Oil	53 50			
Keith, John	Horses and harness	622 00			
Lalor, Thomas	Broom handles	57 00			
Lamb Knitting Machine Mfg. Company	Steel cylinders, needles, etc	26 00			
Lewis, Rice & Son	Hardware	22 64			
Miller, Hugh & Co	Drugs, paints, etc	38 55			
Malcolm, W. B	Plumbing	18 10			
McMaster, Darling & Co	Clothing, etc	2,519 43			
McLean, D. C. & Co	Poles	24 00			
McGill, W. & Co	Fuel	36 00			
McGregor, Joseph	Allowance for rent	100 00			
McLean, Daniel	Leather	378 53			
New, J. H	Thread	2 14			
Paterson, P., & Son	Hardware	313 21			
Rowsell, C	Brooms, etc	36 00			
Rice, T. G	Wire sieves	4 20			
Smith, J. B. & Sons	Lumber	158 16			
Speight Manufacturing Co	Carts	132 00			
Sundry persons	Bonuses as broom makers	337 09			
	Carried forward	16,529 69	7,253 00	480,682 79	1,207,547 54

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	16,529 69	7,253 00	480,682 79	1,207,547 54
	CENTRAL PRISON INDUSTRIES—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Stafford, P	Allowance for rent	120 00			
Street Car Co	Tickets	9 00			
Stoneham, W. H.	Teaming sand	72 00			
Smith, Chas	Repairing pump	30 00			
Smith, C. J	Fuel	2,956 05			
Wheeler & Bain	Repairing furnace	26 70			
White, John	Allowance for rent	100 00			
Wheler, A. H	Teaming sand and lumber	195 50			
Williamson, G. H	Cedar posts	45 00			
Williamson, R. C	Repairing sewing machines	13 25			
Wheler, Geo	Sundry payments	4 70			
			20,101 89		
				27,354 89	
	REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.				
	SALARIES.				
Thomas McCrosson	Twelve months' salary as Superintendent	1,600 00			
Richard H. Stedman	do Deputy Superintendent	900 00			
Wm. P. Band	do Bursar	850 00			
P. H. Spohn, M.D	do Physician	700 00			
Rev. G. E. Lloyd	do Protestant Chaplain	600 00			
Rev. P. Rey	do Roman Catholic Chaplain	600 00			
Mrs. E. Fitzgerald	do Matron	400 00			
E. W. Murphy	do Protestand school teacher	600 00			
D. Ferguson	do Assistant do	400 00			

John T. Torrell		do	Roman Catholic school teacher	600 00			
Hiram Purdy	Seven	do	Steward and storekeeper	320 81			
Alex. McKellar	Two	do	do	133 40			
W. H. Smith	Twelve	do	Carpenter	600 00			
R. C. Trott		do	Engineer	600 00			
Walter Bantock		do	Baker	450 00			
Jas. O'Byrne		do	Shoemaker	550 00			
Jno. Jamieson		do	Tailor	600 00			
Wm. Young		do	Farmer	450 00			
Thos. Harford		do	Gardener	400 00			
Donald Rae		do	Chief night attendant	500 00			
Sundry persons	Wages of guards and other officers			4,210 00			
					16,064 21		
			EXPENSES.				
Allen, Jas. A	Expenses recapturing prisoners			35 40			
Alken, Jas	Blasting stone			34 12			
Andrew Mercer Reformatory	Clothing			225 00			
Alken, H	Work on new stables			23 75			
Brown Bros	Printing and stationery			101 75			
Bell Telephone Co	Rent of instrument and messages			88 80			
Beck, Chas. & Co	Coal oil			539 25			
Beck, Chas. & Co	Groceries and provisions			813 95			
Beck, Chas. & Co	Fuel and lumber			190 39			
Brithaupt Bros. & Hall	Leather, etc			427 34			
Bain, James	Books			1 75			
Buntin, Reid & Co	Stationery			50 00			
Briggs, W	Books			6 75			
Beaupee, O	Straw			33 58			
Burdett, R	Mason work			82 03			
Ball, George	Lumber			33 50			
Band, W. P.	Sundry payments			1 05			
Belleville, Z	Carpentering			109 00			
Champion, F	Allowance for rent			60 00			
Champion, F	Milk			1 80			
Carty, Peter	Work on boiler			14 80			
Carty, James	Straw			130 95			
Carty, James	Fuel			454 38			
Corbeau Bros	Lime, cement, etc			438 10			
Capon & Co	Coal oil and furnishings			163 73			
Crosson, A	Lime			10 80			
Charlebois, T	Expenses recapturing prisoners			52 50			
Caughey, R	Work on stables			53 25			
Copeland, Geo. & Son	Flour, corn meal and bran			1,237 70			
Cunningham, D	Allowance for rent			60 00			
Curry, Jas	Repairing boiler			4 91			
	Carried forward			5,781 88	16,064 21	508,037 68	1,207,547 54

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	5,480 33	16,064 21	508,037 68	1,207,547 54
	REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Charlwood, G. A. F	Teaming	242 75			
Craig & Payette	Castings and repairs	58 80			
Cain, Jno	Horse hire	17 00			
Claxton, Thos	Sheet music	1 50			
Campbell Sewer Pipe Co	Piping	36 36			
Canadian Express Co	Charges	85			
Deroche, Hy	Straw	20 00			
Devine, M	Apples, etc	10 50			
Darling, Jas. S	Postages and telegrams	189 32			
Dunnett, Thos. & Co	Officer's cap	2 00			
Dadvidson, D	Lumber	711 02			
Donell, Mary	Wages as servant	3 38			
Deners, W	Carpentering	42 00			
Edwards, W	Expenses recapturing prisoners	26 00			
Foster, Jas	Chemicals, etc	14 80			
Fleury, J. & Sons	Repairing machine	7 00			
Ferguson, D	Allowance for rent	60 00			
Fitzgerald, Mrs. C	Washing and scrubbing	34 20			
Fitzgerald, Mrs. C	Poultry, eggs, etc	39 97			
Fulton, Michie & Co	Groceries	6 50			
Gendron, S	Repairs to sewing machine	7 90			
Gage, M. J. & Co	Books and stationery	80 01			
Gendron, C. G	Boots	4 25			
Gurney, E. & C. Co	Castings	76 00			
Hart & Co	Stationery, etc	21 71			
Hewson & Osborne	Printing	46 85			
Hughes Bros	Clothing, bedding, etc	2,281 49			
Harrison, Glover	Crockery	10 80			
Institute for the Blind	Baskets	18 00			
Ingram, Walter	Bricklaying	113 63			
Jamieson, D., V. S	Services	1 00			

Jewett, Thos	Teaming	112 50			
King, George	Hay, straw, etc	733 20			
Kennedy, John	Cordwood and teaming	107 75			
Keith & Fitzsimons	Stove pipes, etc	46 00			
Lummis, John	Flour	472 16			
Landrigan, J	Expenses recapturing prisoner	57 34			
Lewis, Rice & Son	Wire rope	29 19			
Lawson, L	Carpentering	39 00			
Meaford Manufacturing Co'y	Wheelbarrows	30 00			
Murphy, E. W	Expenses recapturing prisoners	25 60			
Morse Soap Manufacturing Co	Soap	46 58			
Murphy, E. W	Allowance for rent	100 00			
Morgan, J. C	Inspection of school	40 00			
Moylan, J	Fuel	105 00			
Morrison, James	Repairs to engine	345 31			
Maloney, J. H. & Son	Clothing	66 00			
Muir, J. F. & Co	do	16 00			
Murdock, H	Allowance for rent	45 00			
do	Services as relieving guard	299 97			
McRae, Nelson	Flour	45 00			
McDonald, J. A	Chapel furnishings	2 40			
McConnell, Jas	Hay	54 38			
McWilliams, J	Allowance for rent	64 00			
McCrosson, Thos	To pay servants	350 00			
do	Travelling expenses	61 12			
McLean, D	Jack-screw	10 00			
McBride, Rev. J. T	Hose	4 50			
Macdonald, Jno. & Co	Carpets	336 00			
McGuire & Munro	Carpentering	60 50			
Northey & Co	Repairs to pumps	75 50			
N. & N. W. Railway Co	Freight charges	78 72			
Nettleton, C. A	Coal oil, etc	701 59			
Nelson, H. A. & Son	Brooms, brushes, etc	144 21			
Notman, J	Stationery	106 90			
Osborne, A. C	Postage stamps	82 50			
Ogilvey, Alexander & Anderson	Clothing	144 36			
Petley & Petley	Curtains, etc	129 80			
Robins, Thomas	Meat	119 56			
Randall, G. J	Repairs to house	5 00			
Rey, Rev. P	Chapel expenses	22 50			
Rogers, S. & Co	Oil	10 50			
Rourke, S	Expenses recapturing prisoner	34 85			
Rennie, Wm	Seeds, potatoes and grain	164 50			
Rowsell & Hutchinson	Books	32 45			
Robinson, Jas	Corn for feed	384 50			
	Carried forward	15,607 86	16,064 21	508,037 68	1,207,547 54

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	15,607 86	16,064 21	508,037 68	1,207,547 54
	REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Rogers, Elias & Co	Fuel	300 90			
Simpson, Arnall & Co	Malt	29 40			
Sneath, Chas. R	Medicines, etc	96 41			
Schram, J. W	Boiler purger	5 00			
Strathern, J. B	Repairs to locks	3 15			
Singer Manufacturing Co	Repairs to sewing machines	6 74			
Score, R & Son	Clothing	18 00			
Smith & Fudger	Amusements	15 80			
Smith, Andrew	Work on stables	29 25			
Stedman, R. A	Extra services as steward and storekeeper	100 00			
Smith, C	Allowance for rent	60 00			
Smith, Chas. J	Fuel	310 20			
Smith, James	Cab hire	6 25			
Shanahan, D. J	Blacksmithing	345 16			
Smith, James	Expenses recapturing prisoner, horse hire, etc	121 75			
Smith, W. H	Expenses recapturing prisoner	71 70			
Sadlier, D. J. & Co	Books	42 64			
Sproul, J	Work on new stables	35 25			
Samuels, E. A	Books	6 50			
Sproule, Wm	Work on stables	16 50			
Sewrey, Henry	Repairing boiler	58 58			
Sundry persons	Expenses recapturing prisoner	194 65			
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions	6 00			
do	Advertising *re* supplies	63 46			
Trott, R. C	Allowance for rent	60 00			
Thompson, H. H	Dominion Register	2 63			
Thompson, W. M	Wood	2,004 94			
do	Oats etc	587 96			
Trott, R. C	Services as fireman	90 00			
Thompson, A., V.S	Attendance and medicine	34 50			
Thompson, A. A	Lumber	112 50			
Toronto News Co	Books	86 21			

Terry, Edward	Fire brick			20 00		
Vicars Express Co	Express charges			54 50		
Warwick & Sons	Printing etc			8 39		
Wright, C. E	Meat			1,455 95		
Wright, G. H	Hardware			995 22		
Wheeler & Wilson	Sewing machine needles			4 06		
Winfield, T	Fish and fruit			11 82		
Wallett, C	Carpentering			249 00		
Wynne, Jas	Medical comforts			3 35		
Yorrell, G. T	Allowance for rent			60 00		
Young, W	Allowance for rent			60 00		
Young, Jno	Bibles			12 50		
					23,464 68	
						39,528 89

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, BELLEVILLE.

Salaries.

R. Mathison	Twelve months salary as		Superintendent	1,599 96		
J. B. Murphy, M.D		do	Physician	649 93		
A. Livingston		do	Bursar	849 96		
D. R. Coleman		do	Teacher	1,200 00		
James Watson	Eight	do	do	700 00		
D. M. Beaton	Three and one-half		do	116 65		
Paul Denys	Twelve	do	do	999 96		
S. T. Greene		do	do	999 96		
J. B. Ashley		do	do	999 96		
Miss A. Mathison		do	do	462 48		
Miss E. Terrill		do	do	649 93		
Miss S. Templeton		do	do	699 96		
Miss M. M. Ostrom		do	do	600 00		
Miss F. Maybee	Eleven	do	do	233 28		
Miss K. H. White	Eight	do	do	177 06		
Miss M. I. McGillies	Four	do	do	83 32		
Miss Mary Bull	Twelve	do	do	199 93		
D. J. McKillop		do	do	300 00		
Mrs. M. Spaight	Eight	do	do	283 28		
Miss J. C. Robinson	Four	do	do	133 32		
J. G. Smith	Twelve	do	Storekeeper and clerk	549 94		
W. Douglas		do	Supervisor of boys	499 95		
Miss A. Gallagher		do	Seamstress and Supervisor of girls	240 00		
M. O'Meara		do	Farmer	399 96		
M. O'Donohue		do	Carpenter	549 96		
W. Langmuir		do	Assistant carpenter	150 00		
Wm. Nurse		do	Shoemaker	549 96		
J. Middlemass		do	Engineer	600 00		
D. Cunningham		do	Baker	424 93		
			Carried forward	15,903 64	.....	547,566 57	1,207,547 54

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	15,903 64	....	547,566 57	1,207,547 54
	DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, BELLEVILLE.—*Continued.*				
	SALARIES—*Continued.*				
Thomas Wills	Twelve months' salary as Gardener	300 00			
James Hadden	Services as Drawing Teacher	66 67			
Mrs. M. J. Gillis	do Instructress Drawing	50 00			
Sundry persons	Wages of other officers and servants	2,548 49			
			18,868 80		
	EXPENSES.				
Anderson, W. G	Apples	9 60			
Agricultural College	Butter	352 50			
Asylum, Kingston	Brushes	4 25			
Allen, Chas	Checking pupils' baggage	2 00			
Ashley, J. B	Travelling expenses	25 65			
Arnott, G	Fruit	38 80			
Ackrill, D. H., V.S.	Attendance and medicine	23 75			
Brown, G. A	Repairs to vehicles	32 50			
Barnes, W	Baskets	5 00			
Brown, G. & J	Castings and repairs	249 59			
Belleville Post Office	Rent of box	4 00			
Brown Bros	Stationery	8 50			
Belleville Gas Co	Gas	1,191 48			
Belleville Milk Co	Milk	495 60			
Bullen, Wesley	Groceries	2 88			
Barclay, H. & Co	Oatmeal, flour, etc	1,043 30			
Blind Institute	Baskets	3 00			
Bell Telephone Co	Rent and messages	10 70			
Barrett, J. & E	Sewing machine and repairs	36 50			
Bird, W. E	Potatoes	7 00			
Brinen, J	do	1 60			
Berry, R	Work on farm and garden	54 00			
Bartlett, Thos	Threshing oats	6 25			
Conger Bros	Groceries	579 44			
Coleman, E. H	Apples	50 50			
Cook, T. & M	Butter, eggs, etc	305 32			

Carman, T. S	Printing and advertising	248 05			
Collinson, H	Patterns, etc	9 45			
Charlton, W	Potatoes	4 50			
Carlyle, J	Examination services and travelling expenses	35 00			
Cummins, H	Checking pupils' baggage	2 00			
Coleman, D. R	Travelling expenses	34 40			
Carscaller, J. E	Potatoes	3 00			
Chantler, Jr., J	Pupils' travelling expenses	9 55			
Chute, E. G	do	6 35			
Canadian Express Co	Charges	9 70			
Caldwell, J	Extracting teeth	30 50			
Chapin, C. G	Repairing clocks	8 00			
Clark, C. H., M.D	Amusements	2 20			
Dufferin Tent Co	Tarpaulin, etc	13 00			
Dickens & Son	Oysters	38 35			
Douglas, R. W. & Co	Books	71 92			
Delong, D. A	Fuel	769 50			
Dempsey, W. T.	Fruit	26 50			
Davis, Daniel	Apples	8 75			
Deny, P	Travelling expenses	34 35			
Dickson, G. A	Pupils' travelling expenses	7 15			
Drumm, M	do	2 25			
Donal, Martha A	do	1 40			
Dempsey, J	Books	1 00			
Donnelley, T	Postage stamps and cards	49 00			
Dempsey, P. C	Fruit	10 06			
Easton, Geo	Cutting and storing ice	90 00			
Elliott, D	Potatoes	7 00			
Edwards, E. W	Fruit	3 50			
Fleischman & Co	Yeast	65 16			
Ferney, D	Apples	7 00			
Frost, J. G	Furniture, etc	83 35			
Foster, B. V	Lime	1 08			
Fuller, H. D	Fish	87 74			
Flint & Holden	Lumber	85 35			
Green, Chas	Meat	2,713 04			
Grand Trunk Railway Co'y	Freight charges	28 25			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co'y	Telegrams	4 09			
Gilson, W. J., M.A., M.D	Professional services	10 00			
Grafton, F. E. & Sons	Subscription to papers	32 40			
Green, S. T	Travelling expenses	31 15			
Gerrow, J. K	Manure	2 50			
Grigg, W. J. S	Pupils' travelling expenses	4 05			
Grant, G	Shoes	1 25			
Hudgins, Miss	Patterns	1 20			
Huffman, S. R	Tuning piano	2 00			
Henderson, A. J	Repairs to caligraph	2 20			
Hart, Philip	Blacksmithing	61 12			
Harris, A	Binding cord	1 80			
	Brought forward	9,304 87	18,868 80	547,566 57	1,207,547 54

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	9,304 87	18,868 80	547,566 57	1,207,547 54
	DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, BELLEVILLE—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Institution Shoe Shop	Orphans' shoes	316 08			
Intelligencer Printing Co.	Advertising, etc	11 13			
Jones, A. J	Feed and fodder	17 50			
Jodoin, N	Pupils' travelling expenses	10 50			
Jones, W. F	Clothing	47 03			
Jones, A	Potatoes	6 30			
Knox, A	Groceries, etc	231 05			
Kitcheson, Mrs	Poultry	11 00			
Kelley, Thos. J	Potatoes	10 00			
Kemp, W. G	Fruit	3 12			
Keep, Mrs. R. J	Books	15 00			
Lewis, John	Hardware	148 53			
Long, Chas	Carpentering	234 00			
Lazier, S. A	Stationery	4 20			
Lingham, W. H	Grinding barley	8 58			
Lazier & Myers	Hats	33 40			
Lang, Joshua	Mason work	9 00			
Lourks, Sanford	Straw	3 25			
Lake & Jenkins	Cab hire	27 50			
Lunt, Mrs	Honey	18 00			
Livingston, A	Sundry payments	429 85			
Meagher, J	Groceries and provisions	281 40			
Mish, John	Baskets	3 00			
Morgan, H. J	Dominion Register	2 50			
Mathison, R	Travelling expenses	64 10			
Massey, N. J	Fruit	17 00			
Mathison, Annier	Travelling expenses	5 75			
Miller & Davis	Fish	5 25			
Moody, W. D., & Co	Vinegar	10 10			
Marshall, J	Extracting teeth	1 25			
McCaughey, F	Apples	7 50			
McRae, W. R	Groceries, etc	643 61			
McArthur, Neil	Harness, etc	33 34			
McCargar, J. K	Butter and cheese	132 89			

McIaac, John	Pupils' travelling expenses	6 50			
McCulloch, Mary E	do	7 20			
McArdle, Isaiah	do	1 70			
Nelson, H. A., & Sons	Brooms, brushes, etc	62 42			
Nurse, Wm	Pupils' travelling expenses	3 65			
Nasmith, J. D.	Fruit and confectionery	29 86			
Northey & Co	Rubber valves, etc	15 00			
Notman, J	Stationery	138 93			
Osborne, Fred	Fruit, etc	44 23			
Overell, J. C	Amusements	15 35			
Ostrom, M. M.	Travelling expenses	6 75			
Ottoman, Calvey & Co	Coffee	66 50			
Purdy, R	Postages stamps	102 00			
Patterson, Wm	Biscuit, etc	113 83			
Potter, S. S	Fruit	9 85			
Platt, G. D., (Inspector)	Services and expenses, *re* examination	53 00			
Pakenham Bros	Bacon, etc	62 20			
Paul, Wm	Butter	86 10			
Ryan, Wm	Flour	450 00			
Ritchie, Geo. & Co.	Clothing	340 91			
Robinson, A	Books and stationery	305 12			
Rous, F. A. & Co	Crockery and glassware	133 98			
Rathburn, & Co	Fuel	3,572 55			
Rennie, Wm	Seeds and fertilizer	57 91			
Roblin, Geo	Apples and honey	61 80			
Reed, Nelson	Potatoes	7 00			
Ratallack, S. G	Laundrying	9 30			
Robinson, T. J	Railway guide	1 00			
Rutledge, Geo	Poultry	27 00			
Sprague, John & Son	Butter, honey and cheese	1,359 24			
Smith, H. K	Lumber	33 58			
Smith, C. F	Iron and tinware	297 36			
Soby, George	Hardware	15 00			
Slater, R. C	Report of convention	3 00			
Smeaton, Wm	Cotton, etc	6 00			
Smith, J. G	Travelling expenses	23 14			
Stroud Bros	Tea	103 95			
Sutton, John	Potatoes	11 56			
Spaight, Mrs	Travelling expenses	11 15			
Sundry newspapers	Advertising *re* supplies	89 00			
Seerichs, J. A	Bread	20 64			
Swanson, A	Farm labor	7 00			
Taylor, L. C.	Fish	134 03			
Templeton, R	Medicines, etc	233 83			
Thompson, W	Lumber	9 22			
Tin, Jacob	Apples	6 00			
Turner, Chas	Calsomining and painting	92 00			
Union Oil Co	Soap	49 25			
Vermilyea, N	Apples	60 00			
	Carried forward	20,464 17	18,868 80	547,566 57	1,207,547 54

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	20,464 17	18,868 80	547,566 57	1,207,547 54
	DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, BELLEVILLE—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Walmsley & Spafford	Groceries, etc	369 63			
Walker, J. W	Hardware and castings	244 05			
Walker, Hugh	Groceries	5 00			
Wallbridge & Clark	Fish	4 87			
Watson, James	Travelling expenses	11 90			
Warwick & Sons	Printing, etc	30 36			
Yorker, Dr	Medical attendance and medicines	9 00			
Young, J. E	Blacksmithing	36 75			
			21,175 73		
				40,044 53	
	INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.				
	SALARIES.				
A. H. Dymond	Twelve months' salary as Principal	1,600 00			
W. N. Hossie	do Bursar	950 00			
W. C. Corson, M.D	do Physician	600 00			
Miss M. B. Dunn	do Matron	400 00			
Miss A. Walsh	Eight do Teacher	333 35			
Miss J. D. Alexander	Four do do	123 75			
Miss M. E. Walshe	Twelve do do	500 00			
Miss C. Gillin	do do	500 00			
Miss M. A. Callaghan	do do	500 00			
Miss Emma Moore	do do	400 00			
Mrs. R. A. Howson	do do	300 00			
Walter Wickens	do do	800 00			
E. H. Knight	Six do do	400 00			
H. F. Williams	Four do do	266 64			
F. Flanagan	Twelve do do	450 00			
W. G. Raymond	do do	300 00			
Thomas Truss	do Trades Instructor	1,100 00			
George D. Lambden	do Carpenter	424 00			
Thos. Harrison	do Engineer	600 00			
Thos. Kelley	Nine do Stoker	270 00			

Wm. Roberts	Twelve do	Gardener	400 00			
Jas. Greirson	do	Baker	400 00			
Jno. Fitzgerald	Three and one-third	Stoker	102 00			
Geo. Baker	Services as Teacher		100 00			
Sundry persons	Wages of other officers and servants		4,075 61			
				15,895 35		
	EXPENSES.					
American Association of Institutes for Blind	Report of conventions		15 63			
American Printing House for Blind	Books		169 90			
American Express Co	Express charges		41 86			
Bowes, Joseph	Postage stamps		139 42			
Bowes, Joseph	Groceries and provisions		79 32			
Buck, Wm	Stoves, etc		46 73			
Brethour, H. W. & Co	Clothing		209 32			
Bishop, John	Hardware		200 65			
Brittain, John	Manure		3 50			
Brown, Jno & Bro	Repairing roof		7 50			
Brown's Express	Cartage		6 00			
Barwell, Mrs	Washing		25 10			
Bell Telephone Co	Rent of instrument and messages		42 00			
Bank of Commerce	Interest, charges on loan		14 10			
Bengough, Geo	Repairing typewriter		1 25			
Charlton, Thos. W	Fruit		110 00			
Comerford, John	Tea		226 40			
Cornell, J	Fuel		32 50			
Campbell, David	Straw		3 00			
Custom House	Duty on tools		38 85			
Crawford, Annie	Furnishings		4 00			
Corson, W. C	Manure		1 50			
Chalcraft, E	Ironware		59 55			
Clench, Amos	Hay		8 17			
Crowe, Bridget	Travelling expenses		2 00			
Candwell, Geo	Clothing		5 92			
Christie, Jane	Travelling expenses		3 10			
Cox, Alfred	Repairing clocks, etc		24 55			
Champion, Chas	Hardware		13 10			
Cockshutt Plow Co	Plow shares, etc		8 85			
Clark, James	Hay		28 30			
Chapman, W. F	Pupils admission to lecture		5 00			
Dymond, A. H	Officers' travelling expenses		50 75			
Dempster & Co	Hats		2 00			
Daniels, J	Hardware		53 10			
Dunn, Miss	Allowance for extra services as nurse		50 00			
Dunn, M. D	Officers' travelling expenses		12 70			
Duncan, Chas	Carpets		86 23			
Elliott, Thos	Fuel		2,161 36			
	Carried forward		3,993 21	15,895 35	587,611 10	1,207,547 54

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	3,993 21	15,895 35	587,611 10	1,207,547 54
	INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Elliott, Robert	Cutting and storing ice	85 00			
Evangelical Society for Blind.	Books	10 60			
Flamagan, F	Officers' travelling expenses	4 41			
do	Paid pupils admission to lecture	7 35			
Finkle, Alex. & Co	Gas	964 60			
Foster, George	Groceries	918 90			
Fowler, C. B	Fish, fowl and fruit	219 70			
Foster, B. N	do	189 03			
Fleming, Wm	Horse-shoeing	4 00			
Furness, David	Labor *re* steamfitting	55 00			
Fitness, Wm	Mason work	10 75			
Grand Trunk R. R. Co	Freight charges	6 15			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	30 07			
Gillin, C	Officers' travelling expenses	10 25			
Garvin, James	Furniture	58 00			
Gilbert, Mrs	Fancy goods	25 20			
Grant, Wm	Clothing	209 92			
Gould & Knowles	Iron and tinware	187 59			
Gainlaw, Thos	Manure	8 00			
Gofton, J	Labour	2 50			
Hossie, W. N	Sundry payments	46 57			
Hess, Jacob	Butter, eggs, etc	1,050 02			
Hudson, J. M	Books and stationery	43 00			
Hawkins, Joseph	Straw	3 00			
Hale, J	Horse	150 00			
Harrington, A	Groceries	36 55			
Hossie, W. N	Allowance to sundry pupils for services	110 00			
Huff, Robert	Cab hire	4 50			
Hay, Jas. B	Seeds	82 51			
Hunt & Coulter	Manure	51 00			
Hewitt, S	Piano, etc	510 84			
Hatcher, S	Fruit	4 00			
Hammache, Schlemmer & Co.	Turning tools	37 60			
Harris, Elijah	Fly paper	2 63			

Horsefield, Thos	Labour and manure	37 75			
Hazleton, E	Manure	1 70			
Harrington, John	Fruit	3 00			
Harris, R. R	Crockery	7 18			
W. N. Hossie	Officers' travelling expenses as guides	114 30			
do	Travelling expenses for pupils	96 41			
do	Clothing for pupils	15 70			
Johnstone, Thos. H	Straw	5 50			
Jonathan, E	Groceries	57 30			
Kerr, Catharine	Services as nurse	11 50			
Kerr, Walter	Straw	14 50			
Kerr, John R	Fuel	54 75			
Kidney, Geo., V.S	Services and medicine	4 25			
Kneass, N. B	Books and magazines	30 70			
Kelley, Jas	Fruit	10 52			
Kennedy, M	Travelling expenses	1 85			
Lee, W. H	Fruit	8 70			
Lambden, G. G	do	4 50			
Loveys, Elizabeth	Travelling expenses	6 08			
Laidlaw, W. E	Hay	11 50			
Mellish, A. H. & Co	Sundry papers and stationery	91 50			
Moyle, Joseph R	Hay	92 63			
Mott, J. L., Iron Works	Iron heater	19 63			
Muirhead, M. L	Officers' travelling expenses	4 50			
Misner, Delos	Fuel	5 00			
Morton, J. Y	Hardware	54 41			
Moore, E	Officers' travelling expenses	3 25			
Munro, J	Board of H. Watson	25 00			
Mann, John, & Son	Fence posts	7 50			
Millard, Joseph	Hay	9 65			
McFadgen, Mary	Services as nurse	11 50			
McGearey, John	Groceries	516 85			
McCarthy, D	Fuel	49 50			
McClellan, J	do	56 25			
McGregor & Parks	Medicines	23 50			
McLean, Thomas	Clothing	80 27			
McMullin, D	Manure	2 00			
McGarry, Kate	Travelling expenses	2 00			
New York Institution for the Blind	Stationery for pupils	60 00			
Olmstead, J. H	Hay	41 36			
Percy, Alfed	Straw	3 00			
Plewes, David	Flour and bran	605 25			
Philip, D. L., M.D	Attendance	100 00			
Popplewell, A. A	Medicines	1 25			
Pattison, J. W	Interments	43 00			
Perkins Institute for the Blind	Books	30 90			
Petrie, G. H	Repairing mangle	11 85			
Pattison, Geo	Fuel	9 00			
	Carried forward	11,590 69	15,895 35	587,611 10	1,207,547 54

12 (P.A.)

16

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	11,590 69	15,895 35	587,611 10	1,207,547 54
	INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Rathwell, B. H	Stationery and books	11 85			
Russell, Robert	Plumbing, etc	342 03			
Rutherford, J	Hay	11 25			
Reed, Albert	do	17 50			
Ryerson Bros	Fruit and fish	12 68			
Rose, Rev. S. P	Admission to lecture	5 40			
Sloane, W	Bran, etc	160 90			
Secord, L., M.D	Medical services	4 00			
Sadleir, D. & J., & Co	Books	6 27			
Schultz Bros	Lumber	286 99			
Singer Manufacturing Co	Repairing sewing machine	5 00			
Schmerhousen, H	Beads for fancy work	5 60			
Simmons, S	Feed and fodder	265 40			
Stuart, David	Hay	20 75			
Spence, A	Repairing vehicles	47 27			
Squair, E	Travelling expenses	4 50			
Summerhays, C	Hay	10 50			
Sayer, D. S	Medicines	30 13			
Scott, M	Straw	3 00			
Strowger & Sayles	Fish	163 84			
Scott, A. G	Cab hire	13 50			
Sunday School Times	School papers	6 00			
Stapleton, John	Shoes	82 05			
Suckling, J. & Sons	Music	10 63			
Stewart, J. G., V. S	Horseshoeing, etc	38 77			
Scott & Strachan	Plastering	18 50			
Sutherland, J. & J	Books and stationery	54 63			
Salmond, J. R	Bibles and stationery	41 85			
Sigman, J	Mason work	9 00			
Sayles, S	Manure	5 25			
Stratford, J	Pupils' admission to lecture	12 40			
Stratford, J. H., Hospital	Treatment of patients	47 00			
Street Railway Co	Car fare	1 75			
Sundry newspapers	Advertising *re* supplies	81 84			

Tansley, Sarah	Services as nurse	69 00			
Turner, Robert	Groceries	493 62			
Truss, Thomas	Officers' travelling expenses	22 55			
Topscott, S	Medicines	127 53			
Tainsh, J	Painting, etc	33 25			
Tackabury, G. N	Map of Canada	8 00			
Thomas, S	Hay	12 84			
Usher, Thos. S	Hire of Piano	52 30			
Vanderlip, J. W	Meat	1 50			
Vanstone, A. L	Groceries	319 82			
Webling, E. H	Meat	2,085 55			
Whitney, C	Furniture	80 13			
Wickens, W	Officers' travelling expenses	71 75			
do	Amusements	23 85			
Watt & Shenstone	Printing and stationery	192 75			
Welding, W. E	Repairs	1 00			
Willson, Philip	Services as nurse	3 00			
Workshop department	Clothing, etc	25 70			
Wallace, J. A	Medicines	103 23			
Willitts, D	Fruit	2 00			
Waterous Manufacturing Co	Repairs	26 53			
Waddington, J	Manure, etc	78 00			
Willson, J. H	Tools for turning	3 00			
Willitts, D	Threshing oats	3 00			
Walsh, M. E	Officers' travelling expenses	3 20			
Whittaker, S	Bread	8 70			
Ward, H. A	Educational appliances	105 50			
Wallace, J. T	Groceries	20 29			
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict	Repairing type writer	3 00			
Young, W	Hay	12 70			
			17,422 01		
				33,317 36	

ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY.

Salaries.

Mary J. O'Reilley	Twelve months' salary as Superintendent	900 00			
Lucy M. Coad	do Deputy Superintendent	600 00			
Matilda Elliott	do School teacher	500 00			
Mary A. O'Reilley	do Secretary	300 00			
Mary Campbell	do Instructress	300 00			
Margaret Sheppard	do do	200 00			
Margaret Evans	do do	200 00			
John S. King, M. D	do Physician	800 00			
R. W. Laird	do Bursar	750 00			
James Rankin	do Engineer	600 00			
John Guyette	do Assistant engineer	500 00			
	Carried forward	5,650 00		620,928 46	1,207,547 54

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	5,650 00		620,928 46	1,207,547 54
	ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY—*Continued.*				
	SALARIES—*Continued.*				
Henry Thompson	Twelve months' salary as Night Watchman	400 00			
Jas. Kennedy	do do	400 00			
Robert Wheeler	do Messenger, etc	400 00			
Sundry persons	Wages of other officers and servants	2,560 34			
			9,410 34		
	EXPENSES.				
Allan, A. A. & Co	Fur caps	14 25			
Allan, Soloman	Vinegar	15 00			
Allan Furniture Co	Repairs to furniture	106 00			
Barclay, H. & Co	Flour, oatmeal, etc	1,300 65			
Batude, A	Books	2 80			
Beemer, L. J. & Co	Shoes, etc	26 35			
Bilton, Mrs. H	Fruit and fish	13 29			
Briggs, S. R	Books	6 10			
Brown, James	Fruit	1 15			
Benjamin, Samuels & Co	Hardware	8 81			
Brandon Mfg. Co	Lumber and furnishings	8 44			
Barron, John F	Allowance for rent	12 00			
Boyd Bros. & Co	Satchels, etc	13 47			
Consumers' Gas Co	Gas	565 84			
Coad, L. M	Clothing	21 56			
Coleman, C. W	Repairing clocks	9 50			
Copping, G. H	Clothes wringer and repairs	24 90			
Charlebois, L	Beads	2 25			
Central Prison	Shoes, etc	268 10			
Cox, R. H	Rubber stamp	1 25			
Clark, J. & A	Flour	59 25			
Conse, H	Honey	12 00			
Dunn, Jas. R	Straw and hay	147 19			
Dixon, H. C.	Postage stamps	44 00			
Davis, J	Fruit and fish	46 19			
Doyle, M	Fish	158 27			

Doran, M. J	Fertilizer	32 00			
Dobson, W. R	Cleaning chimneys, pipes, etc	20 00			
Davis, John & Son	Flower pots	38 75			
Duthie, G. & Son	Cleaning snow from roof	23 00			
Edgar, John & Son	Crockery	134 60			
Elliott, M	Clothing	35 61			
Eby, Blain & Co	Groceries	793 32			
Evans, George	Hardware	131 87			
Express Company	Charges	5 00			
Elliott, Dr	Medical services	12 00			
Ewing, A. H	Allowance for rent and labor	45 51			
Fowler, Wm. H	Assisting engineer	416 60			
Fowler, C. P	Fruit	49 91			
Fitzgerald, John	Carpentering	27 50			
Fisher, A. E	Teaming	16 75			
Foster, James	Thermometers	6 50			
Gray, Wm	Postage stamps	17 00			
Gurney & Co., E. & C	Stoves and pipes	42 90			
Grenadier Ice Co	Ice	86 06			
Guyette, John	Recapturing prisoner	10 00			
Gerey, Fred	Fire brick	3 00			
Gore, G. W	Bricklaying	49 38			
Hunter, R	Purchase of meat	1,642 03			
Hughes Bros	Clothing	69 06			
Hathaway, James	Repairing chairs	5 65			
Howe, C. J	Books	3 35			
Hewitt, Wm	Map of Dominion	8 00			
Hamilton, W. B. & Co	Shoes	193 40			
India Tea Company	Tea	33 20			
Inglis & Hunter	Castings and repairs	66 14			
Johnstone, H	Fruit	2 00			
Johnstone, S	Repairing sewing machines	28 43			
Jackman, S & Son	Vegetables	35 68			
Jeffrey, A	Drugs	1 00			
Jaffray & Ryan	Disinfectants	12 00			
Jones, W. J	Tea, etc	71 68			
Keating, Smillie	Clothing	10 00			
Knowles, H. A	Medicines	148 50			
Keith & Fitzsimmons	Furnishings	3 05			
Keer, Major General	Tea	74 50			
King, L. S., M.D	Repairing electric battery	1 00			
Kay, John	Carpets	16 60			
Kelley, Jas	Expenses, moving	41 55			
Lugsdin & Barrett	Harness, etc	39 00			
Laird, R. W	Sundry payments	176 09			
Lalor, Thos., Jr	Locksmithing	18 50			
Lugsdin, J. & J	Hats	8 00			
Mann, Geo. & Co	Tea	52 55			
Millichamp, W. & Co	Silverplating	4 00			
	Carried forward	7,650 83	9,410 34	620,928 46	1,207,547 54

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	7,650 83	9,410 34	620,928 46	1,207,547 54
	ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Morrison, James	Repairing engine	337 55			
Maloney, John	Manure and labour	166 90			
Morse Soap Co	Soap	48 54			
Mason & Risch	Repairing organ	1 00			
Minchin, Aaron	Services as messenger	16 66			
Mongomery, L. B	Rope	2 66			
Murray, W. A	Clothing	4 50			
Mearns, R	Garden plants	3 00			
Manton Bros	Rose trees	12 50			
Moore Chas	Butcher's block	4 00			
McMaster, Darling & Co	Clothing	864 27			
McKenna, J. P	Books	4 20			
Nelson, H. A., & Sons	Brooms and brushes	77 90			
New, J. H., & Co	Thread, yarn, etc	183 20			
National Awning Co	Awnings	10 00			
Nolan, M	Interments	8 00			
Notman, J	Stationery	54 22			
O'Reilley, M. A	Clothing	20 19			
Oliver, Coate & Co	Books	3 85			
O'Neil, F	Postage stamps	4 00			
Pearson, Chas	Milk	153 96			
Park, James, & Son	Provisions	172 49			
Patterson, P. & Sons	Hardware	145 95			
Peal, Mrs. M. J	Fancy goods	14 31			
Polk, R. L., & Co	City delivery	3 00			
Piper, N. L., & Son	Lamps	1 90			
Potter, Charles	Thermometers	4 00			
Prisoners' Aid Association	Cab hire	250 00			
Parker & Evans	Boiler compound	40 95			
Parinton, H. H	Crockery	1 50			
Ryan, Wm	Provisions	909 90			
Ross, John	Carpentering	676 20			
Rogers, Elias & Co	Fuel	3,633 53			
Roberts & Son	Furnishings	7 60			

Rennie, Wm	Seeds	1 50			
Ryrie Bros	Clock	1 50			
Raukin, James	Honey	4 75			
Ramsay, W. H	Groceries	2 05			
Swan Bros	do	733 66			
Smith, J. B. & Sons	Lumber	163 72			
Smith, Chas, J	Fuel	952 07			
Sullivan, J. P	Bob sleighs	42 50			
Stewart & Wood	Oils, paints, etc	103 63			
Sutherland, W	Books	3 00			
Singer Machine Co	Repairs, etc	9 16			
Stockdale, Jos	Window shades	18 65			
Smith, A	Medicine	1 00			
Simmers, J. A	Seeds	62 95			
Snow, R. B	Fruit	15 20			
Slingsby & Son	Clothing	77 13			
Sparrow, W. H	Lantern	1 50			
Sundry newspapers	Advertising *re* supplies	89 60			
St. Michael's Cathedral	Cab hire *re* religious services	100 00			
Saunders, W. E	Marking ink	4 50			
Toronto Soap Co	Soap	379 70			
The Guyette Co	W. and T. indicator	50 00			
Thompson, W. F. H. & Co	Yarn	23 26			
Toronto Rubber Co	Rubber goods	27 10			
Thompson, Wm. & Co	Crockery	26 75			
Thorne, R. & Co	Wire mattresses	13 00			
Theisson, John	Baskets	12 40			
Troy Laundry Machine Co	Castings	9 36			
Thompson, A. A	Syrup	12 00			
Temple Bros	Repairing boots	2 60			
The U. C. Bible Society	Bibles	15 00			
Toronto Lime Co	Lime	1 80			
Venn, J	Repairing clock	1 75			
Verral, Geo	Cab hire	81 50			
Wheeler & Bain	Furnishings	82 40			
Warwick & Sons	Printing and books	128 91			
Whillans, Robert	Hire of team	8 00			
Water Works Department	Water	1,093 28			
Wheeler, Robert	Milk	419 20			
Withrow & Hillock	Lumber	107 20			
Wood, John	Venetian blinds	25 28			
White, Lucy	Postage stamps	4 00			
			20,405 82		
				29,816 16	
	Total Public Institution maintenance				650,744 62
	Carried forward				1,858,292 16

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward				1,858,292 16
	IMMIGRATION.				
	AGENCIES IN EUROPE.				
P. Byrne	Services and allowance as Agent at Liverpool		2,365 00		
A. Ross	Services as Clerk		800 00		
P. Byrne	Travelling expenses		349 00		
do	Printing, rent, fuel, gas, etc		1,631 00		
Globe Printing Co	Subscription		5 00		
				5,150 00	
	AGENCIES IN ONTARIO.				
E. Jenkinson	Twelve months' salary as Departmental Clerk	850 00			
T. J. Muir	One do Assistant at sheds	62 00			
J. A. Welsh	Ten do Constable do	612 00			
			1,524 00		
R. M. Persse	Services as Agent at Quebec	250 00			
Jas. Sharpe	do Gravenhurst	150 00			
R. H. Stewart	do Parry Sound	100 00			
John Keltz	Services as German Interpreter	300 00			
J. Fritzgerald	do Constable	118 00			
			918 00		
D. Spence	Travelling expenses	25 75			
E. Jenkinson	do	15 00			
			40 75		
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions		2 47		
				2,485 22	
	CARRIAGE OF IMMIGRANTS IN ONTARIO.				
Grand Trunk Railway Co	Carriage of Immigrants		436 69		
C. P. R. Co	do		76 27		
N. & N. W. Ry. Co	do		194 81		
Michigan Central Ry	do		8 45		
B. Cumberland	do		54 77		

Muskoka & Nipissing Navigation Co	do		8 50		
D. Spence	To pay carriage of Immigrants		1 50		
T. Coombs	To pay carriage of Immigrants and baggage		2 25		
W. Gage	do do do		3 00		
J. Sweeney	do do do		50		
J. Jordan	do do do		16 50		
Geo. Verral	Cab hire		2 00		
D. Murphy	do		60		
W. Clark	do		1 00		
W. Parsons	do		1 00		
D. Spence	To pay cartage		25		
R. Bond	Use of Ambulance		1 25		
				809 34	
	PROVISIONS, MEDICAL ATTENDANCE, ETC.				
C. Ruse	Provisions	564 37			
J. Mallon & Co	do	596 57			
J. Dempster	do	115 28			
T. A. Sheehan	do	23 82			
D. Spence	do Indigent immigrants	35 95			
D. Broadfoot	do	66 60			
			1,399 59		
Miss E. Sinnet	Meals, lodgings, etc	53 75			
Mrs. G. Dickson	do	21 50			
F. McGuire	do	9 50			
D. Davies	do	22 65			
Girls' Industrial Home	do	9 66			
Albert Hick	do	75			
			117 81		
C. Burns	Ice	30 00			
Conger Coal Company	Fuel	15 25			
			45 25		
George Evans	Furnishings	79 27			
R. Walker & Sons	do	14 04			
James Harrington	Use of furniture, etc	3 00			
			96 31		
J. H. Richardson	Medical attendance 1886-7	600 00			
H. Sheries	Medical supplies	26 60			
			626 60		
T. A. Sheehan	Services at sheds	300 00			
Mrs. T. A. Sheehan	do	100 00			
Ellen Drain	do	9 00			
Mary Bird	do	7 00			
Sarah Freeman	do	12 75			
Hannah Fletcher	do	38 00			
M. Atcheson	do	9 00			
Annie Bird	do	7 00			
			482 75		
	Carried forward		2,768 31	8,444 56	1,858,292 16

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		2,768 31	8,444 56	1,858,292 16
	PROVISIONS, MEDICAL ATTENDANCE, ETC.—*Concluded.*				
A. Grant	Services *re* distribution of immigrants	50 00			
A. O. Carson	Rent of Immigration Sheds	5 00			
T. A. Sheehan	Cutting wood	25 00			
			80 00		
Miss Robinson	Grant in aid of religious society		100 00		
				2,948 31	
	INCIDENTALS.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	37 33			
J. F. McAdam	Printing pamphlets	50 00			
Watt & Shenston	Pamphlets	100 00			
			187 33		
J. Notman	Stationery		13 05		
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	78 10			
C. P. R. Telegraph	do	11 45			
			89 55		
Street Railway Co	Car tickets	3 00			
J. J. Muir	To pay postage, car tickets, etc	11 50			
D. Spence	do	4 39			
E. Jenkinson	do	21 75			
T. A. Sheehan	do	9 00			
			49 64		
T. J. Muir	Furniture for office	8 00			
A. E. Vallerand	Lamps	3 00			
W. Wharin	Clock	3 50			
			14 50		
D. Spence	Travelling expenses		1 00		
C. P. Industries	Constables' clothing		35 00		
A. G. Smith	Collecting statistics		5 00		
S. W. Marchmont & Co	Cleaning closet		4 00		
Mail Printing Co	Subscriptions		4 00		
				403 07	
	Total Immigration				11,795 94

AGRICULTURE.

ELECTORAL DIVISION SOCIETIES.

The Treasurer Electoral Division Society—					
Algoma, East	Legislative grant	700 00			
Algoma, West	do	700 00			
Addington	do	700 00			
Brant, North	do	700 00			
Brant, South	do	700 00			
Brockville	do	700 00			
Bruce, North	do	700 00			
Bruce South	do	700 00			
Cardwell	do	700 00			
Carleton	do	700 00			
Cornwall	do	350 00			
Dufferin	do	700 00			
Dundas	do	700 00			
Durham, East	do	700 00			
Durham, West	do	700 00			
Elgin, East	do	700 00			
Elgin, West	do	700 00			
Essex, North	do	700 00			
Essex, South	do	700 00			
Frontenac	do	700 00			
Grenville, South	do	700 00			
Grey, North	do	700 00			
Grey, South	do	700 00			
Grey, East	do	700 00			
Glengarry	do	700 00			
Halton	do	700 00			
Haldimand	do	700 00			
Hamilton	do	350 00			
Hastings, North	do	700 00			
Hastings, East	do	700 00			
Hastings, West	do	700 00			
Huron, South	do	700 00			
Huron, East	do	700 00			
Huron, West	do	700 00			
Kent, East	do	700 00			
Kent, West	do	700 00			
Lambton, East	do	700 00			
Lambton, West	do	700 00			
Lanark, North	do	700 00			
Lanark, South	do	700 00			
Lennox	do	700 00			
Leeds, South	do	700 00			
Leeds and Grenville	do	700 00			
Carried forward		29,400 00			1,870,088 10

AGRICULTURE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	29,400 00			1,870,088 10
	ELECTORAL DIVISION SOCIETIES—*Continued.*				
Lincoln	Legislative grant	700 00			
London	do	350 00			
Middlesex, North	do	700 00			
Middlesex, East	do	700 00			
Middlesex, West	do	700 00			
Monck	do	700 00			
Muskoka	do	700 00			
Niagara	do	350 00			
Norfolk, North	do	700 00			
Norfolk, South	do	700 00			
Northumberland, East	do	700 00			
Northumberland, West	do	700 00			
Oxford, North	do	700 00			
Oxford, South	do	700 00			
Ontario, South	do	700 00			
Ontario, North	do	700 00			
Parry Sound	do	700 00			
Peel	do	700 00			
Perth, North	do	700 00			
Perth, South	do	700 00			
Peterborough, East	do	700 00			
Peterborough, West	do	700 00			
Prescott	do	700 00			
Prince Edward	do	700 00			
Renfrew, North	do	700 00			
Renfrew, South	do	700 00			
Russell	do	700 00			
Simcoe, East	do	700 00			
Simcoe, West	do	700 00			
Simcoe, South	do	700 00			
Stormont	do	700 00			
Toronto	do	550 00			
Victoria, North	do	700 00			
Victoria, South	do	700 00			
Waterloo, North	do	700 00			
Waterloo, South	do	700 00			

Welland	do		700 00			
Wellington, South	do		700 00			
Wellington, West	do		700 00			
Wellington, Centre	do		700 00			
Wentworth, North	do		700 00			
do South	do		700 00			
York, North	do		700 00			
do East	do		700 00			
do West	do		700 00			
				60,050 00		
		OUTLYING DISTRICTS.				
Treasurer—						
Campbell and Providence Bay	Legislative grant		70 00			
Chaffin	do		100 00			
Cardiff and Monmouth	do		100 00			
Bruce Mines	do		100 00			
Dysart, etc	do		150 00			
Glanmorgan	do		100 00			
Muskoka and village	do		100 00			
Rama	do		100 00			
Snowdon, etc	do		150 00			
Thessalon	do		100 00			
Tuscarora Indians	do		100 00			
				1,170 00		
					61,220 00	
		GRANTS TO ASSOCIATIONS.				
Fruit Growers' Association	Legislative grant			1,800 00		
Entomological Society	do			1,000 00		
Western Dairymen's Ass'n	do			1,500 00		
Eastern do	do			1,500 00		
Agricultural Association	do			10,000 00		
Ontario Poultry do	do			600 00		
do Creamery do	do			1,000 00		
Beekeepers' do	do			500 00		
					17,900 00	
		FARMERS' INSTITUTES.				
Brant, North	Legislative grant		25 00			
Essex, South	do		25 00			
Lincoln, 1886-7	do		50 00			
Huron, East	do		25 00			
Grey, North	do		25 00			
Wentworth	do		25 00			
		Carried forward	175 00		79,120 00	1,870,088 10

AGRICULTURE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	175 00		79,120 00	1,870,088 10
	FARMERS' INSTITUTES—*Continued.*				
Lennox	Legislative grant	25 00			
Grey, Centre	do	25 00			
Huron, South	do	25 00			
Lanark, South	do	25 00			
Leeds, South	do	25 00			
Kent, East	do	25 00			
Prince Edward	do	25 00			
Lanark, North	do	25 00			
Ontario, North	do	25 00			
Renfrew, South, 1886-7	do	50 00			
Wellington, West	do	25 00			
Wellington, South	do	25 00			
Waterloo, South	do	25 00			
Northumberland, West	do	25 00			
Victoria, West	do	25 00			
York, North	do	25 00			
Grey, South	do	25 00			
Simcoe, West	do	25 00			
Lambton, East	do	25 00			
Dundas	do	25 00			
Northumberland, East	do	25 00			
Huron, East	do	25 00			
Simcoe, South	do	25 00			
Brant, South	do	25 00			
Ontario, South	do	25 00			
Halton	do	25 00			
Kent, West	do	25 00			
Brant, North	do	25 00			
Middlesex, East	do	25 00			
York, East	do	25 00			
Norfolk, North	do	25 00			
Peel	do	25 00			
Ontario Provincial Farmers' Institute	do	250 00			
			1,250 00		

Innes & Davidson	Printing	25 00			
Globe Printing Co.	Advertising	65 45			
Mail Printing Co	do	13 50			
Postmaster	Postage Stamps	3 00			
			106 95		
F. C. Grenside, V. S.	Services *re* Institutes		50 00		
Professor Panton	Travelling expenses	16 85			
Professors Robertson & Panton	do	114 30			
Professor Mills	do	135 27			
Professors Brown & Grenside	do	161 40			
Professor Robertson	do	153 40			
Professor Brown	do	14 60			
J. Hannah	do	9 74			
A. Blue	do	5 00			
			610 56		
				2,017 51	
	INCIDENTALS.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding		1,292 71		
J. L. Hobson	Services and expenses *re* Advisory Board	88 50			
H. Donaldson	do	18 00			
Edward, Jeffs	do	45 30			
G. Boyce	do	76 30			
D. A. Dowling	do	88 20			
J. S. Smith	do	24 00			
J. McMillan	do	12 00			
A. Blue	Travelling expenses do	6 50			
J. Welsh	Cab hire do	1 25			
			360 05		
J. Notman	Paper, Bulletins, Agricultural College	196 21			
do	do *re* Report Fruit Growers' Association	83 80			
do	do Dairymen's Association	260 35			
do	do Entomological Society	81 60			
do	do Agricultural and Arts Association	150 15			
G. T. Railway Co	Freight charges on reports	2 24			
			774 35		
W. Brown	Travelling expenses, Fruit Growers' Association	9 30			
J. W. Robertson	do attending Dairymen's Association	40 05			
			49 35		
W. Rennie	Seeds *re* Experimental Union	6 60			
Express Co	Charges on seeds and phosphates *re* Experimental Union	36 10			
Mrs. Parker	Cotton and making bags *re* do	5 34			
T. Rayner	Legislative grant do	150 00			
			198 04		
Treasurer Muskoka Agricultural Society	Expenses *re* Muskoka exhibit at Dominion and Industrial Exhibition	60 00			
Treasurer East Algoma Agricultural Society	Special grant *re* Algoma do do	100 00			
	Carried forward	160 00	2,674 50	81,137 51	1,870,088 10

AGRICULTURE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	160 00	2,674 50	81,137 51	1,870,088 10
	INCIDENTALS—*Continued.*				
Treasurer West Algoma Agricultural Society	Special grant *re* Exhibition, Toronto	100 00			
Treasurer Haliburton Agricultural Society	do Ottawa	75 00			
			335 00		
W. Brown	Travelling expenses *re* Short-horn meeting		6 00		
Williamson & Co	Prize books *re* Veterinary College		20 00		
				3,035 50	
	TREE PLANTING.				
Treasurer—					
Township Thorold	One half amount paid by municipality		154 37		
do Zorra, East	do		45 90		
do Oxford, West	do		66 20		
do Grimsby, South.	do		16 50		
do Pickering	do		70 75		
do King	do		45 00		
do Osprey	do		62 88		
do Eramosa	do		11 25		
do Greenock	do		6 25		
do Oakland	do		102 25		
do Clinton	do		18 25		
do Pilkington	do		51 62		
do Cayuga, North.	do		17 37		
do Zorra, East	do		39 70		
do Kingston	do		11 13		
do Brantford	do		71 37		
do Dumfries, South	do		35 75		
do Blenheim	do		8 30		
				834 84	

	FORESTRY.				
R. W. Phipps	Twelve months' salary as Clerk			1,500 00	
J. Notman	Stationery		15 03		
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps		51 00		
				66 03	
					1,566 03
	BUREAU OF STATISTICS.				
	SALARIES.				
A. Blue	Twelve months' salary as Secretary		2,000 00		
W. F. McMaster	do	Assistant Secretary	1,650 00		
W. O. Galloway	do	Clerk	1,000 00		
D. I. Johnston	do	do	850 00		
N. J. Clark	do	do	750 00		
D. J. O'Donohue	do	do	750 00		
Thos. Lynch	Six do	Messenger	212 00		
F. W. Donaldson	Four do	Fireman	200 00		
				7,412 00	
	EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Son	Printing and binding		1,577 81		
J. Notman	Stationery		872 94		
Standard Publishing Co.	Postage stamps		76 00		
				2,526 75	
C. B. Robinson	Gazeteer		3 75		
R. L. Polk & Co.	Directory		3 00		
W. J. Dickson	Almanacs		90		
J. McK. Anderson	Calendars		4 00		
Copp, Clark & Co	Maps		49 00		
				60 65	
E. P. Gordon	Services as extra Clerk, compiling returns		107 00		
J. H. Philp	do	do	30 00		
D. W. Overholt	do	do	135 00		
A. R. Duff	do	do	86 00		
Thos. McGillicuddy	do	shorthand writer	531 00		
J. B. Malcolmson	do	compiling returns	86 00		
G. Bell	do	do	96 00		
A. E. McKay	do	do	90 00		
A. F. Chamberlain	do	do	76 00		
R. L. Johnston	do	do	90 00		
F. Sanderson	do	do	60 00		
E. L. Hill	do	do	70 00		
E. A. Hardy	do	do	44 00		
R. Houston	do	do	54 00		
R. Shiell	do	do	46 00		
	Carried forward		1,601 00	9,999 40	86,573 88	1,870,088 10

AGRICULTURE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	1,601 00	9,999 40	86,573 88	1,870,088 10
	BUREAU OF STATISTICS —*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
W. Hird	Services as Extra Clerk	48 00			
J. G. Hume	do	48 00			
R. Gourley	do	72 00			
J. N. Morris	do	48 00			
A. Miller	do	36 00			
H. M. Haines	do	36 00			
A. H. Gibbard	do	26 00			
W. Robertson	do	34 00			
J. S. Hoath	do	30 00			
H. M. Mathewson	do	156 00			
G. Eyvel	do	69 00			
W. H. Williams	do	33 00			
J. S. Prentice	do	34 00			
G. S. Galloway	do	48 00			
F. A. Ackland	do	6 00			
T. C. L. Armstrong	Literary work on Annual Report	100 00			
W. A. Stewart	Meteorological services	50 00			
John Booth	Services as Extra Clerk *re* Labour Statistics	58 00			
W. J. Coolican	do do	48 00			
W. Dobson	do do	58 00			
Robert Newman	do do	48 00			
Geo. Beales	do do	58 00			
R. Webster	do do	24 00			
R. Stewart	do do	40 00			
J. R. Boothby	do do	30 00			
R. H. Sanders	do do	40 00			
Arthur Waspe	do do	40 00			
Jas. R. Brown	do do	20 00			
J. Z. Long	do do	30 00			
O. K. Fraser	do do	30 00			
D. J. O'Keefe	do do	16 00			
John O'Brien	do do	50 00			
G. W. Leslie	do do	50 00			
R. J. Eberts	do do	50 00			

D. R. Gibson	do	do	110 00			
A. Studholme	do	do	110 00			
J. T. Carey	do	do	90 00			
C. A. Abraham	do	do	30 40			
R. Pollock	do	do	20 00			
J. Watford	do	do	30 00			
R. E. Jamieson	do	do	30 00			
F. A. Smith	do	do	20 00			
				3,605 40		
W. F. McMaster	Travelling expenses		81 10			
A. Blue	do		59 00			
T. McGillicuddy	do		18 80			
				158 90		
American Express Co	Duty charges on Electrical counting machine		52 05			
Galvanic Battery Works'	Batteries, etc		9 00			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams		3 58			
A. Blue	To pay petty office expenses		28 70			
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions		28 50			
				121 83		
					13,885 53	

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM, GUELPH.

Salaries.

James Mills	Twelve months' salary as President		1,999 92			
Wm. Brown	do	Professor of Agriculture	1,999 92			
J. H. Panton	do	do Biology and Horticulture	1,500 00			
C. C. James	do	do Chemistry	1,399 92			
E. L. Hunt	do	Resident Mathematical Master	900 00			
F. C Grenside	do	do Professor Veterinary Science	799 92			
J. A. W. Robertson	Four do	do do Dairying	520 83			
A. McCallum	Twelve do	Bursar	900 00			
W. Clark	do	Drill Instructor	150 00			
E. W. McGuire	do	Physician	300 00			
Mrs. E. B. Martin	do	Matron	399 96			
J. A. Angell	do	Engineer	699 96			
W. Squirrell	Six do	Assistant Engineer	210 00			
J. Hohenadel	Ten do	Messenger	208 45			
W. Ward	One do	do	20 00			
L. McCallum	One do	do	23 30			
J. Squirrell	Nine do	Watchman	225 00			
Jas. Chalmers	One do	Stoker and Watchman	20 00			
F. Watson	Four do	do	80 00			
				12,357 18		
		Carried forward		12,357 18	100,459 41	1,870,088 10

AGRICULTURE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		12,357 18	100,459 41	1,870,088 10
	AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.				
	EXPENSES.				
Tyson Bros	Meat, etc	401 56			
D. Nasmith	do	176 48			
J. McHardy	do	68 06			
J. & R. Miller	do	2,166 13			
K. S. Townsend	do	4 98			
			2,817 21		
H. Walker & Son	Fish, etc	104 47			
G. Williams	do	84 43			
J. Griffiths	do	98			
			189 88		
G. Roberts	Poultry	3 15			
Mrs. Jas. Keough	do	3 00			
A. McCallum	To purchase poultry	37 96			
			44 11		
Jno. Harris	Bread, biscuits, etc	40 25			
D. Plews	do	4 00			
G. Williams	do	639 28			
			683 53		
Robert Mitchell	Groceries, etc	1,482 54			
W. Brown	Allowance for groceries, etc.	437 47			
W. G. Smith	Groceries, etc	10 90			
H. Lock	do	446 97			
J. E. McElderry	do	327 39			
Watson Bros	do	83 42			
E. Lawson	Tea	78 00			
			2,866 69		
R. Simpson	Honey	19 25			
A. Saunders	do	6 00			
			25 25		
M. A. Rowe	Potatoes, apples, etc	46 20			
W. Willoughby	do	58 00			
Jas. Hewer	do	18 00			
W. Carter	do	34 35			

F. Freerer	do	19 90		
J. McNaughton	do	55 50		
M. Doran	do	18 00		
			249 95	
Mrs. Quirk	Butter, eggs, etc	264 24		
Mrs. Hessin	do	68		
Mrs. Jos. Smith	do	91 31		
Whyte & Powley	do	108 36		
Mrs. Hyde	do	2 42		
R. Simpson	do	3 91		
			470 92	
Guelph Soap Co	Soap		28 30	
Mrs. Mallat	Work in laundry	2 35		
Sundry persons	do	3 25		
			5 60	
F. C. Meyer	Brooms	12 00		
A. J. Little	Flannel	75		
R. E. Bollert	do	66		
			13 41	
Pay lists	Servants, cooks, laundresses, etc	1,446 11		
D. Morris	Wages house servant	4 00		
M. McDonald	do	8 00		
J. McDonald	do	5 00		
Minnie Quirk	do	6 25		
E. Ramsay	do	4 54		
Mary A. Hoare	do	4 00		
Bella Macpherson	do	5 00		
Mrs. Goens	do	5 00		
Sarah Cutton	do	2 40		
Maggie Robertson	do	2 40		
			1,492 70	
Warwick & Sons	Printing	49 19		
H. Gummer	do	4 50		
Innes & Davidson	Printing and advertising	168 85		
Jas. Hough, Jr	do	30 20		
			252 74	
T. J. Day	Stationery, etc	57 89		
J. A. Nelles	do	22 49		
J. Notman	do	20 05		
J. M. Bond & Co	do	1 00		
			101 43	
Jas. Miller	To pay postage stamps	11 00		
M. J. Wright	Postage stamps	36 00		
J. A. Nelles	do	21 50		
J. Duquid	do	2 50		
Postmaster	do	86 55		
do	Rent of box	3 00		
			160 55	
	Carried forward		21,759 45	100,459 41	1,870,088 10

AGRICULTURE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		21,759 45	100,459 41	1,870,088 10
	AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES—*Continued.*				
Collector of Customs	Duty charges	1 86			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	26 03			
C. P. R. do	do	1 10			
Bell Telephone Co	Rent of instrument and messages	51 08			
			80 07		
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions and advertisements		227 11		
W. G. Smith & Co	Chemicals	59 82			
Lyman Bros. & Co	do	21 24			
C. Baker	Apparatus	103 71			
			184 77		
N. Y. Plough Co	Books	1 50			
E. Cornish	do	1 92			
J. Heywood	do	3 55			
S. E. Cassins	do	4 11			
Rose Belford Publishing Co	do	1 25			
D. D. Hay	do	3 27			
W. J. Beale	do	2 50			
Chas. Scribner's Sons	do	15 63			
G. Groff	do	1 00			
T. J. Day	do	136 58			
D. Van Nostrand	do	3 66			
D. Appleton	do	10 00			
Thos. Henry	do	5 00			
C. S. Hume	do	2 00			
Vanalstine & Howe	do	2 20			
Williamson & Co	do	17 75			
Dairy Supply Co	do	3 55			
W. Weld	do	4 83			
W. Briggs	do	39 23			
Baker, Taylor & Co	Index	2 00			
Cyclostyle Co	Supplies	2 74			
			264 27		

B. Pearsall	Medals	67 00			
G. D. Springall	do	3 33			
Rolph, Smith & Co	Diplomas	9 00			
			79 33		
E. W. McGuire, M.D	Medicines		3 00		
A. Kirkwood	Portrait late President Johnston		35 00		
J. Hohenadel	Services driving waggonette	12 85			
L. McCallum	do	1 20			
			14 05		
J. P. Carter	Cutting ice	15 00			
J. Lafferty	Packing ice	5 65			
			20 65		
J. Ryals	Shovelling coals		2 50		
S. C. Smoke, B.A	Services as Examiner	28 00			
W. A. Douglas	do	5 00			
			33 00		
D. C. Bell	Public readings	30 00			
C. L. Ward	Instructing in glass cutting	12 00			
W. Ward	Services, Library	4 00			
J. Squirrell	do Messenger	2 00			
			48 00		
James Mills	Travelling expenses	30 25			
A. McCallum	do	4 00			
			34 25		
J. W. Robertson	To pay duty charges, freight, etc	9 53			
A. McCallum	To pay sundries	2 19			
			11 72		
J. Fleury's Sons	Bob sleigh	20 00			
A. McDonald	Cutter	25 00			
			45 00		
J. A. Tovell	Repairing harness	3 80			
S. & G. Penfold	Repairing vehicles	11 35			
J. McConnell	do	10 08			
T. McIntosh	do	9 85			
			35 08		
W. Swallows	Blacksmithing		34 02		
R. Field	Cab hire	2 50			
J. Welsh	do	75			
J. Emery	do	1 00			
			4 25		
Express Co	Charges	19 40			
G. T. Railway Co	Freight charges	15 95			
			35 35		
	Less receipts:—				
	Entrance and tuition fees		22,950 87		
	Board	1,638 90			
	Refunds on account of 1886	4,167 54			
		8 00			
			5,814 44	17,136 43	
	Carried forward			117,595 84	1,870,088 10

AGRICULTURE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			117,595 84	1,870,088 10
	EXPERIMENTAL FARM.				
	ORDINARY FARM MAINTENANCE.				
P. J. Woods	Four and one-half months' salary as Farm Foreman	262 48			
J. E. Storey	Five do do do	327 15			
Jas. Forsyth	Twelve do Garden Foreman	699 96			
J. McIntosh	do Mechanical Foreman	699 96			
C. A. Zavitz	Nine do do Assistant Supt. of Experiments	394 92			
C. Auld, jr	Oil, etc	1 00			
Ball & Gordon	do	1 05			
J. M. Bond & Co	do	5 58			
A. B. Petrie	do	7 35			
Wm. Rennie	Seed grain	172 35			
W. Whiteland	do	14 45			
Jno. Darroch	do	17 28			
S. Gable	Seed wheat	15 42			
Wm. Carter	Seed potatoes	45 00			
Mrs. Norton	do	9 60			
W. Mitchell	Seeds	19 39			
A. McLellan	Gypsum land plaster, etc	21 69			
City White Lime Co	Lime	4 00			
W. G. Smith & Co	Paris green	8 85			
A. B. Petrie	do	12 30			
J. M. Bond & Co	Binding twine	8 10			
Harvey & Co	do	1 13			
J. E. McElderry	Tallow, salt, etc	4 39			
W. Loch	Oatmeal	60			
J. Darroch	Bags	3 70			
J. C. Sanderson	Fuel	45 52			
W. McCartney	do	31 87			
W. Reid	do	7 50			
J. Hanlon	do	11 25			
Kloepfer & Richardson	do	8 62			
W. Sallows	Blacksmithing	81 55			
E. Patterson	Extra service attendance on lawns	24 00			
C. P. Orsman	Services as night watchman	26 40			
G. C. Creelman	Labour	6 21			

Sundry persons	Services pulping	1 00			
H. McGill, jr.	Services attending cattle	1 80			
C. Ryles	Repairing bags, etc	2 00			
M. Parker	do	6 50			
W. Sunley	Drinking cans	4 20			
Express Co.	Charges	6 00			
G. T. Railway	Freight charges	19 37			
Collector of Customs	Duty charges on seeds	3 55			
P. J. Woods	Travelling expenses	4 00			
Pay lists	Farm labourers, etc.	2,369 45			
			5,418 49		
	MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.				
Waterous Engine Works	Mill and elevator	190 00			
Watson Mfg. Co.	Implements, etc	7 10			
G. A. Richardson	Belting, tools, etc	105 68			
J. M. Bond & Co.	do	40 83			
D. Kennedy & Son	Sheet scraper	12 00			
A. Boyd	Oil cake breaker	35 00			
Burrow, Stewart & Milne	Platform scales	50 00			
A. McMurchy & Co.	Hay lifters, etc	78 80			
Ontario Pump Co	Wind pump	53 25			
The Bungay Manufacturing Co	Ploughs, etc	36 00			
Beattie & Dyson	Harness, etc.	73 41			
Jas. Mills	Furnishings	6 55			
J. M. Bond & Co.	do	16 41			
Shaw & Grundy	do	2 20			
Ball & Gordon	do	2 40			
Harvey & Co.	do	1 74			
F. W. Stone	do	1 05			
Jas. Taylor	do	2 50			
W. O'Connor	do	1 50			
B. Greening & Co	Wire rope, pulley, etc.	17 51			
T. McIntosh	Neck-yoke and whiffle trees	2 50			
L. D. Sawyer & Co	Mudpot and cap	75			
J. Matthews	Axe handles	3 00			
A. Harris, Son & Co.	Elevator carriers	14 03			
E. Gowdy & Co.	Plough shares	2 70			
R. Pigott	Rakes, brushes, etc	21 15			
Ball & Gordon	Stable brooms, cow-ties, etc.	10 85			
J. M. Bond & Co	Oil, etc.	6 15			
W. G. Smith & Co.	Sponges	2 75			
J. M. Bond & Co.	Hardware	39 49			
G. A. Richardson	do	12 77			
Ball & Gordon	do	6 05			
A. Robertson & Son	Castings	52 14			
D. Adam	Repairing Implements	42 06			
W. Sallows	do	80 37			
	Carried forward	1,030 72	5,418 49	117,595 84	1,870,088 10

AGRICULTURE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	1,030 72	5,418 49	117,595 84	1,870,088 10
	EXPERIMENTAL FARM—*Continued.*				
	MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—*Continued.*				
Tolton, Bros	Repairing implements	82 96			
J. Wilmot	do	20 00			
W. H. Mills	do	1 75			
W. Russell	do	1 75			
Waterous Engine Works	do	2 25			
L. D. Sawyer & Co	do	3 60			
D. Maxwell	do	9 75			
C. W. Armstrong	do	2 88			
E. Taylor	do	75			
J. McIntosh	Repairing vehicles	18 75			
C. Thain	do	7 00			
W. Sallows	Blacksmithing	66 28			
G. T. Railway Co	Freight charges	17 40			
Express Co	Charges	2 55			
			1,268 39		
	PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.				
R. Stewart	Lumber for gates, etc	55 83			
D. Adam	Carpentering *re* gates and fences	59 92			
R. Stewart	Lumber for outbuildings	292 42			
D. Adam	Carpentering	278 82			
H. B. Sharman	do	11 80			
W. Reid	Cedar posts, etc	42 00			
G. A. Richardson	Hardware, etc	131 74			
J. M. Bond & Co	do	10 50			
Ball & Gordon	do	30 00			
F. W. Stone	do	1 00			
M. L Sturdy	do	1 00			
Chas. Auld	Fittings for stable	29 50			
W. Sallows	Gate hinges	17 75			
Harvey & Co	Felt	1 40			
J. M. Bond & Co	Paints, oil, etc	18 75			
G. A. Richardson	do	16 46			

W. Sallows	Blacksmithing	8 05			
J. Slightholme	Whitewashing barns	6 00			
H. B. Sharman	do	6 00			
Feek & Co	Repairing water pipes	5 03			
R. Howie	Labour *re* grading and draining	87 53			
Jas. Lafferty	do	31 20			
W. Robertson	Drainage and laying tile	71 45			
G. T. Railway	Freight on tiles	41 40			
Geo. Elsley	Drain tile	90 20			
J. Tilt	do	201 46			
R. Howie	Unloading tile	4 30			
J. A. Scott	Laying tile	5 00			
H. Gummer	Advertising *re* drainage	2 20			
W. J. Davidson	Moving buildings	160 00			
			1,718 71		
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
Innis & Davidson	Printing	35 50			
Mail Printing Co	Advertising *re* stock sale	26 00			
Stock Journal	do	13 50			
The Canadian Agriculturist	do	12 00			
J. H. Saunders Publishing Co.	do	19 80			
P. J. Day	Stationery, etc	50 74			
J. Notman	do	4 75			
Innis & Davidson	Book *re* record of labour	8 00			
W. Brown	To pay for postage stamps	1 50			
Mrs. J. Wright	Postage stamps	23 00			
J. E. Nelles	do	3 00			
Postmaster	do	16 00			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	20 01			
Bell Telephone Co	Messages	3 10			
Express Co	Charges	80			
Collector of Customs	Duty charges	30			
A. H. McDonald	Law fees	5 00			
H. McMillan	Damages	46 00			
R. Stewart	Saw dust	50			
W. Allandyer	Stencils	75			
B. Savage	Clock	6 00			
A. B. Petrie	Bottles for grain samples	44 17			
J. M. Bond & Co	Powder and shot	74			
E. R. Bollert	Cotton and calico	2 11			
Jas Phillips	Livery hire	2 00			
P. Spragge	Livery hire *re* students' lessons	4 00			
P. Curran	Reparing tent	8 25			
J. Caraher	Stabling—Sundays	15 60			
S. Nelles	Services driving wagonette to church	7 60			
F. J. Kaldenberg	Ivory specimen	3 00			
	Carried forward	383 72	8,405 59	117,595 84	1,870,088 10

AGRICULTURE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	383 72	8,405 59	117,595 84	1,870,088 10
	EXPERIMENTAL FARM—*Continued.*				
	MISCELLANEOUS—*Continued.*				
J. Taylor	Fees as auctioneer, sale 1885	53 00			
T. E. Kershaw	Refund of amount paid for cow at sale	20 00			
J. Lamont	do	20 00			
P. J. Woods	Travelling expenses	3 00			
W. Brown	do	19 50			
Jas. McIntosh	do	2 75			
A. McCallum	Sundry payments	1 34			
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions and advertisements	15 80			
			519 11		
	EXPERIMENTAL DAIRY.				
W. B. Kerr	Cream pails	6 25			
J. E. McElderry	Butter bowls	1 50			
W. Sunley	Covers *re* do	1 20			
Harvey & Co	Thermometers, cream-testers, etc	1 05			
D. E. Rudd & Co	Pail and strainer	90			
J. McGill	Refund, cream can returned	1 00			
Skinner & Co	Desks	14 00			
J. McIntosh	Repairing buggies	30 50			
J. W. Jackson	do vat	2 00			
B. Patterson	Milking cows	14 30			
W. Sheriffs	do	4 20			
G. D. Patterson	Livery hire	2 00			
Mrs. J. Wright	Postage stamps	3 00			
J. W. Robertson	To pay duty charges	9 55			
Express Company	Charges on cheese	12 80			
J. W. Robertson	Travelling expenses	17 80			
			122 05		

	GARDEN, ORCHARDS AND GROUNDS.				
G. Dudgeon	Seeds	37 47			
J. A. Bruce & Co	do	30 26			
P. Henderson	do	2 20			
W. W. Hilborn	do	6 65			
Brush & Son & Meissner	Vines	5 50			
Morris, Stone & Wellington	Plants	32 00			
J. Gilchrist	do	8 67			
W. H. Mills	Watering cans, etc	4 25			
Jas. Hewer	Seed potatoes	23 15			
F. W. Stone	Trees	53 13			
J. Gilchrist	do	8 05			
Larchwood Nursery Co	do	103 50			
A. B. Petrie	Beeswax, sulphur, etc	1 65			
W. J. Smith	Insect powder, etc	1 15			
J. M. Bond & Co	Tools, etc	60 45			
W. Russell	do	2 90			
J. Davis & Son	Flower pots	55 00			
R. Stewart	Lumber for flower boxes	7 36			
W. Sallows	Iron work do	3 00			
C. Pinder	Tubs for plants	4 60			
K. S. Townsend	Baskets	7 50			
P. Anderson	do	5 10			
J. M. Bond & Co	Hardware, etc	8 40			
G. A. Richardson & Co	do	8 05			
Ball & Gordon	Shears, twine, oil, etc	6 90			
Wm. Bardwell	Shears	2 75			
R. Mitchell	Barrel and broom	2 30			
G. D. Pringle	Clock	4 50			
W. Sunley	Stove, green house	12 00			
Thos. Gowdy & Co	Mould board, etc	1 10			
J. C. Sanderson	Fuel	13 95			
McCandless, McQueen & Co	do	3 00			
Kloepfer & Richardson	do	16 32			
W. Borthwick	Manure	46 50			
S. Borthwick	do	22 50			
Sundry persons	Picking fruit	53 04			
H. Harper	Sharpening saws	1 20			
W. Sallows	Repairing lawn mower	90			
W. Russell	do	12 20			
T. J. Day	Stationery and postage stamps	3 00			
Jas. Forsythe	To pay boys protecting grapes	10 00			
Collector of Customs	Duty on seeds, trees, etc	23 30			
G. T. R. Company	Freight charges on trees, pots, etc	4 54			
Express Company	Charges on seeds, trees, plants, etc	44 65			
Pay List	Labourers, etc	2,059 63			
			2,824 27		
	Carried forward		11,871 02	117,595 84	1,870,088 10

AGRICULTURE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		11,871 02	117,595 84	1,870,088 10
	EXPERIMENTAL FARM—*Continued.*				
	STOCK.				
G. D. Porter	Horse	53 00			
R. Forbes	Steer	35 00			
Jas. Taylor	Sheep	105 00			
Jas. Anderson	Ram	25 00			
J. P. Snell & Bro	Hogs	100 00			
C. Masson	Refund, boar returned	15 00			
G. T. Railway Co	Freight on hogs	4 15			
			337 15		
	MAINTENANCE OF STOCK.				
W. Carter	Pea-meal, chopped oats, etc	654 66			
Jas. Goldie	Bran	401 00			
Jordan & Sons	do	52 00			
Jas. Hewer	Corn chop	2 75			
J. Newstead	Oats	82 05			
A. Boyd	Rock salt	20 00			
Geary Bros	Keep of cow	12 00			
A Frank & Son	Keep of sow	4 60			
J. Nelles	Expenses to Alma for cows	4 00			
E. G. McCallum	do	13 00			
F. W. Stone	Sheep clip and bull rings	25 50			
Beattie & Dyson	Bull rings and ropes	2 00			
A. B. Petrie	Sponges, etc	1 55			
do	Medicines	6 35			
J. H. Reid	do	2 00			
F. C. Grenside, V.S	do	36 00			
J. H. Reid, V.S	Veterinary attendance	3 00			
W. Sallows	Dressing feet	11 50			
P. Beaver	Service of animals	15 00			
J. Hunter	do	10 00			
Geary Bros	do	3 00			
A. Frank & Son	do etc	2 00			

Polled Angus Cattle Society	Subscription to Herd book	12 12			
G. T. Railway Co	Freight charges on stock, etc	32 23			
Pay lists	Attending cattle, etc	753 13			
			2,161 44		
	LABORATORY.				
Guelph Gas Co	Gas	81 60			
W. G. Smith & Co	Chemicals	12 80			
Eimer & Amend	do	74 27			
Dairy Supply Co	Apparatus	42 47			
H. G. Green	Thermometers	9 50			
A. B. Petrie	Tubing, etc	7 24			
G. A. Richardson	Hardware	5 01			
Kloepfer & Richardson	Fuel	84 49			
J. W. Robertson	Milk tester	1 75			
D. Adam	Carpentering *re* shelves, etc	8 86			
G. T. Railway Co	Freight charges on chemicals, etc	14 23			
Express Co	Charges on do	7 70			
Collector of Customs	Duty charges on do	18 05			
J. W. Robertson	To pay do	20 12			
			388 09		
	EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS.				
Alex. Cross & Sons	Seed wheat, oats, etc	23 88			
E. G. Oakshutt & Co	Grain, seeds, etc	43 40			
W. Rennie	Seeds	26 80			
W. Drummond & Sons	do	19 60			
E. & W. Hackett	do	7 02			
Ernest & VonSprackelson	do	17 74			
W. Rennie	Bone dust	40 00			
J. M. Bond & Co	Scythe stones, etc	1 20			
Tolton Bros	Repairing experimental thresher	45 42			
A. J. Little & Co	Bags	41 60			
D. R. Rowan	do	10 60			
G. B. Ryan	Cotton and making bags	6 00			
Kilgour Bros	Paper bags	1 20			
R. Stewart	Labels	1 20			
T. J. Day	Stationery	1 35			
G. T. Railway Co	Freight on bone dust, fertilizer, seeds, etc	43 95			
Express Co	Charges do	52 20			
Collector of Customs	Duty do	6 80			
Pay Lists	Sundry persons, services	63 25			
			453 21		
	Less receipts :—				
	Farm produce, exclusive of supplies to cottage	324 50	15,210 91		
	Garden do do do	296 69			
	Service of animals	142 40			
	Stock sold	1,951 86			
	Miscellaneous	24 02			
			2,739 47		
	Carried forward		12,471 41	117,595 84	1,870,088 10

AGRICULTURE—*Concluded.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		12,471 44	117,595 84	1,870.088 10
	EXPERIMENTAL FARM—*Continued.*				
	CREAMERY.				
L. & E. Garnet	Butter tubs	503 52			
Dick Ridout & Co	Butter bags	27 94			
J. S. Rogerson	Butter cloth	2 56			
L. McCallum	Shipping butter	3 66			
J. Scott	do	75			
J. Adams	Repairing butter tubs, etc	3 00			
G. T. Railway Co	Freight on tubs, salt, etc	48 00			
J. Harris	Ice for butter car	9 00			
W. B. Kerr	Keg strips	2 10			
Carswell & Co	Butter colouring	20 50			
Oaklands Jersey Dairy	Salt	65 55			
D. E. Rudd	Churn, etc	80 25			
J. E. McElderry	Brooms, brushes, etc	3 43			
J. M. Bond & Co	Steel rules, oil, etc	5 36			
W. Sallows	Castings	3 25			
J. S. Moffatt	Painting and lettering butter-milk barrels	3 00			
James Kerr	Fuel	41 25			
M. McRobe	do	42 00			
W. Sallows	Repairing churn	50			
H. Hall	Repairing butter-milk barrels	1 75			
W. J. Robertson	To pay for repairing machinery	10 42			
J. B. Carter	Cutting ice	21 25			
J. Lafferty	Packing ice	7 50			
W. Walker	Putting sawdust on ice	2 50			
D. Adam	Repairing ice house	3 47			
Geo. Clayton	Pigs	113 00			
James Goldie	Feed for pigs	68 00			
W. Carter	do	1 50			
Innes & Davidson	Printing	10 75			
J. E. Nelles	Stationery	6 65			
Bell Telephone Co	Messages	2 47			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	10 43			
Express Co	Charges	1 70			

J. & W. Robertson	To pay balance due patrons, 1886		601 18		
A. McCallum	do 1887		404 57		
J. C. Chadwick	Delivering cheques to patrons		2 00		
T. Carter	Livery -canvassing patrons		20 00		
P. Scragge	do		5 50		
H. Dawson	Hauling Cream		10 06		
Sundry persons	Cream supplied		6,698 09		
J. Barclay	Balance due on cream 1885-6		2 35		
J. McLean	do do 1886		90		
Pay lists	Butter makers, etc		1,459 65		
A. McCallum	Travelling expenses		9 50		
G. A. Oxnard	Marine insurance		17 50		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising		6 91		
			10,365 22		
	Less receipts :—				
	Butter, 1886	439 98			
	do 1887	8,906 36			
	Buttermilk	251 00			
	Cans	16 26			
	Pigs sold	229 40			
	Refund-balance Barré accountable warrants	22 36			
			9,865 36		
				499 86	
					12,971 30
	Total Agriculture				130,567 14
	Carried forward				2,000,655 24

14 (P.A.)

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	.....	.....	... .	2,000,655 24
	HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.				
The Treasurer—					
General Hospital, Toronto.....	Legislative			19,204 16	
City Hospital, Hamilton	do			6,148 65	
General Hospital, Kingston	do			3,810 87	
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston..	do			2,808 78	
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa...	do			4,503 65	
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	do			3,963 63	
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	do			1,925 88	
General Hospital, London	do			5,670 50	
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines ...	do			2,039 92	
General Hospital, Guelph.	do			1,676 66	
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.	do			2,020 64	
General Hospital, Pembroke	do			837 90	
General Hospital, Mattawa	do			687 30	
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	do			1,981 32	
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.....	do			573 00	
House of Industry, Toronto.....	do			2,058 00	
House of Providence, Toronto	do			9,296 81	

House of Incurables, Toronto	do				3,166 35	
Aged Women's Home, Toronto	do				390 04	
House of Refuge, Hamilton	do				1,775 34	
Home for Aged Women, Hamilton	do				614 18	
House of Industry, Kingston	do				1,097 53	
House of Providence, Kingston	do				1,742 23	
Home for Aged and Friendless, London	do				215 67	
Roman Catholic House of Refuge, London	do				995 05	
St. Patrick's House of Refuge, Ottawa	do				2,934 05	
St. Charles Hospice, Ottawa	do				1,943 62	
House of Providence, Guelph	do				1,092 77	
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch), St. Catharines	do				28 28	
The Home, St. Thomas	do				339 43	
House of Providence, Dundas	do				2,304 26	
Home for the Friendless, Chatham	do				377 79	
Widows' Home, Brantford	do				258 72	
Home for the Friendless, Belleville	do				289 38	
Roman Catholic Asylum, Toronto	do				2,085 54	
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Soc., Toronto	do				1,165 48	
Girls' Home, Toronto	do				608 94	
Boys' Home, Toronto	do				682 74	
Newsboys' Lodgings, Toronto	do				207 28	
Infants' Home and Infirmary, Toronto	do				1,225 24	
St. Nicholas Home, Toronto	do				318 00	
Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto	do				1,913 57	
St. Mary's Orphan's Asylum, Hamilton	do				1,251 10	
		Carried forward			98,230 05	2,000,655 24

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			98,230 05	2,000,655 24
	HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES—*Continued.*				
The Treasurer—					
Orphans' Home, Hamilton	Legislative grant			213 54	
Boys' Home, Hamilton	do			691 32	
Girls' Home, Hamilton	do			537 38	
Orpahns Home, Kingston	do			351 08	
House of Providence Orphans' Asylum, Kingston.	do			156 52	
Hotel Dieu Orphans' Asylum, Kingston.	do			285 18	
Orphans' Home, Ottawa	do			269 20	
St. Patrick Orphan Asylum, Ottawa	do			423 94	
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa	do			731 18	
R. C. Orphans' Home, London	do			717 14	
Protest'nt Orphans' Home, London	do			357 06	
Protestant Home, St. Catharines	do			208 26	
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum. St. Agatha	do			269 74	
The Home, Orphanage Branch, St. Thomas	do			10 26	
Orphan Asylum, Fort William	do			222 90	
Industrial Refuge, Toronto	do			217 58	
Good Shepherd Refuge for fallen women, Toronto.	do			317 76	
Home for Friendless, Hamilton	do			584 44	
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum, Ottawa	do			566 10	

Women's Refuge and Infants' Home, London.	do			418 69	
Protestant Home, Peterboro'	do			257 04	
Belleville Hospital	do			87 00	
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding			90 28	
J. Notman	Paper			16 98	
	Total Hospitals and Charities				106,230 62

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Consumers' Gas Co	Gas	823 48			
R. Irvine	Coal oil	3 60			
A. Haywood	do	4 20			
Elias Rogers & Co	Fuel	497 14			
Conger Coal Co	do	956 21			
Knickerbocker Ice Co	Ice	107 50			
			2,392 13		
R. Jones	Bricklaying	165 50			
J. Gorrie	Carpentering	166 50			
F. Cleary	do	147 00			
James Murphy	do	202 50			
M. Healey	do	9 90			
J. Myers	do	63 00			
J. A. Grainger	do	3 00			
G. & E. Evans	Tinsmithing	103 69			
G. Evans	do	276 39			
John O'Malley	Upholstering	716 30			
W. Milligan	Painting, glazing, etc	1,884 77			
T. Lalor, jr	Locksmithing, etc	211 10			
James Murphy	Plastering, etc	196 75			
J. Adams	Repairing flags	10 90			
			4,157 30		
Wheeler & Bain	Tinware, etc	120 85			
P. Paterson & Son	Hardware, etc	49 24			
Keith & Fitzsimmons	Grate bars	3 00			
J. B. Smith & Sons	Lumber	317 37			
Jno. Ritchie	Castings	8 80			
			499 26		
	Carried forward		7,048 69		2,106,885 86

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	.....	7,048 69	.....	2,106,885 86
	GOVERNMENT HOUSE—*Continued.*				
Rice, Lewis & Son	Furnishings	21 25			
Gamble Geddes	do	17 00			
Glover Harrison	do	115 42			
John Catto & Co	do	100 25			
Roberts & Son	do	40 00			
Geo. Evans	do	110 80			
F. C. Law	To pay for furnishings	415 15			
John Kay	Carpets, etc	84 63			
Petley & Petley	Linoleums	94 05			
E. Merrit	Wallpaper	134 69			
J. Ritchie, & Co	Gasfittings	100 00			
G. T. Berthon	Portraits	732 00			
Gamble Geddes	To pay for portrait	152 07			
do	Furnishings, etc	196 30			
Robinson & Heath	Freight charges	14 65			
			2,328 26		
C. Lymer	House cleaning	75 00			
E. Ashley	do	47 00			
E. McCoy	do	48 00			
C. McElvevay	do	3 50			
E. Bragg	do	10 50			
E. Johnson	do	15 50			
S. Yeaxlee	do	23 25			
H. Williams	Cleaning carpets	244 85			
W. R. Dossor	Cleaning chimneys	15 50			
			483 10		
J. A. Simmers	Plants, seeds, etc	232 65			
A. Morrison	do	87 83			
J. Fleming	do	27 95			
M. J. Doran	Fertilizer	20 75			
J. Ryan, Sr	Manure	41 00			
Toronto Rubber Co	Hose	19 00			
J. Ritchie	Repairing sprinkler	1 25			
J. Ryan, Sr	Rolling grounds	18 00			
G. T. Railway Co.	Freight charges	1 75			
			450 18		

P. Healey	Cleaning snow	75 00			
P. Burke	do	15 00			
G. Duthie & Sons	do from roofs	27 00			
P. Aylward	Work on grounds	64 35			
M. Healy	do	78 38			
J. Sweeney	do	36 00			
T. Foley	do	2 00			
J. Ryan, Sr	Cartage	229 85			
Express Co	Charges	50			
B. McCoy	Weighing coal	4 75			
Sundry newspapers	Advertising *re* fuel	19 67			
			552 50		
				10,862 73	
	PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.				
	MAIN BUILDING.				
Consumers' Gas Company	Gas	1,151 83			
Elias Rogers & Co	Fuel	43 00			
Conger Coal Co	do	1,315 82			
Water Works Department	Water	421 48			
C. Burns	Ice	147 00			
			3,079 13		
R. Jones	Bricklaying	113 16			
J. Murphy	Carpentering	164 50			
J. Gorrie	do	91 13			
F. Cleary	do	13 50			
Jas. Murphy	Plastering	78 80			
W. Milligan	Painting and glazing	961 25			
George Evans	Tinsmithing	421 88			
G. & E. Evans	do	473 75			
T. Lalor, jr	Locksmithing	352 20			
D. Forbes	Repairing roof	121 46			
R. Sheppard	do mantlepiece	1 30			
Jas. Adams	do flags	7 50			
			2,800 43		
Rice Lewis & Son	Hardware, etc	35 37			
W. Griffith	do	12 00			
P. Paterson & Son	do	102 23			
E. & C. Gurney & Co	Castings	55 35			
John Ritchie	do	533 47			
Jno. B. Smith & Sons	Lumber	424 14			
			1,162 56		
Rolph, Smith & Co	Engraving	74 80			
C. W. Coleman	Repairing clocks	85 50			
			160 30		
G. & E. Evans	Furnishings	19 45			
H. A. Nelson & Sons	do	172 01			
P. Paterson & Son	do	246 78			
	Carried forward		7,202 42	10,862 73	2,106,885 86

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	....	7,202 42	10,862 73	2,106,885 86
	PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS—*Continued.*				
	MAIN BUILDING—*Continued.*				
J. Berwick & Son	Furnishings	54 35			
E. Hooper & Co	do	17 00			
P. Wyrand	do	8 75			
			518 34		
Chas. Rogers & Son & Co	Furniture	455 25			
R. Hay & Co	do	10 50			
J. J. Miles	do	31 50			
S. B. Windrum	Clocks	41 00			
			538 25		
E. A. Crossman	Portrait	50 00			
Petley & Petley	Carpets, linoleum, etc	1,661 73			
J. Kay	Linoleum	11 52			
Glover Harrison	Crockery, glassware, etc	287 30			
J. Ritchie	Gas fittings, etc	150 00			
			2,160 55		
P. O'Brien	To pay for dusting Chamber, Library, etc	378 79			
J. Kennedy	Dusting, cleaning, etc	177 50			
J. Kanaan	do	60 50			
M. McGrath	do	63 00			
A. Fitzgerald	do	51 50			
M. Smith	do	20 00			
J. O'Brien	do	121 00			
F. Tobin	do	121 50			
M. Scully	do	38 00			
A. Loftus	do	46 00			
H. Williams	Cleaning carpets	13 62			
			1,091 41		
J. Malloy	Clearing snow	26 64			
J. Sweeney	do	21 00			
P. Healey	do	25 50			
J. Wright	do	3 00			
J. Heaney	do	6 00			
G. Duthie & Sons	Clearing snow from roof	14 00			

D. Kanaan	Cleaning ashpit	39 00			
W. R. Dossor	Cleaning chimneys	13 50			
			148 64		
C. Stuart	Plants	6 00			
Toronto Rubber Co	Hose	70 75			
			76 75		
J. Simser	Work on grounds	156 00			
P. Scully	do	220 00			
J. Sweeney	do	57 00			
P. Aylward	do	39 60			
P. Healy	do	20 00			
F. Foley	do	7 00			
J. Ryan, Sr	Rolling grounds	5 00			
			504 60		
J. Murphy	Services as fireman	66 00			
J. Rose	Cartage	12 25			
J. Ryan, Sr	do	36 75			
J. & J. Taylor	Moving safe	4 30			
			119 30		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising *re* fuel		19 00		
				12,379 26	
	WEST WING.				
Water Works Department	Water	421 46			
J. C. Graham	Ice	24 00			
Conger Coal Co	Fuel	742 22			
W. A. Bradshaw	Coal oil, etc	11 90			
			1,199 58		
W. J. Whitten & Co	Tinsmithing, etc	168 74			
Geo. Evans	do	29 36			
T. Lalor, Jr.	Locksmithing	61 95			
James Murphy	Carpentering	27 00			
F. Cleary	do	47 25			
J. A. Grainger	do	18 00			
R. Jones	Bricklaying	19 16			
Jos. Murphy	Lime washing	32 00			
W. Milligan	Painting, glazing, etc	20 60			
			427 06		
C. Carnegie	Repairing clock	1 00			
D. Forbes	do roof	85 39			
			86 39		
Chas. Rogers & Sons Co	Furnishings, etc	149 83			
W. A. Bradshaw	do	31 40			
W. Beattie & Son	Oil cloth, mats, etc	19 82			
J. O'Malley	Blinds	4 50			
J. F. Peterkin	Mirror	1 45			
M. J. Aird & Co	Glassware	80			
W. H. Sparrow	Brushes, etc	2 80			
			210 60		
	Carried forward		1,923 63	23,241 99	2,106,885 86

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		1,923 63	23,241 99	2,106,885 86
	EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS—*Continued.*				
	WEST WING—*Continued.*				
J. Bradshaw	Office cleaning	247 75			
W. R. Dossor	Cleaning chimneys	6 25			
J. Mulloy	Clearing snow	36 72			
G. Duthie & Sons	do from roof	13 00			
			303 72		
Toronto Rubber Co	Hose	40 00			
J. Ryan, Sr	Manure	8 00			
J. Simser	Work on grounds	156 00			
P. Scully	do	235 00			
P. Healey	do	20 00			
J. Sweeney	do	57 00			
P. Aylward	do	9 90			
J. Ryan, Sr	Rolling grounds	5 00			
			530 90		
J. B. Smith & Sons	Lumber		57 08		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising *re* Fuel		12 00		
				2,827 33	
	EAST WING.				
Consumers' Gas Co	Gas	243 77			
Chas. Burns	Ice	99 00			
Water Works Dept	Water	421 46			
Elias Rogers	Fuel	82 55			
Conger Coal Co	do	580 73			
			1,427 51		
Wheeler & Bain	Tinsmithing, etc	321 65			
Geo. Evans	do	2 10			
T. Lalor, jr	Locksmithing	55 40			
J. & J. Taylor	do	1 00			
R. Jones	Bricklaying	49 20			
Jas. Murphy	Carpentering	54 00			
J. A. Grainger	do	9 00			
W. Milligan	Painting, glazing, etc	74 93			
Jos. Murphy	Whitewashing	3 40			
D. Forbes	Repairing roof	124 70			
			695 38		

P. Paterson & Son	Hardware, etc	74 91			
J. B. Smith & Son	Lumber, etc.	170 07			
Robert Carroll	Brick, etc	60 00			
			304 98		
R. Hay & Co	Furniture, etc	3 50			
Chas. Rogers & Sons, Co.	do	10 90			
J. A. Watmough	Furnishings	25 35			
Eby, Blain & Co	do	11 65			
Aikenhead & Crombie	do	1 25			
J. Sinclair & Son	do	50			
Hughes Bros	do	18 20			
J. M. Pearen	do	1 00			
B. Jackes	do	2 90			
Wheeler & Bain	Deed chests, etc	55 00			
Hart & Co	Book case	21 50			
Schlicht & Field Co	Filing cabinet	100 20			
Petley & Petley	Carpet, linoleum, etc	128 51			
Jno. Ritchie	Reflectors, etc	6 55			
Wheeler & Bain	Furnace	130 00			
			517 01		
A. McDonell	Office cleaning	262 50			
Mrs. Mitchell	do	13 25			
Mrs. Coffee	do	16 00			
H. Williams	Cleaning carpets	6 50			
W. R. Dossor	Cleaning chimneys	5 00			
J. Mulloy	Clearing snow	36 64			
P. Duthie & Sons	Clearing snow from roof	13 00			
			352 89		
C. J. Sinners	Seeds	11 95			
J. Ryan, Sr	Manure	8 00			
Toronto Rubber Co	Hose, etc	51 50			
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co	do	11 25			
J. Simser	Work on grounds	156 00			
P. Scully	do	235 00			
P. Healy	do	20 00			
J. Sweeney	do	57 00			
P. Aylward	do	33 83			
P. Flynn	do	19 80			
E. Kelly	do	11 55			
J. Aylward	do	11 55			
J. Ryan, Sr	Rolling grounds	5 00			
J. Mulloy	Sodding	21 76			
			654 19		
J. Ryan, Sr	Cartage		33 60		
do	Services as acting fireman		21 00		
C. W. Coleman	Care of clocks		12 00		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising *re* fuel		12 00		
				4,030 56	
	Carried forward			30,099 88	2,106,885 86

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			30,099 88	2,106,885 86
	EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS.				
Consumers' Gas Co	Gas	237 05			
Water Works Department	Water	606 51			
Elias Rogers & Co	Fuel	1,878 44			
Conger Coal Co	do	1,074 31			
Geo. Ringham	Tinsmithing, etc	40 77			
J. & E. Roberts	Locksmithing	4 00			
J. Brimstone	do	60			
J. L. Hicks	do	45			
Walter Sharpe	Plastering, etc	120 65			
M. Walsh	do	5 50			
M. O'Connor	Painting, Glazing, etc	330 30			
R. J. Stanley	do	77 00			
			4,375 58		
J. Gorrie	Carpentering	40 50			
F. Cleary	do	52 50			
J. Stewart	do	13 75			
J. Myers	do	27 00			
R. Jones	Bricklaying	138 50			
			272 25		
M. Healey	Labouring	9 90			
P. Aylward	do	62 70			
T. Foley	do	2 00			
			74 60		
Northey & Co	Steam pump, castings, etc	419 75			
J. Ritchie	Plumbing and castings	192 60			
St. Lawrence Foundry Co	do	31 34			
			643 69		
Bertram & Co	Hardware, etc	54 87			
P. Patterson & Son	do	6 80			
J. Miller	do	2 94			
G. Purcell	do	2 00			
R. J. Stanley	Paint, glass, etc	11 33			
Stewart & Wood	Paints, etc	2 90			
Robert Carroll	Firebrick, etc	15 50			
			96 34		

Hillock & Kent	Lumber	53 33			
Withrow & Hillock	do	14 21			
J. P. Wagner & Co	do	78 73			
J. B. Smith & Sons	do	114 33			
			260 60		
Map & School Supply Co	Liquid slating	3 50			
H. Miller & Co	Oil for floors	5 00			
			8 50		
Chas. Rogers, Sons & Co	Repairing furniture, etc	8 90			
C. Willson & Son	Repairing scales	5 00			
J G. White	Testing scales	2 00			
			15 90		
J. Sinclair & Son	Furnishings, oil, etc	77 00			
H. Collins	do	50			
M. Staunton & Co	do	11 66			
John Macdonald & Co	Carpets, etc	193 31			
John Kay	do	46 58			
Kent Bros	Clocks	10 00			
J. P. Wagner & Co	Doors	5 90			
R. Hatch	Stepladders	3 90			
E. Potts	Diploma frame, etc	26 65			
Rice Lewis & Co	Flue cleaning	3 00			
			378 50		
H. Slight	Decorations, Kindergarten	4 50			
Selby & Co	Supplies *re* do	270 51			
Thomas B. Taylor	do do	29 95			
W. Cross	do do	8 75			
J. Abraham	Washing towels do	9 00			
			322 71		
L. McCorkindale	Supplies *re* cleaning	37 50			
J. Mossman	do	37 50			
J. A. Abraham	do	37 50			
R. Gilpin	do	37 50			
H. Blunt	Washing towels	1 25			
			151 25		
J. F. Barron	To pay cleaning snow	6 30			
G. Onthie & Sons	do from roofs	30 00			
P. J. Casey	Work on grounds	57 50			
			93 80		
Martin Bros	Trees	25 00			
Steele Bros. & Co	Bulbs, etc	21 38			
J. A. Brun	Seeds, etc	2 50			
J. A. Simmers	do	90			
P. Falvey	Soil, manure, etc	33 00			
A. H. Ewing	Soil	1 00			
Wm. Rennie	Garden tools, seeds, etc	35 12			
Estate late J. Fleming	Garden sundries	9 70			
C. P. Reid	Tobacco stems for smoking plants	2 50			
E. & C. Gurney & Co	Castings	52 00			
	Carried forward	183 10	6,693 72	30,099 88	2,106,885 86

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	183 10	6,693 72	30,099 88	2,106,885 86
	EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS—*Continued.*				
Toronto Rubber Co	Hose, etc	70 32			
J. Davis & Sons	Flower pots	46 00			
G. Purcell	Repairing garden tools, etc	2 05			
Robert Mowat	do	7 49			
John Teevin	do	6 70			
			315 66		
W. J. McCleary	Services as carpenter	600 00			
P. Busby	do nightwatchman	73 50			
			673 50		
Kent Bros	Care of clocks		60 00		
Power & Parkinson	Altering slat		1 00		
P. Cosgrove	Cartage		96 75		
J. Ryan	do		4 50		
J. Rose	do		3 50		
W. Breakey	do		75		
H. M. Wilkinson	To pay sundries		4 70		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising *re* fuel		32 00		
				7,886 08	
	SIMCOE STREET PREMISES.				
Consumers' Gas Co	Gas	92 41			
Mrs. Crawford	Rent	1,200 00			
Elias Rogers & Co	Fuel	30 00			
Conger Coal Co	do	492 51			
Knickerbocker Ice Co	Ice	6 00			
			1,820 92		
C. S. McNair & Co	Timsmithing, etc	9 65			
Geo. Evans	do	150 76			
T. Lalor, Jr	Locksmithing	50 25			
R. Jones	Bricklaying	27 50			
Joseph Murphy	Lime whiting	51 05			
J. Murphy	Carpentering	90 00			
J. Gorrie	do	27 00			

W. Milligan	Painting, papering, etc	183 93			
J. O'Malley	Upholstering	40 00			
P. Aylward	Labouring	13 20			
T. Foley	do	4 00			
			647 34		
John Ritchie	Castings, etc	217 87			
P. Paterson & Son	Hardware	8 30			
J. Sinclair & Son	Oil, turpentine, etc	16 55			
J. P. Wagner & Co	Lumber	28 53			
J. A. Atcheson	do	2 30			
J. B. Smith & Sons	do	15 68			
			289 23		
S. T. Bastedo	To pay for furniture	15 00			
E. J. Humphrey	do	16 25			
W. M. Milligan	do furnishings	2 47			
E. McKeown	do	2 93			
J. McAuliffe	do	3 20			
G. Harrison	do	6 00			
Jaffray & Ryan	do	6 00			
			51 85		
John Kay	Linoleum, etc	17 28			
Petley & Petley	Carpets, etc	237 69			
Osborne, Nye & Co	Gaslighter	75			
S. Meadows	Closet	47 50			
			303 22		
A. Smith	Office cleaning	83 77			
Mrs. Smith	do	47 65			
M. Smith	do	192 00			
Mrs. McCarthy	do	11 50			
E. Clarke	Cleaning windows	22 00			
M. Hopkins	Cleaning chimneys	4 50			
G. Smith	do stoves	12 85			
H. Williams	do carpets	7 00			
			381 27		
C. W. Coleman	Care of clocks		13 50		
J. Clarke	Cutting wood		20 00		
J. Ryan, Sr.	Cartage		4 50		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising *re* fuel		5 00		
				3,536 83	
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
F. P. O'Callaghan	Twelve months' salary as General Clerk of Works		1,200 00		
S. Cleary	do Carpenter		720 00		
W. Higgin	Services as Plumber, 1886-7		919 75		
M. Quinn	do Assistant, 1886-7		221 00		
				3,060 75	
	Carried forward			44,583 54	2,106,885 86

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			44,583 54	2,106,885 86
	NORMAL SCHOOL, OTTAWA.				
City of Ottawa	Water	326 01			
City of Ottawa	Street sprinkling, 1885-6	25 00			
Ottawa Gas Co	Gas	14 50			
G. W. McCulloch	Fuel	1,289 00			
John Henny	do	257 90			
			1,912 41		
Butterworth & Co	Hardware, castings, etc	134 46			
Wm. McKay & Co	Paint	50			
Stephens Bros	do	6 80			
			141 76		
James White	Supplies *re* Kindergarten	536 00			
Selby & Co	do	48 38			
			584 38		
The James Smart Mfg. Co	Desks	247 45			
E. Potts	Diploma frames	6 75			
			254 20		
J. Sinclair & Son	Furnishings	13 45			
C. Brown	do	6 50			
C. Ross & Co	Towelling, etc	8 58			
G. S. Shaw & Co	Crockery	2 00			
J. A. McCabe	To pay for keys	85			
			31 38		
Oliver McDonald	Supplies *re* cleaning	37 50			
H. R. McDonald	do	37 50			
James McGrath	do	37 50			
			112 50		
J. White	Play grounds	272 60			
National Mfg. Co	Furnishings	8 50			
Wm. Rennie	Seeds	15 54			
K. McDonald	do	7 00			
Manton Bros	Plants	14 00			
			317 64		
R. Brighton	Services as night watchman, 1886		39 00		
T. Coldray	Cleaning ashpit		5 00		
D. Goyer	Care of clocks		60 00		
				3,458 27	

	SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.				
Consumers Gas Co.	Gas	143 08			
Water Works Department	Water	116 58			
Elias Rogers & Co	Fuel	96 25			
Conger Coal Co	do	464 71			
R. H. Bullen	do	1 40			
			822 02		
J. P. Wagner	Lumber, etc	9 33			
Moir & McCall	do	21 84			
W. Simpson	do	8 25			
			39 42		
Aikenhead & Crombie	Hardware, etc	28 16			
G. Pearsall	do	90 35			
J. Richie, Jr.	Pipe, castings, etc	216 46			
			334 97		
G. Duthie & Sons	Slating	11 50			
F. Armstrong	Plumbing, etc	47 22			
J. Wright	do	4 45			
Owens & Armstrong	do	16 10			
Moir & McCall	Carpentering	6 87			
W. J. Graham	do	24 20			
J. A. Grainger	do	9 00			
M. O'Connor	Glazing, etc	39 55			
Geo. Ringham	Tinsmithing, etc	40 85			
			199 74		
Moir & McCall	Drawing table	19 50			
Allan Furnishing Co.	Stools for lecture room	8 40			
W. J. Graham	Blackboard	2 50			
Fletcher Manufacturing Co.	Boiler stands, etc	38 98			
R. Dennis	Door frames	7 30			
			76 68		
J. Sinclair & Son	Furnishings	21 85			
Swan Bros	do	3 65			
Lyman Bros	do	1 37			
Fletcher Manufacturing Co.	Dusters, brushes, etc	2 38			
W. J. Graham	Napkins	2 40			
			31 65		
J. Sinclair & Son	Lawn mower, etc	16 50			
Toronto Rubber Co.	Hose, etc	38 25			
			54 75		
Jno. Hare	Office cleaning	2 50			
Mrs. J. Eversfield	do	23 00			
Mrs. Fairfield	Washing towels	3 15			
W. J. Graham	do	6 12			
			31 77		
	Carried forward		1,594 00	48,041 81	2,106,885 86

15 (P.A.)

213

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		1,594 00	48,041 81	2,106,885 86
	SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE—*Continued.*				
E. & C. Gurney Co.	Repairing furnace	4 10			
J. Doty Engine Co	do gas engine	5 13			
E. & C. Gurney Co.	Taking down stoves	4 25			
			13 48		
J. B. Windrum	Cleaning clock		1 50		
J. Rose	Cartage		5 00		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising *re* fuel		7 00		
				1,620 98	
	AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.				
Guelph Gas Co	Gas	807 80			
Guelph Water Works	Water	412 50			
D. Kennedy & Son	Fuel	17 07			
J. C. Sanderson	do	6 33			
C. J. Smith	do	890 00			
Kloepfer & Richardson	do	2,224 74			
			4,358 44		
J. M. Bond & Co	Hardware, etc	52 66			
Ball & Gordon	do	22 87			
Harvey & Co	do	40 10			
R. Piggott	do	1 65			
G. D. Pringle	do	1 50			
Samuel Rogers & Co	Oil, etc	5 25			
C. Raymond	do	1 27			
W. Sallows	Castings, etc	13 10			
W. Simley	do	3 00			
W. H. Mills	do	30 99			
J. Morrison	do	7 09			
			179 48		
D. Adam	Carpentering	23 47			
E. Stannard	Painting, etc	24 50			
W. Simley	Tinsmithing	12 60			
Keith & Fitzsimons	Plumbing	1 25			
Jas. Morrison	do	21 19			

Kirkwood & Phillips	do	8 42			
Feck & Co	do	43 25			
W. Sunley	do	9 50			
W. Fitzer	Whitewashing	3 00			
G. B. Stewart	do	51 50			
			198 68		
W. H. Mills	Furniture	15 05			
F. B. Skinner & Co	do	38 00			
Bennett Furnishing Co	do	14 50			
Royal & Percy	Files	4 57			
			72 12		
W. Sunley	Furnishings	10 50			
J. Edgar & Son	do	5 25			
Harvey & Co	do	2 30			
R. Mitchell	do	2 13			
W. G. Smith & Co	do	8 70			
W. A. Bales	do	3 75			
Jas. Morrison	do	55			
J. M. Bond & Co	do	14 72			
J. Groom	do	75			
W. H. Miller	do	1 95			
H. Lock	do	12 05			
Mrs. Wright	do	2 13			
Watson Bros	do	5 75			
Ball & Gordon	do	8 82			
F. W. Stone	do	2 40			
G. A. Richardson	do	8 08			
W. B. Kerr	do	70			
J. Groom	do	25			
			90 78		
T. J. Day	Wallpaper, blinds, etc	42 68			
G. B. Ryan & Co	Carpets	89 40			
F. Dowler	Blankets	10 40			
E. R. Bollert	do	4 73			
A. Galbraith	Quilts, etc	6 50			
Ryan, Berkinshaw & Co	Oil cloth, towelling, etc	40 46			
Guy & Husband	Rug	3 00			
Nichols & Howland	Letter box	75			
G. W. Thackaberry	Map	6 00			
E. J. Tovel	Glass rollers, etc	10 45			
R. Stewart	Brackets	75			
Kent Bros	Clock	10 00			
G. D. Pringle	Repairing clock	75			
J. M. Bond & Co	Lawn sprinkler, hose, etc	51 70			
John Gordon	Brass rods, etc	11 45			
G. Barrett	Blackboard, brushes, etc	3 00			
			292 02		
G. C. Creelman	Work on new library	15 00			
W. Sunley	Stove, etc	13 15			
	Carried forward		5,191 52	49,662 79	2,106,885 86

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		5,191 52	49,662 79	2,106,885 86
	AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—*Continued.*				
Bun Bros	Grate	14 50			
E. & C. Gurney Co	Fire bricks, etc	1 80			
W. J. Joyce	Repairing chair	1 00			
Chas. Pinder	do meat tub	50			
J. J. Maloney	do fire-place	27 62			
A. Bruce & Son	Sundry repairs	4 50			
G. S. Moffatt	Decorating ceiling	5 75			
W. Collins	Oiling floor	3 50			
G. T. Railway Co	Freight charges	2 13			
Express Co	Charges	2 65			
J. Greer	Cleaning chimneys	3 00			
A. Smith	do	75			
J. Washington	do smoke stack	2 00			
H. Hughes	do cesspools	72 00			
J. Hohenadal	do closets	15 00			
J. Squirrell	Services engine room	6 75			
J. Morrissey	Shovelling coal	2 50			
D. Kernan	Work on drain, etc	4 38			
			198 48		
				5,390 00	
	AGRICULTURAL HALL.				
Consumers' Gas Co	Gas	28 83			
Elias Rogers & Co	Fuel	124 61			
Conger Coal Co	do	161 81			
			315 25		
Rice, Lewis & Son	Hardware	1 96			
Keith & Fitzsimmons	Hairfelt, canvas, etc	24 64			
E. McEwen	Towelling	3 20			
			29 80		
Mrs. Jones	Cleaning office	153 00			
T. Lynch	Washing towels	9 10			
J. Ryan, Sr	Carting ashes	31 00			
F. W. Donaldson	Services, assisting engineer	6 45			

B. McCoy	Expenses weighing coal	1 30			
Sundry newspapers	Advertising *re* fuel	4 00			
			204 85		
			549 90		
	Less amount received on account of heating		200 00		
				349 90	
	OSGOODE HALL.				
Consumers' Gas Co	Gas	423 96			
Water Works Department	Water	972 71			
Knickerbocker Ice Co	Ice	8 25			
Elias Rogers & Co.	Fuel	1,089 01			
Conger Coal Co	do	2,268 72			
			4,762 65		
E. & C. Gurney Co	Hardware	14 25			
Rice, Lewis & Son	do	4 95			
P. Paterson & Son	do	13 33			
Jno. Ritchie	Castings	70 62			
J. B. Smith & Sons	Lumber	62 69			
			165 84		
M. O'Connor	Painting and glazing	109 45			
Jno. Richie	Plumbing	10 90			
Geo. Evans	Tinsmithing	173 18			
J. T. Wilson	do	6 55			
J. & E. H. Roberts	Locksmithing	2 75			
T. Ludor, Jr	do	13 55			
G. G. Holmstead	To pay for locksmithing	70			
J. Murphy	Carpentering	166 50			
F. Cleary	do	81 00			
J. Myers	do	27 00			
J. A. Grainger	do	18 00			
R. Jones	Bricklaying	284 00			
Jos. Murphy	Plastering	59 25			
			952 83		
"The Pantechnetheca"	Furnishings	7 80			
R. Simpson & Co.	do	6 00			
A. Bowman	do	3 00			
Petley & Petley	do	6 50			
J. Catto & Son	do	7 00			
J. Milne & Co.	do	6 85			
J. T. Wilson	do	3 97			
W. Beattie & Son	do	6 50			
E. Lawson	do	9 75			
Geo. Hilliar	To pay for furnishings	1 25			
E. Oliver	do do	50			
W. Briscoe	Wheelbarrow	7 00			
J. Milne & Co.	Filter, etc.	14 25			
E. Hooper & Co	Chemicals	3 20			
	Carried forward	83 57	5,881 32	55,402 69	2,106,885 86

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS—*Concluded.*
—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	83 57	5,881 32	55,402 69	2,106,885 86
	OSGOODE HALL—*Continued.*				
Robt. Carroll	Cement, firebrick, etc	27 09			
W. Alexander	Repairing clocks	10 00			
J. E. Ellis & Co	Care of clocks	10 00			
			130 66		
W. Williams	Cleaning carpets, etc	39 90			
M. O'Connor	do windows	108 25			
D. W. Sutherland	Office cleaning and supplies	69 05			
Mrs. Sutherland	do	71 80			
Janet Smith	do	134 85			
J. A. Smith	Cleaning ashpit	7 50			
T. Hopkins	do chimneys	9 00			
G. Duthie & Sons	Clearing snow from roof	30 00			
			470 35		
Geo. Yorke	Services as Engineer	770 00			
C. Sendell	do Fireman	420 00			
F. Cleary	do do	120 00			
			1,310 00		
J. Ryan, Sr	Carting ashes	148 50			
J. Ross	do	1 00			
			149 50		
P. Aylward	Work on grounds	89 10			
M. Healey	do	10 73			
R. Patterson	do	6 60			
			106 43		
D. Forbes	Repairing roofs		603 75		
B. McCoy	Expenses weighing coal		1 45		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising re fuel		44 00		
			8,697 46		
	Less refund on account of lighting and heating		850 00		
				7,847 46	
	Total Repairs and Maintenance—Government and Departmental Buildings				63,250 15

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO.

J. B. Smith & Son	Lumber	2 92			
Robert Carroll	Stone, lime, etc	867 72			
M. O'Connor	Painting and glazing	64 52			
J. Murphy	Plastering, etc	177 68			
G. Duthie & Sons	Slating, etc	385 32			
			1,498 16		
	Furniture and Furnishings.				
Jno. Macdonald & Co	Carpets, etc	1,070 42			
C. Rogers, Sons & Co	Furniture	467 64			
T. G. Rice	Fire guards	154 00			
Ewing & Co	Furnishings	200 00			
Troy Laundry Machine Co	Washing machine, etc	685 00			
Inglis & Hunter	Hot water boilers	300 00			
Cleveland Electoral Mnfg. Co.	Stationery detector, etc	299 00			
Pancoast & Maner	Eclipse cutter	86 00			
F. E. Dixon & Co	Belting	37 06			
Dodgewood Split Pulley Co	Pulleys	24 00			
F. Kennedy	Ladders	12 60			
George Gall	Lumber	1,151 87			
Wm. Thompson & Co	Glass	28 55			
Robert Carroll	Pipes, cement, etc	112 63			
Robinson & Heath	Duty and charges on machinery	23 98			
T. J. Tracy	To pay freight on machinery	236 15			
do	To pay exchange	1 95			
Pay list	Men employed on new kitchen	723 04			
			5,613 89		
				7,112 05	
	ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON.				
A. D. Cameron	Tile	16 25			
Campbell Sewer Pipe Co	Pipe	124 11			
Jno. Purdom	Bricklaying, tiling, etc	159 25			
Stevens & Burns	Repairing pumps, castings, etc	77 16			
F. R. Heakes	Travelling expenses	21 45			
R. P. Fairbairn	do	68 00			
T. M. Hennessy	do	11 35			
F. P. O'Callaghan	do	30 85			
Kivas Tully	do	35 50			
			543 92		
	Carried forward		543 92	7,112 05	2,170,136 01

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	.....	543 92	7,112 05	2,170,136 01
	ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON—*Continued.*				
	FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.				
Bowman & Co	Cement	405 00			
W. H. Heard & Co	Pipe, etc	100 17			
Jas. Reid & Co	do	380 07			
Heaman & Anderson	Firebrick and clay	41 25			
G. W. Plastow	Valves, screws, etc	53 04			
Troy Laundry Machine Co	Wash room tray	15 00			
W. J. Craig	Lumber	123 45			
D. M. Leary	Fire-escape ladder	115 50			
Jas. Foster	Time detector	165 00			
Bertram & Co	Radiators	2,264 74			
Peterboro Stove Co	Hot water boiler	308 18			
C. F. Hall & Son	Valve machine	60 00			
Bell Telephone Co	Instruments, etc	122 80			
J. J. Anderson & Co	Books	184 81			
C. McCallum	Linseed	67 42			
Jas. Anderson	Gravel	32 00			
Western Ontario Pacific Ry	do	300 00			
Stone & Wellington	Trees	150 00			
W. T. O'Reilly	Travelling expenses	68 00			
American Express Co	Duty and express charges, valve machine	20 25			
			4,976 68		
				5,520 60	
	ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON.				
J. & E. Dickenson	On account of contract cottages	50,150 00			
do	Bricklaying, carpentering, etc., reconstruction	15,572 41			
do	Plumbing	128 15			
Adam Hope & Co	Ironwork, etc	97 25			
E. & C. Gurney Co	Steam radiator, etc	196 77			
Douglas Bros	Ventilators, etc	81 00			
S. Meadows	Sunlights	171 00			
Robert Lavelle	Tinsmithing, etc	50 59			
John Wheeler	Services as Clerk of works	1,095 50			

Kivas Tully	Travelling expenses	23 50			
R. P. Fairbairn	do	20 25			
F. R. Heakes	do	69 70			
F. P. O'Callaghan	do	61 00			
			67,717 12		
	FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.				
Aitchison & Co	Lumber	203 80			
Wood & Leggatt	Hardware	88 07			
Bowman & Moore	do	25 75			
John Dickenson	Cement and sand	254 00			
B. Greening & Co	Wire screen	3 50			
Chas. Black & Co	Iron beadsteads	2,268 75			
Geo. Gale & Son	do	864 75			
Allan's Weekly Payment Store	Cot beds	16 50			
Malcolm & Souter	Furniture	719 42			
McCallum & Hall	do	455 50			
John Dickenson	Iron pipe, etc	163 70			
F. G. Beckett Engine Co	Repairs laundry machinery	160 00			
Adam Hope & Co	Castings, etc	316 23			
Adam Clarke	Steam fittings, etc	177 70			
J. & E. Dickenson	Steam heating, gas fittings, etc	3,127 18			
J. M. Williams & Co	Tinware, etc	256 03			
D. Moore & Co	Tinsmithing, etc	16 43			
Walter Woods & Co	Woodenware	154 19			
J. A. Skinner & Co	Crockery, etc	446 73			
Wm. Bell & Co	Organ	175 00			
S. Hewitt	Piano	665 00			
Robert Duncan	Wall paper	25 95			
W. W. Atwood & Son	Clocks	17 75			
Blind Institute	Baskets	67 50			
Toronto Rubber Co	Fire hose	683 00			
Bramhall, Deane & Co	Steam kettles	290 00			
A. V. M. Spragge	Drying closet, laundry	800 00			
Troy Laundry Machine Co	Washers, mangles, etc	1,146 75			
F. G. Beckett Engine Co	Machinery	1,112 62			
C. F. Hall & Co	Valve Machine	60 00			
S. S. King	Force pump	12 00			
J. Sweeney	Stove, etc	28 10			
D. Moore & Co	Ranges, etc	185 13			
Laidlaw Manufacturing Co	do	257 75			
F. G. Beckett Engine Co	Tank cover, etc	98 50			
Wm. Shay	Painting, etc	25 00			
Malcolm & Souter	Carpets	308 38			
Chas. Rogers Sons & Co	Mattresses, pillows, etc	775 00			
Boyd Bros. & Co	Quilts	282 75			
McMaster, Darling & Co	Blankets	883 00			
A. Hope & Co	Furnishings	122 24			
	Carried forward	17,739 65	67,717 12	12,632 65	2,170,136 01

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	17,739 65	67,717 12	12,632 65	2,170,136 01
	ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON—*Continued.*				
	FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS *Continued.*				
Knox, Morgan & Co	Furnishings	101 71			
Mercer Reformatory	do	75 00			
A. Murray	Cotton, flannel, etc	1,489 63			
M. Malcolm & Son	Blankets, etc	132 65			
J. Murray	Rag carpet	15 00			
J. Eastwood & Co	Hymn books	12 06			
J. A. Bruce & Co	Flower pots	4 43			
H. & N. W. Railway Co	Freight charges	10 05			
G. T. Railway Co	do	66 21			
W. G. Townsend	Duty on washers, mangles, etc	369 75			
Wm. Ward	Boring artesian well	1,122 50			
Wm. Shay	Travelling expenses	19 35			
			21,157 99		
				88,875 11	
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.				
McKelvey & Birch	On account of contract	6,285 49			
do	Ventilators, etc	65 86			
Robinson Bros	Painting	800 00			
J. Forin	Mason work, etc	500 00			
F. R. Heakes	Travelling expenses	15 35			
K. Tully	do	29 35			
F. P. O'Callaghan	do	32 80			
			7,728 85		
	FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.				
A. Caldwell & Son	Lumber, etc	282 63			
A. Strachan	Hardware, glass, etc	32 50			
McKelvey & Birch	Plumbing, castings, etc	575 01			
Ontario Wire Fencing Co	Fencing	165 75			
Jno. Payne	Mason work	21 00			
Geo. Gale & Son	Iron bedsteads	808 50			
Jas. Reid	Furniture	150 00			
Chas. Rogers & Sons Co	do	41 00			

Ewing & Co	Furnishings	200 00			
A. & S. Nordheimer	Piano	550 00			
Thos. McAuley	Books	44 73			
Jno. Henderson & Co	do	23 33			
F. Nisbet	do	31 91			
F. B. Allen	Fire escape	100 00			
Troy Laundry Machine Co	Laundry machinery	707 00			
C. F. Hall & Son	Valve machine	60 00			
Major F. Wilson	Purchase of additional land	5,100 00			
Collector of Customs	Duty charges on laundry machinery, etc	212 35			
F. A. Folger	Freight and cartage *re* do	43 92			
Kingston & Pembroke R'y Co.	Cartage do	2 00			
			9,151 63		
	BRANCH ASYLUM, KINGSTON.				
R. Beullac	Furnishings		67 00		
				16,947 48	
	ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.				
John Damp	On account of contract cottages	40,401 65			
Keith & Fitzsimons	do steam-heating do	5,900 00			
James Patton	Services as Clerk Works do	1,095 50			
L. Hart	Services as Night Watchman	315 00			
F. R. Heakes	Travelling expenses	26 70			
Kivas Tully	do	35 75			
R. P. Fairbairn	do	17 10			
L. Hart	do	5 20			
			47,796 90		
	FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.				
P. Paterson & Son	Hardware	145 50			
Robert Mainer	Tinware, etc	47 79			
John Edgar & Son	Crockery, glassware, etc	335 97			
T. B. Mitchell	Furniture	975 10			
A. Black & Co	do	386 00			
Chas. Rogers Sons & Co	Iron bedsteads	1,031 25			
A. Black & Co	Mattresses and pillows	488 25			
Vernon & McDowall	Cotton, etc	68 83			
W. J. McMaster & Co	Sheeting	252 69			
Boyd Bros. & Co	do	188 50			
M. Malcolm & Son	Blankets	544 15			
F. G. Beckett Engine Co	Automatic engine	150 00			
Robert Brammer	Machinery, etc	205 23			
Troy Laundry Machine Co	Laundry machinery	1,899 00			
J. Doty Engine Co	Tanks	95 00			
Keith & Fitzsimons	Range kettles	835 21			
Bertram & Co	Rubber belting	44 68			
W. G. Bingham	Farm implements	7 90			
	Carried forward	8,001 05	47,796 90	118,455 24	2,170,136 01

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	8,001 05	47,796 90	118,455 24	2,170,136 01
	ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA—*Continued.*				
	FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS—*Continued.*				
Thompson & Dunn	Seed	59 37			
D. P. Thompson	do	12 60			
A. Rogers	Work on farm	30 00			
D. Malone	do	30 00			
R. Hall	do	30 00			
J. Fountain	do	150 00			
Robinson & Heath	Duty and freight on laundry machinery	402 40			
H. & N. W. Railway Co.	Freight charges on machinery	40 80			
N. & N. W. Railway Co.	do	25 98			
A. McGuinman	Cartage	1 50			
			8,783 70		
				56,580 60	
	REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.				
Robert Burdette	On account contract for new stables	4,328 00			
Kivas Tully	Travelling expenses	14 00			
R. P. Fairbairn	do	5 60			
			4,347 60		
	FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.				
J. Morrison	Castings	62 85			
M. O'Connor	Painting	53 70			
Corbeau Bros	Carpentering	388 49			
Keith & Fitzsimmons	Steam heater, etc	1,032 57			
H. A. Collins	Chandelier, etc	83 75			
J. Morrison	Tank and marble slab	24 90			
Geo. Ball	Making blinds	76 00			
Chas. Rogers, Sons & Co.	Furniture	287 75			
Corbeau Bros	Furnishings	19 40			
Petley & Petley	Curtains, etc	105 00			
Pay lists	Men employed	163 60			
			2,298 01		
				6,645 61	

	REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, TORONTO.				
P. Paterson & Son	Hardware	7 40			
J. Ritchie, Jr	Castings, etc	29 04			
Rice Lewis & Son	do	133 68			
The E. & C. Gurney Co	do	5 32			
John Ritchie	do	107 35			
G. & E. Evans	Sash cord, etc	4 55			
M. O'Connor	Painting, glazing, etc	98 98			
D. Lamb	Laboring	110 40			
Geo. Evans	Tinsmithing	103 79			
J. Ross	Carpentering	28 20			
R. Jones	Bricklaying	50 10			
J. Murphy	Plastering	28 25			
Thos Lalor, Jr	Locksmithing, etc	109 75			
P. Aylward	Labouring	27 40			
J. Rose	Cartage	14 40			
			858 61		
	Furniture and Furnishings.				
J. B. Smith & Son	Lumber	658 65			
Withrow & Hillock	do	120 96			
C. P. Industries	Brick and labour	109 30			
Jas. Morrison	Iron pipe, etc	130 77			
Stewart & Wood	Glass, oil, etc	70 59			
R. Thorne & Co	Iron bedsteads, etc	240 00			
Jno. Fitzgerald	Building fence	175 00			
City of Toronto	Proportion of cost of block paving and sewer	555 67			
R. W. Douglas	Books library	10 50			
John Britnell	do	12 00			
M. A. O'Reilly	do	1 00			
			2,084 44		
				2,943 05	
	CENTRAL PRISON.				
Withrow & Hillock	Lumber		469 06		
	Furniture and Furnishings.				
J. B. Smith & Sons	Lumber	397 97			
Withrow & Hillock	do	807 67			
Donogh & Oliver	do	433 77			
W. B. Malcolm	Castings	303 45			
Jas. Morrison	do	29 05			
J. Maloney	Lime, sand, etc	74 00			
Hugh Miller	Paints, oils, etc	335 74			
J. & A. Bertram	Hardware, etc	337 03			
	Carried forward	2,718 68	469 06	184,624 50	2,170,136 01

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	2,718 68	469 06	184,624 50	2,170,136 01
	CENTRAL PRISON—*Continued.*				
	FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS—*Continued.*				
Bertram & Co	Hardware, etc	60 19			
J. & J. Taylor	Locks, etc	186 00			
J. Fenson	Window guards	30 00			
Evans & Sons	Kettles, iron, etc	124 40			
Francis Morandi & Son	Tea and coffee urns, etc	412 50			
John Kay	Carpets, etc	88 92			
Mason & Risch	Organ	165 00			
The C. Rogers & Sons' Co	Furniture	549 75			
C. Smith & Co	Steam pump	150 00			
Laidlaw Mfg. Co	Brick machine	750 00			
J. Walker	Barrows, etc	228 00			
Wm. Rennie	Lawn mowers, ploughs, etc	190 00			
H. S. Howland, Sons & Co	Lawn mowers	42 00			
J. Ritchie	Plumbing, etc	315 20			
Laidlaw Mfg. Co	Ironwork, etc	261 76			
Wheeler & Bain	Tinsmithing, etc	183 20			
C. P. Railway Company	Freight on kettles	10 90			
Geo. Wheler	To pay express charges	3 59			
			6,470 09		
				6,939 15	
	INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.				
Thos. Luscombe	On account of contract	691 50			
Keith & Fitzsimmons	Pipe, castings, etc	170 17			
Campbell Sewer Pipe Co	Pipe	18 23			
John Batten	Fire escapes	700 00			
Thos. Luscombe	Construction of drain, etc	105 00			
Thos. Harley	Teaming	18 00			
Kivas Tully	Travelling expenses	29 50			
R. P. Fairbairn	do	8 90			
Sundry newspapers	Advertising *re* tenders	24 13			
			1,765 43		

	FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.				
Flint & Holton	Lumber	98 82			
J. W. Walker	Hardware, etc	72 62			
C. F. Smith & Co	Castings, pipe, etc	158 42			
R. Templeton	Oils, paints, etc	102 48			
Jno. Lewis	do	66 00			
C. Turner	Painting, etc	136 26			
C. Laing	Carpentering	131 50			
The E. & C. Gurney Co	Range	24 00			
Geo. Gale & Son	Iron bedsteads	600 00			
Geo. Ritchie & Co	Carpets, etc	223 85			
F. H. Rous & Co	Crockery, etc	25 20			
W. Smeaton	Bedding, etc	342 20			
H. H. Little	Trees	30 00			
Thos. Jones	Trees and planting	95 00			
J. Dawe	Work on grounds	26 00			
			2,132 35		
				3,897 78	
	INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.				
Brown Bros	On account of contract, new roof	1,428 00			
F. R. Heakes	Travelling expenses	16 45			
			1,444 45		
	FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.				
Schultz Bros	Lumber, etc	139 08			
James Ker	Sewer pipe	102 90			
Robt. Russell	Castings, etc	337 04			
Jno. Bishop	Paints, oils, etc	369 74			
R. Russell	Steam radiator, etc	774 66			
Schultz Bros	Building kitchen	567 00			
J. S. Abbs	Painting	95 75			
A. J. Wilks	do	175 95			
J. Tainsh	do	531 25			
D. Furniss	Steam fitting	33 75			
Waterous Engine Co.	Repairing and refitting boiler	207 00			
Chas. Duncan	Carpet, etc	94 38			
S. Hewitt	Piano, etc	448 50			
D. Stephenson	Trees	69 60			
D. Jolly	Trees and shrubs	175 37			
Schultz Bros	Oak for tree-guard	42 00			
J. Gofton	Tree planting	21 25			
D. Furniss	do	47 50			
R. Elliott	Loam and teaming	55 50			
			4,288 22		
				5,732 67	
	Carried forward			201,194 10	2,170,136 01

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			201,194 10	2,170,136 01
	AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.				
F. W. Schwendimann	Stone, etc	126 50			
Robert Stewart	Lumber, etc	69 09			
Ball & Gordon	Hardware, etc	78 62			
J. M. Bond & Co	do	26 31			
M. L. Sturdy	Painting, etc	300 50			
F. W. Schwendimann	do glazing, etc	214 45			
J. S. Moffatt	do do	94 65			
A. Bruce & Co	Carpentering	130 00			
Sundry newspapers	Advertising *re* tenders	84 00			
City of Guelph	Extension of water service	302 87			
C. W. Armstrong	Building racklifters and runway	320 14			
Kivas Tully	Travelling expenses	4 75			
F. R. Heakes	do	9 15			
P. H. Barber	Painting—Creamery	55 36			
R. Chisholm	Services as Clerk of Works—Museum	212 00			
			2,028 39		
F. W. Schwendimann	On account of contract—Laboratory	7,279 52			
Peterborough Stove and Furnace Co	Hot water apparatus do	942 00			
J. Morrison	Pipe castings, etc. do	414 22			
G. Ringham	Pipe do	2 50			
C. Pindar	Tank do	14 00			
Burr Bros	Furniture do	678 73			
R. Chisholm	Services as clerk of works do	420 00			
F. R. Heakes	Travelling expenses do	10 50			
J. Mills	do do	42 35			
J. A. Angell	do do	7 50			
C. C. James	do do	4 75			
C. P. Telegraph	Telegrams do	25			
Express Co	Charges do	1 45			
G. T. Railway Co	Freight do	6 94			
			9,824 71		
F. W. Schwendimann	On account contract—new barns	600 00			
R. Stewart	Lumber do	88 54			
H. Hall	Harness pins do	3 00			
J. M. Bond & Co	Fire hose do	187 50			

F. W. Schwendimann	Moving waggon sheds	160 00			
D. Adam	Carpentering new barns	83 32			
B. O'Byrne	Measuring extra work do	11 25			
F. R. Heakes	Travelling expenses do	12 85			
			1,146 46		
	EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT AND NORMAL SCHOOL, TORONTO.			12,999 56	
Sundry newspapers	Advertising *re* tenders			54 00	
	NORMAL SCHOOL, OTTAWA.				
Gutta Percha Manuf'g. Co	Hose		82 70		
Butterworth & Co	Stoves, grate bars, etc		140 81		
Jas. White	Plumbing, whitewashing, etc		1,296 76		
Butterworth & Co	Plumbing, castings, etc		1,168 78		
W. J. Campbell	Repairing boilers		344 80		
Kivas Tully	Travelling expenses		22 50		
				3,056 35	
	SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.				
J. B. Smith & Sons	Lumber		42 78		
P. Paterson & Son	Hardware		3 50		
M. O'Connor	Painting, glazing, etc		1,172 80		
The E. & C. Gurney Co	Repairing furnace		142 99		
				1,362 07	
	OSGOODE HALL.				
J. B. Smith & Sons	Lumber, etc		52 33		
M. O'Connor	Painting, glazing, etc		946 48		
Jno. Herbert	Masonry, etc		529 40		
Chas. Rogers, Sons & Co	Book case		20 00		
H. A. Collins	Fire screen, etc		5 00		
Petley & Petley	Matting, oilcloth, etc		389 48		
Jno. Herbert	Brick work, etc., Library addition		600 00		
				2,542 69	
	GOVERNMENT HOUSE.				
Brandon Manufacturing Co	Lumber, etc		739 84		
Bertram & Co.	Iron		699 51		
P. Paterson & Son	Hardware, etc		33 16		
John Fensom	Furnishings		1,050 00		
T. Lalor, Jr	Locks, etc		22 65		
M. O'Connor	Painting new fence		285 33		
Pay lists	Men employed erecting new fence		623 95		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising *re* do		24 60		
				3,479 04	
	Carried forward			224,687 81	2,170,136 01

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			224,687 81	2,170,136 01
	ALGOMA DISTICT.				
Stephen Freshett	Lumber, Bruce Mines	330 20			
C. Hebard & Son	do	10 20			
N. & W. Dyment	do	151 19			
J. Trevellion	do	1 05			
Geo. Marks & Co	do	42 42			
W. Weightman	do	17 00			
C. P. R. Co	do	146 00			
R. Crebo	do	20 81			
C. G. Bell	Doors, shingles, etc., Bruce Mines	78 70			
D. Ballantine	Hardware, etc., do	55 04			
P. Paterson & Son	Locks, etc., do	28 50			
J. Jenkins	Window gratings, do	8 75			
C. P. Industries	Iron bedsteads, do	24 00			
F. Prout	Lime, do	28 50			
D. Jackson	do do	4 00			
Bruce Land & Mining Co	Brick and iron, do	19 00			
A. Miller	Iron, tools, etc., do	57 36			
Mercer Reformatory	Bedding, do	11 22			
G. Knight	Teaming, do	8 75			
J. Wickett	do do	1 00			
D. Jackson	do do	49 25			
Montreal Mining Co	Purchase of land, do	90 00			
J. Wickett	Whitewashing, do	1 13			
Collector of Customs	Duty charges, do	2 00			
Hugh Munro, Jr	Sundry disbursements, do	30 89			
Hugh Munro	Services as clerk of works, do	632 00			
Pay Lists	Men employed, do	1,172 36			
Bruce Land & Mining Co	Freight charges, do	37 31			
Central Bank	Charges telegraphing money, do	2 60			
F. R. Heakes	Travelling expenses, do	5 00			
			3,066 23		
S. Fox	Lumber, Gaol, Sault St. Marie	80 93			
W. H. Plummer & Co	do do	166 31			
A. Carney	do do	49 15			
T. S. Durham	do do	18 40			
N. & W Dyment	Lath and shingles, do	22 00			

J. Fletcher	Cedar posts, do		7 50			
N. Turner	Hardware, etc., do		14 10			
H. P. Pim	Galvanized iron do		37 70			
R. C. Fergnson & Co	Sheet iron, etc., do		35 49			
John Gilpin	Lime, plaster and mason work,	Goal, Sault St. Marie	127 62			
J. Jenkins	Window gratings	do	158 57			
Collector of Customs	Duty charges	do	2 00			
F. R. Heakes	Travelling expenses	do	5 00			
H. Munro, Jr	Travelling expenses and disbursements	do	149 86			
do	Services as clerk of works	do	312 00			
Pay lists	Men employed	do	87 50			
				1,274 13		
N. & W. Dyment	Lumber, etc.	Lock-up, Thessalon	248 70			
C. G. Bell	Shingles	do	15 00			
Marks, Dobie & Co	Lime, hardware, etc.	do	89 59			
A. Boyd	Bolts, iron, etc.	do	35 70			
R. Struthers	Dressing lumber	do	7 00			
J. Jenkins	Window gratings	do	6 25			
C. P. Industries	Iron bedsteads	do	16 00			
Mercer Reformatory	Bedding	do	9 25			
John Wray	Excavating, etc.	do	60 00			
N. Dyment	Purchase of land	do	150 00			
F. R. Heakes	Travelling expenses	do	5 00			
Pay list	Men employed	do	201 60			
				844 09		
Thorburn & Fraser	Lumber—	Lock-up, Gore Bay	31 05			
J. Porter	Iron, etc.	do	17 13			
C. Woodward	Tools, spikes, etc.	do	8 53			
W. J. Stain	Pointing stonework, etc.	do	1 00			
D. McArthur	Cartage	do	1 00			
F. R. Heakes	Travelling expenses	do	5 00			
H. Munro, Jr	do	do	39 37			
Pay lists	Men employed	do	75 62			
				178 70		
W. Solomon	Purchase of land	Lock-up, Killarney	45 00			
F. R. Heakes	Travelling expenses	do	5 00			
				50 00		
F. R. Heakes	Travelling expenses	Lock-up Manitowaning		5 00		
F. R. Heakes	do	Lock-up, Little Current		5 00		
					5,423 15	
	THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.					
Port Arthur Lumbering Co	Lumber,	Gaol, Port Arthur	18 54			
Vicars Bros	Wood and sawdust	do	3 50			
Campbell Sawer Pipe Co	Pipe	do	111 24			
E. F. LeMey	Stone, lime, etc.	do	178 55			
J. H. Post	Carpentering, etc.	do	5 50			
Kennedy & Saunders	do	do	20 00			
	Carried forward		337 33		230,110 96	2,170,136 01

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward.....	337 33	.....	230,110 96	2,170,136 01
	DISTRICT OF ALGOMA—*Continued.*				
W. Kittle	Carpentering, etc., Gaol, Port Arthur	8 00			
Griffin & Smith	do do	4 75			
I. A. Smith	do	28 00			
Wills & Dawson	Tinsmithing, etc. do	6 20			
Cox & Campbell	Painting, etc. do	6 75			
Wm. Clarke	Ploughing, etc. do	7 50			
Jno. Whitehead	Teaming, etc. do	3 00			
W. H. Hesson	Trees do	18 00			
F. R. Heakes	Travelling expenses do	9 00			
			428 53		
Ontario Wire Fencing Co	Fencing Lock-up, Fort William	29 70			
Geo. Coats	Storm sash, wire rods, etc. do	104 00			
Rutledge Bros	Scales do	10 00			
W. S. Piper	Zinc, etc. do	5 85			
F. R. Heakes	Travelling expenses do	9 00			
			158 55		
				587 08	
	MUSKOKA DISTRICT.				
Hunt & Fenn	Nails and spikes, Lock-up, Huntsville	1 00			
W. G. Bingham	Pipe, etc. do	4 23			
			5 23		
R. H. White	Repairing fence, etc., Registry Office, Bracebridge	.....	33 50		
				38 73	
	PARRY SOUND DISTRICT.				
W. G. Bingham	Stoves, pipes, etc., Lock-up, Burk's Falls	105 21			
King & Yorston	Furniture do	131 70			
W. H. Sylvester	Seats, etc. do	100 00			
C. P. Industries	Bedsteads do	28 00			
R. H. Menzies	Bedding, etc. do	31 66			
J. Sharpe	do do	20 60			
W. H. Sylvester	Painting seats do	29 50			
do	On account contract do	652 30			

H. Munro, jr	Services as Clerk of works do	412 00			
F. P. O'Callaghan	Travelling expenses, etc. do	15 50			
			1,526 47		
W. McLaughlin	Lumber, lock-up, Maganetawan		1 74		
A. Starkey	Repairing vault, Registry Office, Parry Sound		4 60		
				1,532 81	
	NIPISSING DISTRICT.				
Joseph Richards	Digging and stoning well, Lock-up, Mattawa	40 00			
W. Simpson	Whitewashing fence, do	16 80			
			56 80		
King & Yorston	Furniture, Registry Office, North Bay	57 62			
J. White	On account of contract do	508 95			
Hugh Munro, Jr	Sundry disbursements, lock-up do	13 74			
			580 31		
P. Paterson & Son	Mattresses, etc., lock-up, Sudbury		53 45		
				690 56	
	RAINY RIVER DISTRICT.				
R. McDougald	Bolts, etc., Gaol, Rat Portage	35 60			
H. F. Holmes	Iron, etc., do	28 95			
			64 55		
Gains & Sterling	On account contract—Gaoler's residence	1,000 00			
W. R. Gerrie	do do	231 75			
Holmes McCrossan	Printing *re* tenders do	4 00			
			1,235 75		
				1,300 30	
	Brock's Monument.				
George Kirkland	Repairing monument		195 00		
F. R. Heakes	Travelling expenses		3 25		
				198 25	
	Agricultural Hall.				
A. J. McGuire & Co	Plumbing, etc			324 00	
	Total Public Buildings				234,782 69
	Carried forward				2,404,918 70

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward				2,404,918 70
	PUBLIC WORKS.				
	GULL AND BURNT RIVER WORKS.				
S. Dawson	Lumber		8 80		
J. C. Roy	Supplies		10 96		
W. Welsh	Board of men, etc		10 48		
Pay list	Men employed		117 00		
M. Mansfield	Balance on account of construction of dam at Kinmount		1,300 00		
				1,447 24	
	MUSKOKA LAKES WORKS.				
J. May	Timber		54 54		
Sadler, Dundas & Co	do		7 42		
Thos. Burgess	do		84 43		
Henshaw & Kelso	do		8 00		
A. Matthews	do		2 00		
J. McDermott	do		51 04		
J. S. Wallis	do		216 99		
Lioncl Yorke	Cement		14 00		
J. Makins	Wood screws		8 45		
Dill & Kirk	Steel		10 80		
B. R. Mowrey	Bolts, washers, etc		287 72		
J. Makins	Iron beams, etc		55 89		
P. Paterson & Son	Castings		126 96		
J. Makins	do		364 62		
A. Cullen	do		27 46		
W. Hanna	Hardware, etc		3 83		
J. F. Young	do		84 55		
J. Spencer	Blacksmithing		12 45		
Thos. Clarke	Account contract—Port Sandfield bridge		390 49		
Thos. Willis	Supplies		5 58		
Henshaw & Kelso	do		2 40		
W. Meinardus	do		3 15		
J. May	do		3 75		

G. F. Hazlewood	do		12 30		
J. S. Wallis	do		83 50		
W. Hanna & Co.	do		34 52		
A. Campbell	do		135 16		
C. W. Vanderburgh	do		147 45		
J. L. Haines	do		10 70		
Thos. Curry	do		113 75		
C. W. Vanderburgh	Use of scow, etc		34 90		
S. G. O'Grady	Travelling expenses		14 50		
L. Develin	do		8 60		
Alex. Ross	do		58 09		
George Forest	do		27 40		
J. L. Haines	Teaming		5 00		
E. Hamilton	do		2 50		
J. T. Harvie	do		40 00		
Geo. Massey	do		6 00		
Thos. Menzies	do		6 20		
J. Smith	do		3 85		
J. P. Edwards	Travelling expenses		10 75		
R. McCallum	do		35 70		
C. Begg	do		5 00		
T. Walters	do	and disbursements	120 56		
Muskoka & Nipissing Navigation Co.	Freight charges		161 83		
N. & N. W. Railway Co.	do		7 90		
C. C. Horetzsky	Services as draughtsman		300 00		
Pay lists	Men employed		1,821 40		
				5,034 08	
	MARY'S AND FAIRY LAKES WORKS.				
A. S. Smith	Timber		148 73		
C. O. Meachan	do		5 75		
A. McInnes	Board of men		79 86		
Alex. Ross	Travelling expenses and disbursements		11 00		
G. Forest	Travelling do		2 32		
Pay lists	Men employed		272 94		
				520 60	
	PENINSULA CREEK IMPROVEMENT.				
W. Henwood	Timber, etc		452 15		
E. Richards	do		73 06		
Hobson & Wilson	do		282 92		
Heath, Tait & Turnbull	do		115 06		
J. Whiteside	Lumber		6 10		
W. J. Casselman	do		21 00		
H. Taylor	Stone, etc		32 55		
W. J. Casselman	Wood		250 00		
	Carried forward		1,232 84	7,001 92	2,404,918 70

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		1,232 84	7,001 92	2,404,918 70
	PENINSULA CREEK IMPROVEMENT—*Continued.*				
Hunt & Fenn	Hardware. tools, etc		46 07		
McAllister, Storey & Co	do		172 59		
Bettes & Co	do		66 72		
P. Paterson & Co	do		266 92		
T. Babcock	Bolts, iron, etc		46 37		
J. H. Helm	Castings, etc		13 64		
J. Makins	do		122 07		
F. Crandell	Pump		4 00		
A. Cullen	Drilling		63 60		
Britton Bros	Clock on dredge		6 00		
W. Clearwater	Printing posters		3 50		
W. J. Casselman	Supplies		126 44		
R. Scarlett	do		196 89		
Barnes & Fox	do		4 50		
Mrs. J. Hood	do		47 63		
A. Barnes	do		10 32		
Hutchison & Son	do		6 55		
A. Campbell	do		50 45		
A. N. Ingersoll	do		80 95		
Mrs. J. Taylor	do		121 54		
Thos. Willis	do		50 02		
S. Casselman	do		11 65		
A. Mills	do		3 34		
Thos. Grace	do		18 80		
Goldie & Fisher	do		147 35		
L. E. Kinton	do		58 06		
Thos. Ware	do		2 21		
W. Osborne	do		19 35		
J. W. Jacobs	Board of men		9 25		
A. Denton	Towing		19 50		
D. Carnahan	Teaming, etc		29 89		
S. G. O'Grady	Travelling expenses		59 71		
W. Edwards	do		11 40		
C. G. Horetzsky	do		10 75		
A. McCallum	do		19 40		
A. Mills	do and disbursements		114 67		

T. Walters	do do		83 81		
Alex. Ross	do do		1 81		
Pay lists	Men employed		4,815 11		
				8,175 67	
	BALSAM RIVER WORKS.				
W. Irwin	Timber, etc		50 99		
J. Daniel	do		4 80		
McArthur & Thomson	do		13 50		
Jos. Heard	Hardware, tools, etc		57 77		
J. Markins	Spikes, nails, etc		15 34		
A. Cullen	Axe		4 50		
S. Brokenshire	Hand-pump		3 25		
J. G. Edwards	Wheel barrows		13 50		
Revell & Perkins	on account of contract		772 59		
W. Sandford	Blacksmithing		5 35		
J. McArthur	Use of scow		53 00		
Isaac Walters	Hire of cart		1 88		
W. Brokenshire	Board of men		212 45		
Mrs. Hovey	do		63 76		
Walsh & Begg	Teaming		5 00		
E. Edwards	do		32 00		
W. B. Gunigle	do		22 50		
G. T. Railway Co	Freight charges		33 32		
W. Edwards	Travelling expenses		8 95		
L. Develin	do		4 70		
C. G. Horetzky	do		28 55		
W. Walters	do and disbursements		27 18		
G. W. Rose	do do		19 58		
T. Walters	do do		21 05		
C. G. Horetzky	Services as Draughtsman		75 00		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising *re* tenders		16 50		
Pay lists	Men employed		1,703 58		
				3,270 59	
	MAGANETAWAN WORKS.				
W. McLaughlin	Timber		24 89		
J. Burns	do		36 69		
J. Crosswell	do		117 04		
S. Short	Lumber		44 91		
W. G. Bingham	Spikes, chain, etc		21 32		
A. Fitzer	Augurs, bolts, etc		17 95		
Dill & Kirk	Hardware, oil, etc		2 45		
Mrs. McArthur	do		1 50		
C. Crosswell	Staples		3 75		
M. Handlen	Castings, etc		50 08		
J. Makins	do		9 33		
	Carried forward		329 91	18,448 18	2,404,918 70

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		329 91	18.448 18	2,404,918 70
	MAGANETAWAN WORKS—*Continued.*				
Hector Powder Co	Dynamite		53 75		
Mrs. McArthur	Stove		7 00		
M. Starrs	On account contract, lock channel		3,000 00		
D. L. Burke	Removing dredge		1 00		
W. Robertson	Supplies		33 05		
M. Handlen	do		95 10		
Dill & Kirk	do		297 87		
Georgian Bay Lumber Co	do		32 31		
J. Pearce	do		50 00		
W. Long	do		20 65		
N. Kennedy	do		2 20		
G. McKnight	do		20 49		
W. Kirk	do		6 70		
R. H. Menzies	do		49 75		
J. Kyle	Board of men		126 35		
J. Burns	do		1 25		
J. Crosswell	do		13 55		
D. F. Burke	Teaming		20 00		
J. Burns	do		39 00		
J. Kyle	do		2 25		
M. Hanlan	do		15 00		
P. E. Kennedy	do		16 00		
J. P. Ring	do		45 00		
S. G. O'Grady	Travelling expenses		8 00		
Wm. Edwards	do		11 40		
R. McCallum	do		42 40		
Geo. Forest	do and disbursements		5 75		
Geo. DeLurey	do do		84 90		
J. Free	do do		22 05		
W. Walters	do do		97 52		
A. Mills	do do		21 75		
Thos. Walters	do do		91 15		
T. W. Quinn	Freight charges, etc		33 25		
Muskoka & Nipissing Navigation Co	do		16 13		

C. G. Horetzky	Services as Draughtsman		150 00		
Pay Lists	Men employed		2,944 92		
				7,807 40	
	NATION RIVER WORKS.				
Treasurer, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	Grant in aid of deepening and dredging			3,000 00	
	LAKE SCUGOG.				
J. Makins	Castings		4 15		
G. W. Rose	Stationery, etc		2 25		
J. Bowerman	Towing and dredging		40 00		
T. H. Dancaster	Board of men		27 90		
R. McCallum	Travelling expenses		15 00		
S. S. O'Grady	do		5 85		
Pay lists	Men employed		882 38		
				977 53	
	IMPROVEMENT GEORGIAN BAY CHANNEL.				
Parry Sound Lumber Co	Lumber		10 00		
S. Bartliff	Iron bolts, etc		10 05		
T. A. Clarke	Cases for divers' weights		8 00		
W. S. McKinley	Use of boats		17 50		
W. Beatty	Storage and tinware		4 30		
J. Pearse	Supplies		51 83		
F. Lefex	do		4 61		
J. Burns	Teaming, etc		13 00		
Muskoka Navigation Co	Freight charges		38 90		
J. Burns	Board of men		5 25		
Geo. Delurey	Travelling expenses and disbursements		41 40		
Pay lists	Men employed		406 10		
				610 94	
	LOCKS, DAMS, AND SWING BRIDGES.				
	LOCKMASTERS' SALARIES.				
W. Brokenshire	Services as Lockmaster, Balsam River	240 00			
John Clarke	do do Lindsay locks	342 00			
Capt. A. Denton	do do Mary's and Fairy Lakes	240 00			
Allan Kennedy	do do Maganetawan	242 18			
P. H. O'Beirne	do do Port Carling	327 55			
James Prunty	do Slidemaster, Muskoka River	180 00			
Patrick Young	do do Young's Point	240 00			
R. McCausland	do Bridgemaster, Lindsay	175 00			
A. Sydney Smith	do Caretaker, Mary's Lake dam	100 00			
Thos. Burgess	do do Bala works	300 00			
	Carried forward	2,386 73		30,844 05	2,404,918 70

PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	2,386 73		30,844 05	2,404,918 70
	LOCKS, DAMS, AND SWING BRIDGES—*Continued.*				
	LOCKMASTERS' SALARIES—*Continued.*				
Jacob Knobfly	Services as Caretaker, Ah'Mic Lake dam	50 00			
David Galloway	do do do	50 00			
Thos. Walters	do Superintendent locks, dams and bridges	1,200 00			
			3,686 73		
Chas. Wynn	Timber, etc	18 06			
C. Young	do	744 03			
T. Stinson	do	90 44			
Green & Ellis	do	2 43			
Fisher & Killaby	do	31 95			
Hobson & Wilson	do	52 25			
A. Sydney Smith	do	73 05			
T. Burgess	do	63 38			
T. Hastings	do	22 65			
James Elliott	do	24 50			
C. Young	do	36 36			
R. Bryans	do	3 96			
Killany & Kennedy	do	13 73			
T. Dunsford	do	22 20			
E. W. Hay	Hardware, etc	1 95			
Thexton & Co.	do	27 05			
J. Heard	do	1 82			
R. D. Thurston	do	35 39			
H. Puley	Bolts, iron, etc	3 80			
R. Hurd	do	16 14			
M. Morrison	do	3 05			
J. Makins	do	4 15			
A. Fitzer	do	17 70			
J. G. Edwards	do	29 43			
J. F. Young	do	16 07			
T. Stenson	do	10 50			
W. J. Young	Spikes, nails, etc	13 81			
T. W. Booth	Pipe, wrenches, etc	6 00			
B. F. Stephens	Augurs	5 00			
Sylvester Bros, Mfg. Co	Pinions	1 75			

P. Paterson & Son	Iron washers, etc	1 20			
McLennan & Co	Axes, files, etc	94 23			
J. Makins	Castings	20 03			
L. Yorke	Cement	77 00			
W. Howe	Tinware, etc	68 06			
A. Hale & Co	Diving mittens	12 00			
Southeran, Cathro & Marks	Overalls	1 50			
R. G. Pratt	Rubber boots	24 00			
Toronto Rubber Co	Rubber cement	1 25			
E. Woods	Iron bucket	2 00			
A. Hall	Stove	25 00			
Ontario Canoe Co	Canoe, etc	46 75			
C. C. Dill	Snow shoes	5 00			
J. E. Kearney	Use of scow	37 25			
P. P. Young	Towing, etc	6 75			
M. Morrison	Blacksmithing	4 95			
A. Cullen	do	11 25			
James Scott	To pay for sharpening drills, etc	9 78			
Robert Adair	Repairing boom	2 50			
Geo. Ingle & Co	Planing	25			
H. Silver	Painting water boards	6 00			
L. Downey	Cleaning bedding	3 00			
A. Campbell	Supplies	68 34			
J. F. Young	do	40 99			
J. C. Roy	do	52 81			
J. W. Wallace	do	32 00			
Samson, Kennedy & Co	do	36 00			
Roy & Co	do	17 33			
S. Dawson	do	1 04			
Dill & Kirk	do	13 12			
Thompson & Co	do	5 12			
W. Welch	do	20 45			
R. J. Porter	Stationery	22 58			
A. Kennedy	do	1 00			
H. Thompson	Board of men	19 03			
J. W. Jacobs	do	22 75			
D. Costello	do	7 20			
W. Brokenshire	do	5 70			
A. Graham	do	6 00			
Peter Barr	do	8 40			
C. Way	do	11 25			
W. Welsh	do	6 63			
A. McInnes	do	11 15			
J. E. Kearney	do	101 80			
R. Cahill	Teaming, etc	3 25			
N. Barnhart	do	12 50			
J. L. Perkins	do	5 00			
E. O'Connor	do	5 75			
R. White	do	4 50			
	Carried forward	2,394 04	3,686 73	30,844 05	2,404,918 70

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	2,394 04	3,686 73	30,844 05	2,404,918 70
	LOCKS, DAMS, AND SWING BRIDGES—*Continued.*				
A. J. Archer	Teaming, etc.	4 50			
Walsh & Begg	do	28 00			
C. E. Young	do	1 50			
J. R. Rogers	do	3 00			
J. Lane	do	12 00			
S. G. O'Grady	Travelling expenses	20 95			
J. O'Leary	do	3 65			
J. Pearson	do	15 70			
W. Edwards	do	8 00			
C. Begg	do	10 00			
R. McCallum	do	12 00			
G. Forrest	do and disbursements	104 93			
G. W. Rose	do do	60 66			
T. Walters	do do	177 45			
W. Walters	do do	24 55			
A. Mills	do do	30 80			
A. Ross	do do	27 95			
F. C. Ladell	do	4 24			
A. Best	Freight on bagggage	25 65			
C. D. Barr	Printing *re* tenders	7 50			
Pay lists	Men employed	2,133 77			
			5,110 84		
				8,797 57	
	SURVEYS, INSPECTIONS, ARBITRATIONS AND AWARDS.				
C. G. Horetzky	Services, compiling maps		75 00		
R. Godolphin	Legal services *re* flooded lands		52 50		
J. E. Lount	Registration fees, etc		12 50		
M. Mooney	Abstract of title, Concession 3, Guilford		2 10		
Wm. Hirst	Damages *re* flooded lands Township Brunel		47 50		
Wm. Hollinshead	do do do		91 00		
Jno. Bildson	do do do		305 00		
Jas. Dutton	do do Guilford		50 00		
Jas. Knott	do do Chaffey		233 15		

Wm. Tipper	Compensation for right to overflow lands, Mary's and Fairy Lakes		64 00		
R. P. Fairbairn	Travelling expenses		48 15		
C. G. Horetzky	do		47 10		
R. McCallum	do		88 40		
T. Walters	do and disbursements		232 21		
				1,348 61	
	Total Public Works				40,990 23

COLONIZATION ROADS.

A. P. Wickware	On account of work done and supplies—Addington Road		1,047 50		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		34 50		
				1,082 00	
M. P. Kennelly	On account of work done and supplies—Admaston Road			542 42	
John McCartney	do	Ah-mic Lake Bridge	600 00		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		113 18		
				713 18	
Phil. Straus	On account of work done and supplies—Alsace Road		703 60		
N. & N. Western Ry	Freight charges do		6 65		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		99 40		
				809 65	
J. Fleming	On account of work done and supplies—Algona and Hagarty Road			529 81	
M. Roach	do	Algona (Telegraph) do		502 90	
F. Elmhirst	do	Anstruther do		432 51	
J. D. Simson	do	Barrie Island Bridge		43 50	
M. Campbell	do	Base Line Road		396 80	
Wm. Thompson	do	Basswood Lake Road	881 25		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		120 43		
				1,001 68	
W. S. Bolger	On account of work done and supplies—Baxter Road		487 38		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		21 80		
				509 18	
H. Slater	Right of way, etc., Baysville and Gravenhurst			50 00	
J. Beaupry	On account of work done and supplies—Beachburg and Cobden Road			500 55	
Geo. Bick	do do	Bear Lake do		200 00	
Wm. Davidson	do do	Black Creek Bridge		70 00	
A. McPherson	do Timber	Black River do		18 00	
B. Wicket	do Work done and supplies—Booth's	do	342 36		
Sundry persons	Supplies do	do	41 47		
				383 83	
	Carried forward			7,786 01	2,445,908 93

COLONIZATION ROADS—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			7,786 01	2,445,908 93
	COLONIZATION ROADS—*Continued.*				
A. Crego	On account of work done and supplies—Bobcaygeon Road		559 63		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		234 78		
				794 41	
Wm. Hartle	On account of work done and supplies— do			469 23	
A. Faught	do Bonnechere River Road			508 13	
Jas. Scott	do Bromley, 9 & 10 S. L. do			400 00	
M. B. Proctor	do Bright & Gladstone do			529 21	
B. Wicket	do Brennan's Bridge			600 00	
Jos. Yeoman	do Brandy Lake Creek Works			40 08	
B. Wicket	do Bridge repairs. P.S.D		1,249 00		
J. Burns	do do		12 00		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		95 34		
				1,356 34	
J. Fraser	On account of work done and supplies—Brunel Road			503 51	
J. J. Murphy	do Burk's Falls do		1,060 89		
Sundry persons	Supplies do do		85 43		
				1,146 32	
Geo. Kernick	On account of work done and supplies—Burk's Falls' Station Road			416 69	
John Thompson	do Burpee do		650 95		
Sundry persons	Supplies do do		153 09		
				804 04	
N. Crowe	On account of work done and supplies—Buckhorn Road			400 00	
M. E. Saunderson	do do			268 22	
W. Hartle	do do			189 50	
F. Elmhirst	do Burleigh Road			882 68	
F. Austin	do Burnt River Bridge			200 00	
C. Varin	do Callender Station Road			517 90	
C. McMahon	do Cavendish do			396 82	
Thos. McGown	do Carling do		714 10		
Sundry persons	Supplies do do		192 96		
				907 06	
F. Richardson	On account of work done and supplies—Cardwell Junction Road			525 45	
J. S. Miller	do Carrington do			549 12	
Wm. Davidson	do Christie do			309 12	
J. Nadeau, Jr.	do Chalk River do			303 60	
F. Elmhirst	do Chandos do			317 78	

F. Elmhirst	do	Chandos and Wollaston Road			114 50	
Sundry persons	Supplies	Clark's Bridge do			74 30	
Sundry persons	do	Cockburn Island do		190 47		
Geo. Cain	On account of work done and supplies—	do do		807 55		
					998 02	
J. F. Day	do	Coffin Road		700 00		
Sundry persons	Supplies	do		141 95		
					841 95	
Sundry persons	do	Coynes Road		119 86		
P. Coyne	On account of work done and supplies—	do		907 53		
					1,027 39	
P. Daly	do	Cobden and Eganville Road			200 00	
J. Fitzgerald	do	Combermere Bridge			157 94	
F. Richardson	do	Dee Bank & Three Mile Lake Rd.			645 40	
Thos. Mackay	do	Distress River Road			197 94	
D. McQuitty	do	District Lake & Douglas Road			606 25	
A. Deitz	do	Draper and Gravenhurst			556 10	
D. Kavanagh	do	Dungannon Road		184 38		
Sundry persons	Supplies	do		22 70		
					207 08	
E. B. Munn	On account of work done and supplies	—East Stanhope		636 56		
Sundry persons	Supplies	do		169 46		
					806 02	
J. Mooney	Right of way	Eagle Lake Road		48 00		
D. Tennant	On account of work done and supplies—	do		89 00		
					137 00	
P. Helferty	do	Eganville and Foy Road			539 40	
J. Thompson	do	Ferguson Road		595 53		
Sundry persons	Supplies	do		207 97		
					803 50	
C. K. Arthurs	On account of work done and supplies	—Golden Valley Road		756 26		
Sundry persons	Supplies	do		120 15		
					876 41	
F. Luloff	On account of work done and supplies	—Golden Lake Bridge			110 00	
G. Bick	do	Gooderham Road			200 00	
M. Kennedy	do	Grattan and Clontarf Road			26 50	
A. McGregor	do	Grand Portage Road			500 70	
J. F. Day	do	Great Northern Road			614 76	
P. Devine	do	Hagarty and Brudenel Road			164 72	
R. Humphry	do	Haley's Station Road			200 88	
J. Hicks	do	Harvey Road			499 50	
D. Kavanagh	do	Hastings and St. Ola Roads		953 50		
Sundry persons	Supplies	do		85 14		
					1,035 67	
D. Kavanagh	On account of work done and supplies—	Herschel T. L. Road		454 68		
Sundry persons	Supplies	do		56 75		
					511 43	
P. Finn	On account of work done and supplies—	Hinchinbrooke Road			199 27	
R. N. Calvert	do	Hagerman & Croft Road			309 19	
		Carried forward			34,283 04	2,445,908 93

17 (P.A.)

245

COLONIZATION ROADS—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward....			34,283 04	2,445,908 93
	COLONIZATION ROADS—*Continued.*				
Jos. Rich	On account of work done and supplies—Himsworth Road		680 46		
N. & N. Western Railway	Freight charges do		6 65		
B. Wicket	On account of work done and supplies do		913 29		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		171 74		
N. & N. Western Railway	Freight do		6 65		
				1,778 79	
M. Dwyer	On account of work done and supplies—Huronian Mines Road		7,237 47		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		1,219 08		
				8,456 55	
J. Boyd	Services Inspection		1,327 00		
J. D. Simpson	do do		973 05		
C. F. Aylesworth	do do		900 00		
H. Smith	Expenses do		408 42		
J. H. Bradshaw	do do		40 00		
M. Lough	Map do		78 00		
C. Cashman	Expenses do		15 00		
W. Blancy	Cooperage, etc do		42 00		
				3,783 47	
J. Weinholdt	On account of work done and supplies—Indian River Bridge			155 97	
W. Irvine	do do Road			500 51	
Thos. Mackay	do Joly Road		829 84		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		166 21		
				996 05	
D. Ross	On account of work done and supplies—Junction No. 2 Road			500 00	
R. N. Calvert	do Junction No. 3 do			503 97	
J. Devlin	do Kearney No. 2 do		470 35		
N. & N. Western Railway	Freight do		5 91		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		47 49		
				523 75	
P. Barr	On account of work done and supplies—Lapasse and Beachburg Road			500 63	
W. J. Rintoul	do Lavant Branch Road			535 25	
C. Kaye	do Lake Shore Road			507 41	
Thos. Burgess	do Leg Lake Road		13 02		
Wm. Davidson	do do		188 53		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		32 20		
				233 75	

J. B. Campbell	On account of work done and supplies	Lutterworth Road			45 00	
do	do	Lutterworth and Somerville Road			50 00	
J. Yeoman	do	Macaulay Road			600 12	
R. Fox	do	Maganetawan Road		716 76		
Sundry persons	Supplies	do		132 43		
					849 19	
G. H. Ball	On account of work done and supplies	Manitowaba Bridge			468 63	
St. Lawrence F. Co.	Supplies	Maple Island do			23 91	
J. D. Simpson	On account of work done and supplies	Manitoulin Island Roads		3,001 07		
A. Hughson	do	do		555 14		
S. R. McKewen	do	do		533 01		
O. Hinds	do	do		588 35		
Sundry persons	Supplies	do		585 76		
					5,263 33	
do	do	McClintock Road		97 25		
E. B. Munn	On account of work done and supplies	do		700 00		
					797 25	
P. Sunstrum	do	Mattawa and Temiscamingue Rd.			1,499 61	
J. Wilson	do	McCool's Road			135 68	
A. Hepburn	do	Mississaga Road		1,789 72		
Sundry persons	Supplies	do		363 46		
					2,153 18	
G. W. Sweetnam	On account of work done and supplies	Mississippi Road		759 54		
W. Rankin	do	do		335 00		
D. Kavanagh	do	do		93 60		
					1,188 14	
J. T. Howell	do	Mississippi & Frontenac Junc. Rd.			519 62	
D. Fergusou	do	Mills & Wilson Road		620 38		
Sundry persons	Supplies	do		249 68		
					870 06	
Wm. Hartle	On account of work done and supplies	Monck Road		2,074 25		
J. Mumberson	do	do		401 21		
Sundry persons	Supplies	do		337 49		
					2,812 95	
do	do	Monck Centre Road		5 68		
J. McConnell	On account of work done and supplies	do		994 36		
					1,000 04	
H. Blanchard	do	Monck 5 and 6 S. L. Road			100 00	
W. A. White	do	Monteith and Perry Road		721 57		
N. & N. Western Railway	Freight charges	do		591 00		
W. A. Smith	On account of work done and supplies	do		30 00		
J. Rattenbury	do	do		489 71		
Sundry persons	Supplies	do		165 11		
					1,412 30	
F. Austin	On account of work done and supplies	Monmouth Road			450 00	
D. Kavanagh	do	Monteagle Road		262 43		
Sundry persons	Supplies	do		34 10		
					296 53	
	Carried forward				73,794 68	2,445,908 93

COLONIZATION ROADS—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			73,794 68	2,445,908 93
	COLONIZATION ROADS—*Continued.*				
Thos. Halliday	On account of stone supplied—Mud Creek Bridge Road			50 00	
A. Wianko	On account of work done —Muskoka Road Bridges			340 00	
Wm. Smith	On account of work done and supplies—Muskoka Road		1334 85		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		304 47		
				1,639 32	
Wm. Davidson	On account of work done and supplies—Musquosh Road			448 46	
J. McGuinness	do —New Jerusalem Road		710 95		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		78 60		
				789 55	
do	do —Northern Road		74 31		
Thos. McGown	On account of work done and supplies do		473 76		
				548 07	
A. Besmithal	do North Algona 4th con. road			500 00	
H. Elliott	do North Bay & Temiscamingue road		2,521 39		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		483 46		
				3,004 85	
R. B. Jessup	On account of work done and supplies—North Bay and Trout Creek Road			404 73	
W. Ireland	do North Ryerson Road			527 10	
L. Carr	do Nosbonsing Road		679 97		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		182 27		
				862 24	
M. Devine	On account of work done and supplies—Opeongo Road		553 75		
R. O'Grady	do do		706 92		
				1,260 67	
J. Doyle	do Opeongo and Rockingham Road			250 00	
J. Poole	do Opinicon Road			509 20	
W. Adams	do Orange Valley Road			600 30	
F. Austin	do Otter Creek Bridge			100 00	
E. R. McPhee	do Palmer Rapids Bridge			387 24	
J. Campbell	do Palmer Rapids Road			450 00	
Thos. McGown	do Parry Sound Road		562 49		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		30 31		
				592 80	
F. Mullett	On account of work done and supplies—Paudash Lake Road			597 78	
W. B. Proctor	do Parkinson Road		87 36		
J. McLennan	do do		811 64		

Sundry persons	Supplies do		189 68		
				1,088 68	
J. Poole	On account of work done and supplies—Perth Road			1,002 73	
J. Fitzgerald	do Peterson Road		1,421 96		
J. Yeoman	do do		215 03		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		178 22		
				1,815 21	
F. Austin	On account of work done and supplies—Peterson and Stanhope Road			950 00	
A. Prankey	do Petewawa and Alice Road			499 98	
W. Parker	do Petewawa 6 & 7 S.L. do			100 00	
J. Murphy	do Petewawa 15 & 16 S.L. do			199 90	
Geo. Carr	do Point Alexander & Bass Lake Rd			501 88	
W. C. McLean	do Point DeMeuron Bridge			106 48	
S. Smith	do Point DeMeuron Road		172 00		
M. Dwyer	do do		1,339 50		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		154 44		
				1,665 94	
W. Margach	On account of work done and supplies—Rabbit Mount'n & White Fish Lake Road		50 11		
M. Dwyer	do do		6,316 04		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		393 30		
				6,759 45	
S. W. Norton	On account of work and supplies—Rainy River Road		3,115 21		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		848 83		
				3,964 04	
C. Schutt	On account of work and supplies—Raglan and Snake Creek Road			396 35	
Minnesota & Ont. Lumber Co.	Lumber Rat Portage and Keewatin Bridge			89 63	
J. Boyd	On account of work and supplies—Rat Portage and Keewatin Road			1,027 85	
D. Robertson	do Rochefondeau do			46 21	
J. McGregor	do Rock Lake branch do			100 00	
F. McCarthy	do Rolph and Wylie do			507 75	
M. Reynolds	do Ross and Bromley do			500 10	
J. McGuiness	do Rosseau and Nipissing do			100 20	
J. Allan	do Ryde Centre do			832 75	
J. Adams	do Ryde do		655 84		
Sundry persons	Supplies do do		151 93		
				807 77	
J. Bleeker	On account of work and supplies—Sebastopol and Lyndoch do			418 54	
Wm. Adams	do Seguin Falls Bridge			220 93	
W.R. Beatty	do Seguin River do			177 50	
F. Elmhirst	do Scott Road			426 30	
C. F. Aylsworth	do Sharbot Lake Bridge		108 25		
T. J. Hempton	do do		200 05		
				308 30	
T. Gorman	do Shaw Road			200 00	
J. Etmanski	do Sherwood do			751 41	
H. Mason	do Sinclair do		580 40		
F. May	do do do		224 25		
				804 65	
	Carried forward			114,027 52	2,445,908 93

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			114,027 52	2,445,908 93
	COLONIZATION ROADS—*Continued.*				
E. B. Munn	On account of work and supplies—Snowdon 10 & 11 S. L. Road			338 06	
J. H. Wordell	do Spanish River do			100 00	
Geo. Hamilton	do St. Joseph Island Roads		2,206 67		
Sundry persons	Supplies do		446 91		
				2,653 58	
do	do Sturgeon Falls Road and Bridge		48 23		
J. Perkins	On account of work and supplies— do		1,201 94		
				1,250 17	
B. Wicket	do Stephenson T. L. Road			85 00	
F. Richardson	do Stisted Swamp do			229 80	
P. M. Shannon	Storage of tools, etc Storage			7 00	
J. Stalker	On account of work and supplies—Tamworth and Oso Road			400 49	
J. Boyd	do Thessalon Road Bridge			397 50	
B. Wicket	do Trout Creek do		689 31		
Sundry supplies	Supplies do do		291 06		
				980 37	
E. Lyttle	On account of work and supplies—Victoria do			200 00	
B. Wicket	do Westphalia do		802 32		
Sundry persons	Supplies do do		171 54		
				973 86	
M. Millar	On account of work and supplies—Wilberforce and Alice Road			476 62	
Wm. Thure	do do Algoma do			250 45	
C. Raglan	do do 15 & 16 S. L. do			104 70	
F. Kruger	do do 18 Con. do			499 66	
	Total Colonization Roads				122,974 78
	NOTE.—Supplies were furnished by "sundry persons" as follows, viz:—				
	R. Thompson & Co	$2,168 45			
	Wm. Ryan	2,206 40			
	Jaffray & Ryan	1,839 07			
	Wm. Thomson & Co	724 43			
	Petley & Petley	295 80			
	R. H. Ramsay & Co	762 52			

	Hamilton Bridge & Tool Co	435 50			
	St. Lawrence Foundry Co	137 18			
	J. Nolan	266 61			
	P. Nolan	83 00			
	Hughes Bros	662 10			
	W. J. McMaster & Co	79 98			
	John Milne & Co	339 25			
	James Adams	40 00			

CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.

BOARD OF SURVEYORS.

F. F. Passmore	Services as Examiner		85 00	
A. C. Webb	do		85 00	
A. Willson	do		70 00	
P. S. Gibson	do		85 00	
E. Chapman	do		15 00	
G. B. Kirkpatrick	do		60 00	
				400 00

AGENTS' SALARIES, COMMISSIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Anderson, D	Salary and disbursements		519 82	
Best, S. G	do		520 28	
Brown, C. P	do		504 75	
Campbell, P. C	do		1,600 00	
Cockburn, J. D	do		537 98	
Dawson, G. W	do		500 00	
Duncan, A. G	do		208 60	
Day, J. F	do		507 70	
Frood, T	do		509 93	
Fielding, W	do		505 00	
Gilligan, B. J	do		506 25	
Handy, E	do		530 63	
Johnston, T. E	do		164 83	
Kennedy, J. D	do		509 57	
McWilliams, J. B	do		2,303 99	
McDonald, D. F	do		1,699 47	
McDonald, W. J	do		250 00	
Mackay, T	do		517 09	
Macpherson, R	do		437 50	
Maigach, W	do		2,248 00	
	Carried forward		15,081 39	400 00

2,568,883 71

CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		15,081 39	400 00	2,568,883 71
	AGENT'S SALARIES, COMMISSIONS, ETC.—*Continued.*				
Nichols, W. L.	Salary and disbursements		515 66		
Reeves, J	do		500 00		
Scarlett, J. S	do		514 86		
Stewart, C. R	do		516 39		
Taylor, J. C	do		541 26		
Tait, J. R	do		500 00		
Way, J. F	do		1,573 80		
Whelan, J	do		503 56		
Best, S. G.	Inspection—Spence		4 00		
Bruce, J.	do —Inverhuron		50 00		
Henderson, J.	do —Sullivan		45 00		
Johnson, T. E.	do —Whitefish Reserve		68 70		
do	do —Indian Reserve		60 00		
McPherson, R.	do —Hinchinbrooke		8 25		
Sime, P. M	do —Luther and Proton		53 10		
Willmott, J. H.	do —Muskoka		13 85		
Williamson, W. D.	do —Proton		11 75		
Stephens, H. H.	Valuing Water Lots—Owen Sound		25 00		
Shaw, J.	Services *re* Bush Fires—Peterboro and Victoria		177 10		
Russell, A. J.	do Timber Office		35 00		
Ponpore, J.	do do		485 00		
Tassie, D.	do do		100 00		
White, A.	Travelling expenses		122 00		
Willmott, J. H.	do		12 40		
Johnson, T. E.	do		136 25		
Kennedy, Geo.	do		13 00		
Ponpore, J.	To pay for Stationery		38 70		
				21,706,02	
	FOREST RANGING AND INSPECTION OF TIMBER LANDS.				
Brennan, P.	Services and disbursements		690 00		
Brady, J	do		1,015 00		

Bick, Geo	do		974 08		
Cunningham, J	do		593 10		
Campbell, P. C	do		228 36		
Dulmage, A. F	do		1,350 00		
Halliday, F	do		986 55		
Halliday, J	do		1,311 85		
Hutton, J	do		177 00		
Johnson, S. M	do		1,442 68		
Kennedy, J	do		1,549 09		
Ludgate, T	do		1,050 00		
McCogherty, P	do		1,055 17		
McGown, W	do		1,215 00		
McGown, T	do		306 25		
McFarlane, D	do		84 00		
McDonald, D. F	do		200 00		
McKay, J	do		50 00		
Moore, D. H	do		1,069 55		
Paget, G	do		1,081 53		
Russell, W	do		1,544 26		
Regan, J	do		1,073 80		
Shaw, J	do		1,453 48		
Smith, J. W	do		1,042 75		
Turgeon, J. B	do		615 00		
Wood, D	do		164 00		
Alley, E	Services		246 00		
Kirkpatrick, W. R	do		62 00		
				22,630 50	
		FIRE RANGING.			
Bremner, W	Services and disbursements		260 05		
Bradley, P	do		370 50		
Borron, E	do		308 00		
Brennan, J	do		550 00		
Bromley, T	do		320 00		
Brown, L	do		203 00		
Blanchet, O	do		182 00		
Campbell, D	do		45 00		
Conway, J	do		246 00		
Coffee, J	do		159 00		
Cochrane, J	do		254 00		
Coughlin, J	do		117 25		
Donelly, R. S	do		317 20		
Garvey, P	do		300 50		
Graham, J	do		234 00		
Gagne, F	do		337 14		
Harris, Jno	do		134 00		
Haley, C	do		272 00		
		Carried forward	4,609 64	44,736 52	2,568,883 71

CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.—*Concluded.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		4,609 64	44,736 52	2,568,883 71
	FIRE RANGING—*Continued.*				
Humphrey, J. G	Services and disbursements		172 00		
Johnstone, E	do		290 63		
Johnson, R	do		158 00		
La Brash, J	do		198 00		
McCallum, A	do		264 00		
McDonald, J	do		390 50		
McKenzie, J	do		227 00		
McNab, W. C	do		418 50		
McDermott, P	do		200 00		
McLaren, F	do		214 00		
Murphy, J	do		159 00		
Mitchell, J	do		257 00		
Playfair, E	do		226 00		
Parcher, A	do		260 00		
Scantlin, J	do		323 51		
Sage, N	do		172 00		
Sedgewich, J	do		554 25		
Whyte, J. F. G	do		454 00		
Willson, A. D	do		290 00		
Wyllie, W. A	do		168 00		
Watson, W	do		156 00		
Vannier, N	do		308 00		
Young, W	do		300 00		
			10,770 03		
	Less refunds by owners of timber		801 00		
				9,969 03	
	SPECIAL TIMBER INSPECTION.				
McGown, T	Services and disbursements			360 00	

	SURVEYS.				
Abrey, G. B.	Survey of Township		15 84		
Bolger, T. O.	Explorations Rainy River		29 00		
Bowman, C. D	Survey of Township		1,596 63		
Byrne, T.	do		3,450 00		
Burnet, P	Survey of lots in Sunnidale		162 60		
Beatty, D.	Survey of Township		1,611 68		
Bolger, F.	do		1,475 00		
Coad, R.	do		1,500 00		
DeGurse, J.	do		1,475 00		
Dickson, J	Inspection of Surveys		2,926 20		
Fitzgerald, J. W	Survey of Township		3,440 67		
Johnston, W. O	Survey of Reserve and Islands, Sault Ste. Marie		293 50		
Laird, J. S.	Survey of Township		1,350 00		
McEvoy, H. R	Survey of Timber berths		612 00		
Niven, A	Outlines of Townships head of Lake Temiscamingue		3,600 00		
Purvis, F.	Survey of Township		1,609 51		
Proudfoot, H. B.	do		2,400 00		
Russell, A. L.	Survey of Base Line, Thunder Bay		1,200 00		
Stewart, E	Survey of Township		3,926 23		
Saunders, B. J.	do		1,425 97		
Speight, T. B.	do		1,515 29		
Sewell, H. DeG	Survey of Lakes, Thunder Bay		1,200 00		
Copp, Clark & Co.	Maps		1,499 63		
F. L. Foster	do		348 00		
H. K. Wicksteed	do		30 00		
Map and School Supply Co.	do		225 00		
G. B. Kirkpatrick	Travelling expenses		348 00		
C. W. Irwin	Duty on maps		25 50		
W. R. Kirkpatrick	Services copying field notes, etc.		182 00		
				39,473 25	
	Total charges Crown Lands				94,538 80
	Carried forward				2,663,422 51

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward				2,663,422 51
	REFUNDS.				
	EDUCATION.				
Averill, Benjamin	Refund Subscription Superannuation Fund		2 00		
Anderson, J. N	do		5 00		
Arnott, J. P	do		5 00		
Alexander, W. J	do		3 00		
Agnew, Mrs. E	do		93 64		
Anderson, L. F	do		1 00		
Armour, W. G	do		8 00		
Amos, W. T	do		23 00		
Atkin, S. J	do		15 00		
Arthur, C. C	do		1 00		
Armstrong, J. W	do		85 50		
Amos, W. T	do		4 00		
Boyes, Robt	do		3 00		
Brennan, F. H	do		6 00		
Bain, J. C	do		27 00		
Belton, W. J	do		21 00		
Blair, H. L	do		5 00		
Bond, W. L	do		2 00		
Birdsall, W. W	do		4 00		
Buchannan, D. M	do		5 00		
Buck, Alf	do		4 00		
Bentley, D. B	do		5 00		
Brown D. S	do		9 00		
Bowes, E	do		13 00		
Balfour, J.	do		6 00		
Boult, J. F	do		15 00		
Brown, W	do		6 00		
Becksteadt, N. L	do		3 00		
Bowie, E. T	do		5 00		
Brown, N. C	do		2 00		
Bean, W. H	do		2 00		

Cram, G. D	do			6 00		
Cowie, Robt. H	do			8 00		
Chase, Wm. J	do			2 00		
Clark, L. J	do			2 00		
Clarke, Wm	do			10 00		
Callery, A. L	do			4 00		
Cook, Geo. H	do			5 00		
Copeland, L. A	do			5 00		
Clarke, Mrs. M	do			116 50		
Cole, A. E	do			5 00		
Coburn, A. H. J	do			8 00		
Cornell, F	do			8 00		
Campbell, J. L	do			7 00		
Campbell, W. A	do			7 00		
Curley, John	do			8 00		
Corbett, M	do			5 00		
Cosens, Thos. W	do			6 00		
Couch, S. E	do			2 00		
Case, B. C	do			7 00		
Craven, W. J	do			10 00		
Cochrane, A	do			15 00		
Cooke, W. H,	do			11 00		
Currie, D	do			5 00		
Coram, John	do			10 00		
Coram, Jabez	do			5 00		
Dangerfield, G. B	do			6 00		
Dickey, Alex	do			13 00		
Dunning, M	do			5 00		
De Cantillon, P	do			10 00		
Dewar, A	do			7 00		
David, W. C	do			4 00		
Dugdale, John	do			146 00		
Dwyer, Ellen	do			63 75		
Eddy, E. R	do			18 00		
Elliott, Geo	do			4 00		
Funnell, H. E	do			27 00		
Ferguson, Jas	do			26 00		
Frich, J. E	do			23 00		
Finlayson, D	do			23 00		
Foster, Chas	do			7 00		
Forsythe, D	do			3 00		
Fell, L. A	do			3 00		
Flynn, D	do			27 00		
Ferguson, R	do			176 00		
Greenwood, W. J	do			9 00		
Gillis, Angus B	do			6 00		
Gould, G. P	do			4 00		
Grylls Wm. F	do			9 00		
Gilmore, H	do			6 00		
Carried forward				1,292 39		2,663,422 51

REFUNDS—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		1,292 39		2,663,422 51
	EDUCATION—*Continued.*				
Gray, S.	Refund Subscription Superannuation Fund		23 00		
Gormley, Jno	do		4 00		
Hudson, J. H	do		1 00		
Hayes, Alex	do		5 00		
Hollingshead, J. K	do		4 00		
Hobbs, A. T.	do		3 00		
Healey, J. A	do		19 00		
Holland, S	do		26 00		
Heveran, P.	do		6 00		
Hare, J. F	do		2 00		
Henderson, R. H.	do		6 00		
Ireland, Jas	do		1 00		
Irvine, Henry	do		6 00		
Johnston, D	do		2 00		
Johnston, Thos. H.	do		6 00		
Jolliffe, O. J	do		2 00		
Jackson, J. A	do		4 00		
Jonson, F. N.	do		28 00		
King, C. G.	do		7 00		
Keely, L	do		80 50		
Kayler, W. B.	do		12 00		
Lamont, K.	do		2 00		
Lapp, Chas. A.	do		19 00		
Lamoreoux, J. W.	do		16 00		
Lamb, W. D	do		1 00		
Lane, Geo.	do		24 00		
Laycock, R. G.	do		5 00		
Luckham, D. R	do		4 00		
Loney, P.	do		1 00		
Lewis, W. A	do		2 00		
Lyons, Joseph	do		86 50		
Levinger, J	do		6 00		
Lawrence, W. K.	do		3 00		
Leitch, A. L.	do		130 00		
McLaughlin, R. G.	do		4 00		

McIntyre, D	do			1 00		
McGillivray, Jr., C	do			10 00		
McNabb, Jas	do			21 00		
McGuffin, V	do			2 00		
McNamara, J. J	do			14 00		
McFarlane, A	do			17 00		
McClinton, J. B. H	do			7 00		
McKercher, Jno	do			12 00		
McGregor, M	do			16 00		
McInnes	do			2 00		
McTaggart	do			3 00		
McCulloch, Geo	do			13 00		
McColl, S	do			12 00		
McIlmoyle, J. D	do			11 00		
McGuire, H	do			3 00		
McQueen, J	do			131 00		
McLean, J. A	do			1 00		
McCormack, H	do			1 00		
McClure, M	do			1 00		
McLeod, W. E	do			7 00		
McLean, Jas	do			89 50		
McClenahan, W. J	do			10 00		
McAlpine	do			167 00		
McDonald, J. V	do			5 00		
McLean, D	do			8 00		
McArthur, P. A	do			2 00		
Moore, Jno	do			6 00		
Munro, Jno	do			1 00		
Metcalf, H	do			2 00		
Mills, J. F	do			5 00		
Mackey, T. E	do			2 00		
Moran, Jno. M	do			21 00		
Maillowx, F	do			10 00		
Marshall, J. W	do			7 00		
Morton, A	do			100 00		
Murphy, T. J	do			7 00		
Mathers, G. A	do			1 00		
Morrow, C	do			15 00		
Metzler, G. F	do			3 00		
Moir, R	do			3 00		
Munro, Jas	do			9 00		
Macdonald, Jno. A	do			18 00		
Neilly, A	do			10 00		
Neilly, Wm	do			23 00		
Nesbitt, J	do			7 00		
O'Reilly, W. J	do			2 00		
O'Neill, J	do			26 00		
Perry, H. E	do			4 00		
Pugsley, U	do			23 00		
	Carried forward			2,714 89		2,663,422 51

REFUNDS—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		2,714 89		2,663,422 51
	EDUCATION—*Continued.*				
Prendergast, J	Refund Subscription Superannuation Fund		3 00		
Patrick, Thos	do		12 00		
Peacock, A	do		5 00		
Pillar, E. W.	do		94 50		
Risk, Chas. A	do		6 00		
Rae, Chas. B	do		16 00		
Rutherford, S. T	do		5 00		
Robertson, N	do		2 00		
Read, Chas. H	do		2 00		
Reid, J. T	do		1 00		
Reynolds, A. K	do		5 00		
Robertson, J. M	do		2 00		
Robinson, G. W	do		5 00		
Reaney, R	do		8 00		
Rosemarne, Thos	do		7 00		
Redmond, J. K	do		70 25		
Reilly, W. M	do		14 00		
Ross, H. C	do		28 00		
Stewart, A	do		6 00		
Swann, G. A	do		2 00		
Steinhoff, L. K	do		9 00		
Stewart, J. L	do		7 00		
Smith, Wm	do		6 00		
Sinclair, Thos	do		1 00		
Springstead. J	do		22 00		
Smith, M. M	do		1 00		
Stewart, T. H	do		4 00		
Stinson, S. W	do		2 00		
Smith, M	do		49 00		
Scales, Thos	do		6 00		
Swanton, A. E	do		7 00		
Shaw, J. M	do		5 00		
Stirton, J	do		9 00		
Sykes, R. J	do		24 00		
Simson, W. J	do		4 00		
Smith, Mrs. A. E	do		63 16		

Smith, C		do		7 00		
Toal, A		do		15 00		
Tracy, F		do		2 00		
Talbot, T. M		do		9 00		
Taylor, E. A		do		8 00		
Taylor, W		do		5 00		
Thompson, Chas		do		2 00		
Taylor, M. E		do		26 00		
Unger, E. J		do		17 00		
Vernette, A		do		24 00		
Vivean, R		do		4 00		
Winterboone, Jas		do		23 00		
Wiley, Jno. J		do		3 00		
Walden, C. W		do		2 00		
Walker, E. M		do		2 00		
Winter, C. A		do		10 00		
Woods, B		do		170 00		
White, R. M		do		22 00		
Whitney, A. W		do		5 00		
Woodhouse, Jno		do		97 00		
Wood, W. M		do		13 00		
Wilkin, F. B		do		71 00		
West, W. R		do		9 00		
Young, L		do		13 00		
York, W		do		9 00		
York, W. K		do		2 00		
Young, E		do		6 00		
Zuick, F		do		12 00		
					3,815 80	

CROWN LANDS.

W. J. Bovelle	Refund on Lands in	Armour		47 52		
W. Yuill	do	Bagot		20 00		
J. Reynolds	do	Brudenell		117 30		
D. R. Stewart	do	Bagot		20 00		
T. Crimmin	do	Carden		65 00		
T. Edwards	do	Caldwell		40 00		
Thos. Boyce	do	Darling		13 60		
O. Cameron	do	Day		87 00		
E. Hutchinson	do	Denison		315 00		
McCarthy, Osler & Co	do	do		373 00		
D. O'Brien	do	Elziver		24 80		
W. Dunn	do	Elma		6 00		
Rogers & Fairwell	do	Echo River		25 00		
McIntosh & Johnston	do	Gillies		50 00		
T. Downie	do	Grey		2 00		
J. Cousins	do	Gros Island		5 00		
		Carried forward		1,211 22	3,815 80	2,663,422 51

REFUNDS—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	....	1,211 22	3,815 80	2,663,422 51
	CROWN LANDS—*Continued.*				
J. Petrie	Refund of lands in Harvey		22 40		
J. A. Coady	do Himsworth		5 00		
R. Jessup	do Jessup Island		18 00		
B. Stanley	do Joly		21 25		
Jas. Noble	do Killarney		90 00		
A. Begg	do McMurrich		35 00		
W. Holditch	do McKim		150 00		
F. B. Wait	do Methven		20 00		
R. J. Tackaberry	do Medora		7 00		
A. Gifford	do Meaford		2 00		
H. G. Rothwill	do Marks		361 00		
W. B. Laird	do McKim		37 63		
W. Judge	do Oso		18 00		
J. N. True	do Oliver		10 00		
J. Wetherby	do O'Connor		10 00		
G. McDonald	do Oliver		15 00		
W. Margach	do Oliver and Paipoonge		40 00		
A. Andrews	do Pakenham		50 00		
C. S. Morris	do Pic		60 00		
Thos. Quigley	do Packenham		50 00		
P. Nicholson	do Pic		160 00		
J. R. Pilgrim	do St. Joseph's Island		70 00		
J. Johnston	do Southampton		34 00		
Jas. Brown	do St. Joseph's Island		50 00		
R. J. Taft	do Snider		80 00		
W. F. Ferris	do Torontoros		56 00		
J. D. Cameron	do do		77 60		
E. B. Yarwood	do do		16 00		
J. Ross	do do		20 00		
W. Brown	do do		32 00		
P. J. Brown	do do		32 00		
W. Vaughan	do do		24 00		
S. Eldridge	do do		64 00		
T. Dubray	do do		38 50		
G. Richie	do Tiny		120 00		
W. N. Panton	do Wollaston		20 00		

N. Simmons	do	Wallace Mines	30 00	
W. H. Laird	do	York	73 00	
J. P. Tilt & Bro.	Refund of timber dues		3 67	
Jas. Peterson	do		15 30	
D. Cuthbert	do		29 26	
McLaughlan Bros.	do		1,653 75	
C. J. Smith	do		25 50	
T. A. Keefer	Refund of casual fee		20 00	
M. N. Garland	do		2 00	
C. S. Morris	Refund *re* mining location		200 00	
G. T. Jackson	do		1,252 00	
M. N. Allworth	do		50 00	
G. Sutherland	do		333 00	
A. Giroux	do		5 00	
A. McPherson	Refund of ground rent		17 13	
E. D. Moore	do		46 00	
J. B. Miller	do		815 97	
J. Mehan	Refund on seed grain		7 45	
R. & W. Conroy	Refund running line Papineau Creek		238 06	
Corporation of—				
Ashley	On account of road allowance		59 13	
Abinger	do		157 79	
Anglesea	do		219 82	
Anstruther	do		111 41	
Anson	do		75 40	
Armour	do		48 65	
Barrie	do		179 72	
Bangor	do		1 91	
Burns	do		105 91	
Belmont	do		1 38	
Burleigh	do		25 28	
Carlow	do		33 01	
Clarendon	do		65 55	
Cardiff	do		71 55	
Canonto, S	do		20 53	
Cashel	do		181 03	
Chandos	do		36 56	
Carden	do		2 88	
Cardwell	do		22 73	
Dungannon	do		12 84	
Denbigh	do		16 26	
Dalhousie	do		2 15	
Darling	do		82	
Digby	do		75	
Draper	do		36 50	
Elziver	do		2 08	
Effingham	do		309 46	
Faraday	do		38 53	
Ferris	do		23 48	
	Carried forward		9,807 80	3,815 80	2,663,422 51

REFUNDS—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		9,807 80	3,815 80	2,663,422 51
	CROWN LANDS—*Continued.*				
Corporation of—					
Foley	On account of roa		56 64		
Griffith	do		45 44		
Glamorgan	do		3 51		
Galway	do		85 94		
Grimsthorpe	do		192 31		
Herschel	do		2 09		
Haggarty	do		20 25		
Hindon	do		66 23		
Harvey	do		8 24		
Humphrey	do		41 45		
Jones	do		17 63		
Kaladar	do		19 71		
Kenebec	do		58 22		
Lavant	do		25 33		
Limerick	do		51 46		
Lake	do		9 41		
Medora	do		15 56		
Mayo	do		36 93		
Monteagle	do		118 31		
Miller	do		11 98		
Methuen	do		137 62		
Monmouth	do		2 80		
Minden	do		60		
Matchedash	do		124 16		
Morriston	do		58 64		
Muskoka	do		12 44		
McClure	do		107 17		
McDougall	do		5 26		
McKellar	do		9 72		
McLean	do		38 98		
Olden	do		22 58		
Oso	do		17		
Orillia	do		22 07		
Oakley	do		126 88		
Palmerston	do		19 59		
Ratcliffe	do		17 89		

Raglan	do			35 22	
Ridout	do			102 09	
Ryde	do			5 93	
Sherbrook, N	do			30	
Sherwood	do			31 41	
Stanhope	do			69	
Snowdon	do			116 40	
Sheffield	do			1 63	
Strong	do			53 59	
Sherbourne	do			11 43	
Tudor	do			63 98	
Wicklow	do			13 03	
Wollaston	do			63 68	
Wood	do			186 86	
				12,087 25	
	Less refunds on above			3,214 77	
					8,872 48
	LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND.				
Townships :					
Artemesia	Allowance under 16 Vic. Cap. 159, from proceeds Crown Lands		17 20		
Admaston	do	do	25 19		
Arthur	do	do	158 24		
Amaranth	do	do	37 60		
Bagot	do	do	3 76		
Bromley	do	do	14 89		
Cavan	do	do	37 60		
Greenock	do	do	33 75		
Glenelg	do	do	41 98		
Holland	do	do	43 13		
Howick	do	do	10 26		
Kinloss (ss)	do	do	33 75		
Melancthon	do	do	28 38		
Marmora	do	do	25 83		
Minto	do	do	41 68		
Marysburgh, S	do	do	9 08		
Osprey	do	do	98 15		
Sydenham	do	do	28 84		
Stafford	do	do	4 93		
Tudor	do	do	5 52		
Tiny	do	do	1 88		
Wilberforce	do	do	11 19		
				712 83	
Arran	Allowance under 16 Vic., cap. 159, from proceeds Common School Lands		118 58		
Arthur	do	do	81 70		
Brant	do	do	48 00		
Bruce	do	do	856 15		
Bentinck	do	do	111 39		
	Carried forward		1,215 82	712 83	12,688 28

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	1,215 82	712 83	12,688 28	2,663,422 51
	LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND—*Continued.*				
Townships:					
Elderslie	Allowance under 16 Vic. cap. 159, from proceeds Common School lands	136 90			
Egremont	do do	342 63			
Elma	do do	63 19			
Glenelg	do do	143 09			
Grey	do do	90 34			
Huron	do do	312 94			
Holland	do do	85 79			
Kincardine	do do	183 58			
Morris	do do	81 57			
Normanby	do do	328 46			
Saugeen	do do	19 86			
Sullivan	do do	42 74			
Turnberry	do do	51 97			
Wawanosh, West	do do	48 70			
			3,147 58		
oton	Allowance under 16 Vic. cap. 159 from proceeds Grammar School Lands		180 52		
				4,040 93	
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
Brown & Love	Refund of forfeited cheque *re* new Parliament Buildings			8,000 00	
	Total Refunds				24,729 21
	STATUTE CONSOLIDATION.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding			5,113 71	
J. Notman	Stationery			69 78	
Wm. Barber & Bros.	Paper			14,991 00	
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps			100 00	

G. E. Thomas	do			5 00	
Miller & Richards	Type, etc.			1,292 94	
C. B. Robinson	do			105 38	
Electric Despatch Co.	Messenger service			12 10	
Express Co.	Charges			120 95	
Geo. Verral	Cab hire and cartage			12 50	
Verral Cab Co.	do			2 10	
Geo. Hilliar	Attendance, including meals furnished committee			359 00	
J. P. McDonell	Services			1,450 00	
G. E. Thomas	do			96 00	
J. R. Cartwright	do			500 00	
Thos. Langton	do			1,250 00	
Alex. Robertson	do			920 00	
J. Howard Hunter	do			250 00	
A. H. Sydere	do			54 00	
F. J. Joseph	do			934 81	
A. M. Dymond	do			120 00	
					27,759 27

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

LAW STAMPS AND LICENSES.

British American Bank Note Company	Printing Law Stamps	825 60			
J. Notman	do envelopes	52 00			
T. P. Stewart	Services	50 00			
			927 60		
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding Licenses	622 73			
J. Notman	Stationery	81 67			
			704 40		
Wm. Thompson	Services and expenses inspecting		48 00		
T. H. Casey	do		78 55		
Thos. Botham	do		92 95		
J. F. Mowat	do		122 50		
W. Cochrane	do		79 00		
W. H. Higgins	do		232 50		
W. H. Lee	do		28 00		
Delamere, Reesor & English	Legal services		169 58		
H. Totten	Travelling expenses		3 05		
H. McPhail	Storage, etc. of siezed liquor		35 00		
Citizen Publishing Co	Subscription		92 00		
			2,613 13		
	Less refunds on account of printing, etc. *re* Licenses		1,964 86		
				648 27	
	Carried forward			648 27	2,715,910 99

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			648 27	2,715,910 99
	EXPENSES *re* CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.				
J. W. Manning	Twelve months' salary Chief Officer		1,400 00		
J. F. Mowat	Service as Clerk		615 00		
W. Cochrane	do		79 00		
W. H. Spencer	Services as P. M. at Bracebridge		200 00		
Delamere, Reesor & English	Legal services		1,654 96		
E. G. Murdoch	do		95 96		
Moss, Barwick & Frank	Counsel fee—Regina *vs.* Beemer & Banghart		40 60		
Æ. Irving	do do		40 00		
F. H. Priestley	Law costs *re* Sellars *vs.* Priestley		180 58		
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding		30 80		
A. H. Lefroy	Copy of judgment		5 00		
J. Notman	Stationery		14 65		
Citizen Publishing Co	Pamphlets		1 75		
J. W. Manning	Travelling expenses		109 55		
P. McCurry	do		100 00		
H. Totten	do		34 95		
W. H. Spencer	do		50 00		
Addington	Proportion of expense *re* enforcement of Act		385 40		
Brant, South	do do		140 00		
Bruce, North	do do		600 14		
Bruce, South	do do		835 00		
Bruce, Centre	do do		483 33		
Cardwell	do do		295 01		
Carleton	do do		609 01		
Dundas	do do		542 92		
Dufferin	do do		728 00		
Frontenac	do do		294 24		
Grenville	do do		140 00		
Halton	do do		616 67		
Huron, West	do do		586 32		
Huron, East	do do		690 72		
Huron, South	do do		497 66		
Kent, East	do do		140 00		
Kent, West	do do		512 76		
Lanark, North	do do		356 67		
Lanark, South	do do		566 64		

Lambton, West	do	do		326 67	
Leeds & Brockville	do	do		140 00	
Lennox	do	do		320 17	
Middlesex, East	do	do		950 01	
Middlesex, West	do	do		481 66	
Middlesex, North	do	do		395 00	
Muskoka	do	do		617 26	
Norfolk, North	do	do		259 42	
Norfolk, South	do	do		358 94	
Ontario, North	do	do		1,111 82	
Ontario, South	do	do		310 33	
Oxford, South	do	do		448 33	
Parry Sound	do	do		133 34	
Peterborough, West	do	do		339 31	
Peterborough, East	do	do		140 00	
Renfrew, South	do	do		556 67	
Renfrew, North	do	do		360 00	
Russell	do	do		90 88	
Simcoe, East	do	do		498 34	
Simcoe, West	do	do		281 00	
Simcoe, Centre	do	do		496 76	
Stormont	do	do		359 09	
Wellington, East	do	do		140 00	
Wellington, West	do	do		902 67	
Chatham, Town	do	do		282 32	
Perth, do	do	do		225 00	
Peterborough, Town	do	do		175 98	
Prescott, do	do	do		66 67	
Port Hope, do	do	do		85 00	
					24,525 33
		MARRIAGE LICENSES.			
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding			372 94	
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps			25 00	
					397 94
		ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.			
Ontario Rifle Association	Legislative grant				1,000 00
		ONTARIO ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.			
Ontario Artillery Association	Legislative grant				500 00
	Carried forward				27,071 54	2,715,910 99

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			27,071 54	2,715,910 99
	INSURANCE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE.				
Ætna Fire Insurance Co	For Insurance on Public Buildings, etc		564 78		
Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co	do		851 93		
City Mutual Insurance Co	do		175 28		
County Perth Mutual Insurance Co	do		175 28		
Fire Insurance Exchange	do		175 28		
Gore District Mutual Insurance Co	do		53 12		
Glasgow and London Insurance Co	do		297 50		
Hartford Fire Insurance Co	do		297 50		
Northern Insurance Co	do		196 13		
Phœnix Insurance Co	do		297 50		
Royal Canadian Insurance Co.	do		599 28		
				3,683 58	
	EXPENSES OF ELECTIONS.				
A. Knight	Costs as returning officer, Addington		760 64		
W. H Carney	do Algoma, East		650 86		
A. McQuarrie	do Algoma, West		248 40		
W. J. Scarfe	do Brant, North		402 88		
T. S. Shenstone	do Brant, South		591 15		
W. Sutton	do Bruce, North		897 46		
J. Bruce	do Bruce, South		590 17		
D. Sinclair	do Bruce, Centre		594 61		
W. H. Cole	do Brockville		635 47		
J. Sweetland	do Carleton		744 70		
J. S. Booth	do Cardwell		698 91		
Geo. C. Ward	do Durham, East		532 40		
R. Armour	do Durham, West		531 60		
Thos. Bowles	do Dufferin		116 12		
S. S. Cook	do Dundas		583 97		
J. W. Askin	do Essex, North		900 52		

J. C. Iler	do	Essex, South		1,189 59		
L. McLachlan	do	Elgin, East		621 42		
D. Brown	do	Elgin, West		697 26		
W. Ferguson	do	Frontenac		536 27		
A. McDonald	do	Glengarry		622 79		
P. McCrae	do	Grenville		683 77		
J. Stewart	do	Grey, North		815 45		
T. Lander	do	Grey, South		681 14		
C. H. Moore	do	Grey, Centre		866 96		
Hon. A. McKellar	do	Hamilton		963 11		
W. H. Ponton	do	Hastings, North		891 30		
C. C. Leavens	do	Hastings, East		665 51		
W. Hope	do	Hastings, West		603 24		
R. Armstrong	do	Huron, East		720 95		
R. Gibbons	do	Huron, West		868 62		
J. Dickson	do	Huron, South		828 91		
F. Clement	do	Halton		615 33		
J. Mitchell	do	Haldimand		534 42		
P. D. McKellar	do	Kent, East		783 35		
J. Mercer	do	Kent, West		896 76		
J. P. Gildersleeve	do	Kingston		488 96		
W. Glass	do	London		627 50		
O. T. Pruyn	do	Lennox		479 55		
J. Flintoff	do	Lambton, West		849 95		
E. M. Proctor	do	do East		970 94		
J. Menzies	do	Lanark North		480 01		
J. Thompson	do	Lanark, South		466 70		
J. G. Currie	do	Lincoln		704 83		
J. Smart	do	Leeds		730 54		
R. H. Davis	do	Monck		532 30		
J. E. Lount	do	Muskoka		1,826 92		
W. McDiarmid	do	Middlesex, North		756 75		
J. Walker	do	do East		911 69		
S. Blackburn	dh	do West		583 81		
J. O. Proctor	do	Northumberland, East		784 78		
W. H. Eyre	do	do West		539 28		
A. J. Donly	do	Norfolk, South		548 15		
E. Deedes	do	do North		536 47		
J. H. Perry	do	Ontario, South		915 43		
J. Paxton	do	do North		1,183 75		
Geo. Perry	do	Oxford, North		770 39		
G. R. Pattullo	do	do South		802 76		
A. Burritt	do	Ottawa		687 60		
R. Broddy	do	Peel		650 64		
P. Whelehan	do	Perth, South		689 04		
J. Hossie	do	do North		860 53		
J. Higginson	do	Prescott		675 51		
B. Morrow	do	Peterborough, East		694 44		
J. A. Hall	do	do West		688 66		
		Carried forward		46,004 89	30,755 12	2,715,910 99

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		46,004 89	30,755 12	2,715,910 99
	EXPENSES OF ELECTIONS—*Continued.*				
J. Sharp	Costs as returning officer, Parry Sound		2,926 97		
J. Gillespie	do Prince Edward		658 94		
J. Morris	do Renfrew, North		587 37		
A. Irving	do do South		624 13		
Jas. Keays	do Russell		853 77		
D. E. McIntyre	do Stormont		632 79		
T. D. McConkey	do Simcoe, East		769 15		
A. McIntyre	do do West		659 40		
S. Lount	do do Centre		554 78		
C. Lindsey	do Toronto		3,408 90		
J. G. Duncan	do Welland		724 59		
M. Springer	do Waterloo, North		68 10		
D. McDougall	do do South		723 60		
H. Higginbotham	do Wellington, East		75 00		
J. Anderson	do do West		694 20		
H. F. Gow	do do South		659 93		
F. D. Suter	do Wentworth, North		456 33		
H. W. W. Calder	do do South		502 84		
H. Dunsford	do Victoria, East		912 03		
J. McLennan	do do West		617 37		
J. J. Pearson	do York, North		674 16		
G. R. Vanzant	do do East		526 09		
J. H. Sheppard	do do West		512 86		
J. M. Delamere	Services		100 00		
C. H. Thompson	do		75 00		
J. Bowman	do		15 00		
E. A. McLaurin	do		100 00		
J. M. Delamere	Travelling expenses		9 50		
Sundry persons	Cab hire		3 25		
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding		3,423 04		
J. Notman	Stationery		737 22		
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps		50 00		
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams		9 21		
C. P. Telegraph	do		11 28		
American Express Co	Charges		176 35		
Dom. Express Co	do		11 70		
				69,549 74	

	EXPENSES OF CONTESTED ELECTIONS.				
Hon. Justice Burton	Allowance *re* election trial, Dundas		100 00		
do Ferguson	do do		100 00		
do Osler	do Kent		100 00		
Chancellor Boyd	do do		100 00		
Justice Osler	do Northumberland, East		100 00		
Chancellor Boyd	do do		100 00		
E. B. Brown	Services as Registrar do		93 68		
				693 68	
	REVISION OF VOTERS' LISTS.				
His Honour Judge Kingsmill	Travelling expenses Bruce		26 84		
do Barrett	do do		8 30		
do McCarthy	do Dufferin		9 00		
do Hughes	do Elgin		99 35		
do Price	do Frontenac		82 70		
do Upper	do Haldimand		35 65		
do Toms	do Huron		29 35		
do Doyle	do do		7 40		
do Bell	do Kent		30 30		
do McKenzie	no Lambton		49 45		
do Robinson	do do		11 00		
do Sinclair	do Lanark		31 50		
do Reynolds	do Leeds and Grenville		103 98		
do Wilkinson	do Lennox and Addington		60 60		
do Senkler	do Lincoln		51 00		
do Davis	do Middlesex		67 10		
do Elliott	do do		69 80		
C. M. Lount	do Muskoka		11 60		
Judge Benson	do Northumberland and Durham		65 91		
do Burnham	do Ontario		30 00		
do Dartnell	do do		68 80		
do Finkle	do Oxford		21 75		
do Scott	do Peel		8 30		
do Lizars	do Perth		85 50		
do Woods	do do		13 55		
P. McCurry	do Parry Sound		13 95		
Judge Weller	do Peterboro'		11 60		
do Deacon	do Renfrew		31 93		
do Carman	do Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		81 80		
do Ardagh	do Simcoe		45 60		
do Miller	do Warterlco		15 95		
do Baxter	do Welland		20 14		
do Drew	do Wellington		120 15		
do Sinclair	do Wentworth		51 80		
do Morgan	do York		143 70		
Warwick & Son	Printing		6 64		
				1,621 99	
	Carried forward			102,620 52	2,715,910 99

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			102,620 53	2,715,910 99
	GRATUITIES.				
Geo. Baptie	Allowance on retiring from position of Science Master, Ottawa Normal School		1,600 00		
Edward Fox	do do Chief Clerk Patent Crown Lands Department		3,500 00		
C. Clarkson	do do Head Master Boys' Normal School		500 00		
D. M. Card	do do Inspector Colonization Roads		1,250 00		
Miss Julia Meneilley	do do Teacher Girls' Model School, Toronto		325 00		
Jas. Watson	do do Teacher Deaf & Dumb Institute		350 00		
J. M. Mahany	do do Teacher Reformatory for Boys		100 00		
Mrs. Speight	do do Matron do		106 25		
P. J. Woods	do do Farm Foreman at Experimental Farm		175 00		
H. Purdy	do do Steward and Storekeeper Reformatory for Boys		287 49		
A. McGuinness	do do Guard Central Prison		125 00		
Robt. Dickenson	do do Keeper Kingston Asylum		330 00		
Mrs. Mary Kemp	do do Laundress, do		120 00		
H. B. Manley	do do Caretaker School of Practical Science		330 00		
Mrs. C. Montgomery	Allowance to family of late Dr. Montgomery, Asst. Superintendent Hamilton Asylum		1,083 30		
Mrs. Short	do T. Short, Bursar London Asylum		1,634 00		
Mrs. Roblin	do Registrar Leeds & Grenville		500 00		
Mrs. H. G. Whitesides	do J. L. Whitesides, Clerk Queen's Bench Division		400 00		
Mrs. Donelly	do D. Donelly, Asst. Engineer, Kingston Asylum		750 00		
Mrs. Ledwood	do H. Ledwood, Cook and Baker, Central Prison		124 98		
Mrs. McDonald	do A. R. McDonald, Attendant, Kingston Asylum		90 00		
				13,681 02	
	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MIMICO.				
Beverly Jones, Treasurer	Legislative grant			6,000 00	

	INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.				
Geo. Browning	Butter		110 00		
R. M. Ballantyne	To pay for cheese		254 04		
W. R. Peterkin	Rollers for mailing diplomas		3 50		
Toronto Lithographing Co.	Electrotypes and wood cuts		16 80		
M. O'Connor	Varnishing, oiling, etc., gymnasium fixtures		27 00		
C. P. Railway Co.	Freight charges		1 94		
J. McDonald	Cartage		50		
S. P. May	Services as Commissioner		500 00		
Rev. H. W. Davies	do *re* return of exhibits		100 00		
Duncan McKellar	do do		116 00		
W. F. Green	do do		4 00		
			1,133 78		
	Less proceeds from sale of butter		221 00		
				912 78	
	ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES IN ONTARIO.				
Treasurer Canadian Institute	Legislative grant			1,000 00	
	RYERSON MONUMENT.				
Treasurer Ryerson Memorial Committee	Legislative grant			2,000 00	
	BOUNDARY LITIGATION.				
Electric Despatch Co	Messenger service		1 40		
M. Ryan	Services		100 00		
Hon. O. Mowat	Travelling expenses to England		300 00		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising, notice to trespassers		102 90		
				504 30	
	TELEPHONE SERVICE.				
Bell Telephone Co	Rent of instruments			1,157 50	
	REMOVAL OF PATIENTS.				
Lugsden & Barnett	Travelling bags		12 00		
A. A. Allan & Co.	Bailiff's clothing		15 10		
W. & D. Dineen	do		6 00		
C. P. Industries	do		24 50		
Hughes Bros	do		37 30		
P. Sinser	Services and expenses		1,837 00		
J. Waddell	do		1,616 00		
Mrs. E. McLaughlin	do		2,166 00		
S. Roether	Travelling expenses		16 00		
G. Verral	Cab hire		27 05		
				5,756 95	
	Carried forward			133,633 08	2,715,910 99

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward....			133,633 08	2,715,910 99
	PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.				
Prisoners' Aid Society	Legislative grant			1,000 00	
	SANITARY INVESTIGATIONS AND HEALTH CONFERENCES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding		215 61		
W. Oldright, M.D	Expenses attending health conference at Memphis, Tenn		119 75		
				335 36	
	OUTBREAK OF EPIDEMICS.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing *re* contagious diseases		116 79		
Dr. C. S. Elliott	Services and expenses outbreak of diphtheria, Township of Himsworth		71 75		
Dr. Dupuis	To pay advertising *re* smallpox outbreak		1 00		
				189 54	
	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (LADIES' DEPARTMENT).				
Miss L. Salter	Twelve month's salary as Matron		500 00		
E. M. Morphy	Clock		12 00		
				512 00	
	SUNDRY SERVICES.				
Robt. Porteous	Refund of bail in Queen *vs.* Duckland		142 50		
Jno. Bruce and Harry Symons	do Queen *vs.* Symons		1,210 30		
John Walker	Services for arrears of work, Registry Office, Middlesex		222 60		
				1,575 40	
	CALIGRAPHS.				
A. J. Henderson	Caligraphs			450 00	

	VACCINE FARM.				
Dr. J. Stewart	On account Legislative Grant			250 00	
	EXPENSES *RE* FACTORIES ACT.				
J. R. Brown	Six months' salary as Inspector		500 00		
Robert Barber	do		500 00		
O. A. Rocque	do		500 00		
J. R. Brown	Travelling Expenses		192 00		
Robt. Barber	do		205 15		
O. A. Rocque	do		86 45		
Express Co.	Charges		90		
				1,984 50	
	NIAGARA FALLS PARK.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding		14 32		
J. Notman	Stationery		50		
Alex. Grant	Copies of Judgments		12 00		
A. J. Henderson	Services and expenses reporting evidence *re* Arbitration		923 01		
W. F. Grant	Services as Secretary, 1886-7		900 00		
Express Co.	Charges		50		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising		3 10		
Hon. A. M. Ross	To pay expenses of Executive Council inspecting park		33 25		
				1,886 68	
	UNPROVIDED ITEMS.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding *re* Algoma taxes	68 11			
J. Foot	Services *re* Algoma taxes	10 00			
L. V. Percival	do	200 00			
J. D. Spence	do	21 00			
			299 11		
Hon. A. S. Hardy	Expenses *re* Quebec conference	135 00			
S. T. Bastedo	do	100 00			
Hon. A. M. Ross	To pay expenses of Ontario delegates *re* Quebec conference	399 05			
J. McConvey	Cab hire	4 00			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	16 08			
			654 13		
J. Ritchie	Illuminating buildings *re* Queen's Jubilee	500 00			
Keith & Fitzsimons	do	342 00			
			842 50		
J. H. Harvey	Grant in aid of sufferers *re* fire at Gravenhurst	1,000 00			
J. B. Aylesworth	do Newburg	500 00			
			1,500 00		
F. Williams	Compensation for injuries received whilst confined in Central Prison	300 00			
W. G. Bedson	Compensation for assault on inmate, Toronto Asylum	300 00			
			600 00		
	Carried forward		3,895 74	141,816 56	2,715,910 99

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE—*Concluded.*—RAILWAY SUBSIDY FUND.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		3,895 74	141,816 56	2,715,910 99
	UNPROVIDED ITEMS—*Continued.*				
J. Byrne	Services as night watchman at Government House	46 50			
H. Byrne	do do	88 50			
P. Cunningham	do do	405 00			
			540 00		
W. H. Howland	Grant on account National Prison Association	500 00			
James Massie	To pay sundry accounts do	65 16			
W. T. O'Reilly	To pay subscription, etc., do	15 00			
			580 16		
A. Blue	Travelling expenses *re* Cornwall investigation		22 55		
Æ. Irving	Services *re* Quebec arbitration		150 00		
Jas. McGee	Grant *re* Monument Fort Rouille		250 00		
Gamble Geddes	Sundry expenses of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor		1,208 50		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising *re* Annuities		298 21		
Warwick & Sons	Printing *re* Building Societies		41 25		
				6,986 41	
	Total Miscellaneous				148,802 97
	Total expenditure under Supply Bill				2,864,713 96
	RAILWAY SUBSIDY FUND.				
	(Authority for payment, 35 Vic. cap. 24, and 37 Vic. cap. 37.)				
Canada Southern	On account of grant in aid of lines from St. Clair Junction to St. Thomas—62.901 miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887	6,113 98			
	do 31st December, 1887	6,113 98			
			12,227 96		
Toronto, Grey & Bruce	On account of grant in aid of lines from Orangeville to Owen Sound, and Toronto to Weston—82.079 miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887	4,404 56			
	do 31st December, 1887	4,404 56			
			8,809 12		

Midland Railway.....	On account of grant in aid of lines from Orillia to Midland Bay—34.13 miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887.....	3,732 11			
	do 31st December, 1887.....	3,732 11			
			7,464 22		
London, Huron & Bruce.....	On account of grant in aid of lines from London Junction to Wingham Junction—69.146 miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887.....	6,720 99			
	do 31st December, 1887.....	6,720 99			
			13,441 98		
Brantford, Norfolk & Port Burwell.....	On account of grant in aid of lines from Brantford to Tilsonburg—33.27 miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887.....	3,233 84			
	do 31st December, 1887.....	3,233 84			
			6,467 68		
Victoria Railway	On account of grant in aid of lines from Lindsay to Kinmount — 33.442 miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887.....	4,875 84			
	do 31st December, 1887.....	4,875 84			
			9,751 68		
Hamilton & North-Western..	On account of grant in aid of lines from Hamilton to Barrie, and Clarksville to Collingwood—117.098 miles				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887.....	17,415 92			
	do 31st December, 1887.....	17,415 92			
			34,831 84		
Credit Valley.....	On account of grant in aid of lines from Toronto to Brock Road, and Streetsville to Alton.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887.....	8,802 07			
	do 31st December, 1887.....	8,802 07			
			17,604 14		
Grand Junction	On account of grant in aid of lines from Sterling to Ashburnham—45.86 miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887.....	3,967 80			
	do 31st December, 1887...	3,967 80			
			7,935 60		
Prince Edward County Railway.....	On account of grant in aid of lines from Picton to Trenton, 32 miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887.....	3,888 00			
	do 31st December, 1887.....	3,888 00			
			7,776 00		
Canada Atlantic Railway....	On account of grant in aid of lines from the boundary line to Ottawa, 65.72 miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887.....	5,686 09			
	31st December, 1887.....	5,686 09			
			11,372 18		
				137,682 40	
	Carried forward.....	.....	.....	137,682 40	2,864,713 96

RAILWAY SUBSIDY FUND—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			137,682 40	2,864,713 96
	RAILWAY SUBSIDY FUND—*Continued.*				
	(Authority for payment, 39 Vic. cap. 22, and 42 Vic. cap. 28.)				
Credit Valley Railway	On account of grant in aid of lines from Brock Road to Ingersoll, and from Cataract to Elora, miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887	4,499 04			
	do 31st December, 1887	4,499 04			
			8,998 08		
Belleville & North Hastings	On account of grant in aid of lines from Grand Junction Railway to Moore Mine, 22 miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887	2,855 16			
	do 31st December, 1887	2,855 16			
			5,710 32		
Grand Junction Railway	On account of grant in aid of lines from Sterling to Ashburnham, 45.86 miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887	1,983 89			
	do 31st December, 1887	1,983 89			
			3,967 78		
Canada Atlantic Railway	On account of grant in aid of lines from the boundary line to Ottawa, 65.72 miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887	2,843 05			
	do 31st December, 1887	2,843 05			
			5,686 10		
				24,362 28	
	(Authority for payment, 40 Vic. cap. 14.)				
Victoria Railway	On account of grant in aid of lines from Kinmount to Haliburton, 22.31 miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887	7,721 04			
	do 31st December, 1887	7,721 04			
			15,442 08		
Whitby, Port Perry & Lindsay Railway	On account of grant in aid of lines from Port Perry to Lindsay, 25.945 miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887	2,244 76			
	do 31st December, 1887	2,244 76			
			4,489 52		

Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiqua Railway.....	On account of grant in aid of lines from Prince Arthur's Landing to Fort William, 5.995 miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887.....	518 68			
	do 31st December, 1887.....	518 68			
			1,037 36		
Credit Valley Railway.....	On account of grant in aid of lines from Toronto to Ingersoll, Streetsville to Alton, and Cataract to Elora, 151.851 miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887.....	6,621 41			
	do 31st December, 1887.....	6,621 41			
			13,242 82		
Kingston and Pembroke Railway.....	On account of grant in aid of lines from Mississippi to Madawaski River, 28.42 miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887.....	9,835 58			
	do 31st December, 1887.....	9,835 58			
			19,671 16		
Canada Atlantic Railway	On account of grant in aid of lines from the boundary limit to Ottawa, 65.72 miles.				
	Payments due 30th day of June, 1887.....	2,843 05			
	do 31st December, 1887.....	2,843 05			
			5,686 10		
	(Authority for payment, 41 Vic. cap. 16.)			59,569 04	
Hamilton and North-Western.	On account of grant in aid of lines from Jarvis to Port Dover, 8.975 miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887.....	776 51			
	do 31st December, 1887.....	776 51			
			1,553 02		
North Simcoe Railway.....	On account of grant in aid of lines from Penetanguishene to Harrison's Crossings, 33.343 miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887.....	3,606 04			
	do 31st December, 1887.....	3,606 04			
			7,212 08		
	(Authority for payment, 44 Vic. cap. 23.)			8,765 10	
Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie.....	On account of grant in aid of lines from Harriston to Wiarton, and Mount Forest to Durham, 78.51 miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887.....	5,746 65			
	do 31st December, 1887.....	5,746 65			
			11,493 30		
Erie and Huron Railway.....	On account of grant in aid of lines from Rondeau to Wallaceburg, 39.74 miles.				
	Payments due 30th June, 1887.....	3,055 01			
	do 31st December, 1887.....	3,055 01			
			6,110 02		
				17,603 32	
	Total aid to Railways.....				247,982 14
	Carried forward.....				3,112,696 10

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward				3,112,696 10
	ANNUITIES.				
	(Authority for payment, 47 Vic. cap. 31.)				
Treasurer—					
Ontario	To pay Annuity Certificates, due 30th June, 1887			19,850 00	
	do do 31st December, 1887.			26,100 00	
					45,950 00
	SURPLUS DISTRIBUTION FUND.				
	(Authority for payment, 36 Vic. cap. 47.)				
Treasurer Township of—					
Bruce	On account apportionment under Municipal Loan Fund Act				177 12
	DRAINAGE DEBENTURES (MUNICIPAL).				
	(Authority for payment, 36 Vic. cap. 3, and 37 Vic. cap. 20.)				
The Treasurer—					
Dunwich	Debentures issued by the Municipality for the Construction of Drainage Works			1,424 70	
Ekfrid	do do do			3,589 98	
Moore	do do do			968 00	

Southwold	do	do	do			2,303 00	
Warwick	do	do	do			950 00	
Wawanosh, West	do	do	do			400 00	
Zorra, East	do	do	do			6,730 71	
							16,366 39
	TILE DRAINAGE.						
The Treasurer—							
Aldborough	Debentures issued by the Municipality for the Construction of Tile Drainage Works					400 00	
Brooke	do	do	do			400 00	
Caradoc	do	do	do			600 00	
Colchester, South	do	do	do			500 00	
Dunwich	do	do	do			1,000 00	
Ekfrid	do	do	do			600 00	
Harwich	do	do	do			600 00	
Malahide	do	do	do			4,200 00	
Mosa	do	do	do			900 00	
Ops	do	do	do			700 00	
Orford	do	do	do			400 00	
Plympton	do	do	do			1,200 00	
Southwold	do	do	do			1,000 00	
Warwick	do	do	do			1,100 00	
Yarmouth	do	do	do			200 00	
							13,800 00
	NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.						
	(Authority for payment, 43 Vic. cap. 2, and 48 Vic. cap. 6.)						
Lionel Yorke	On account Contract					147,060 44	
R. A. Waite	do services as Architect					7,500 00	
Gordon and Helliwell	Services and expenses *re* plans					5,000 00	
Darling & Curry	do					5,000 00	
J. E. Berkeley Smith	To pay change of water supply—service pipe					117 85	
							164,678 29
	Carried forward						3,353,667 90

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward				3,353,667 90
	LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND—SPECIAL ACCOUNT.				
	(Authority for payment, 45 Vic. cap. 3, and 49 Vic. cap. 6.)				
Treasurer— Wawanosh, West	Proportion of principal due Municipality on account of receipts by the late Province of Canada from sales of Common School Lands			402 59	
do	Proportion of interest due Municipality on account of receipts by the late Province of Canada from sales of Common School Lands			301 94	
					704 53
	COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.				
Treasurer— Province of Quebec	On account of School Lands				100,000 00
	Total Expenditure				3,454,372 43

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

Provincial Auditor's Office,
Toronto, 31st January, 1888.

No. 13.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, showing the amounts Unexpended and Over-expended during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1887.

SERVICE.	SUB-SERVICE.	Estimated Expenditure.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Over-expended.	Overdrafts of Appropriations.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Civil Government	Government House	1,750 00	1,850 00		100 00	100 00
	Lieutenant-Governor's Office—salaries	2,480 00	2,480 00			
	do expenses	1,500 00	1,340 84	159 16		
	Attorney-General's Department—salaries	14,050 00	14,050 00			
	do expenses	2,180 00	2,350 59		170 59	170 59
	Education Department—salaries	19,400 00	19,358 98	41 02		
	do expenses	1,850 00	1,828 44	21 56		
	Crown Lands Department—salaries	39,550 00	38,867 00	683 00		
	do expenses	9,600 00	9,591 76	8 24		
	Public Works Department—salaries	16,400 00	16,400 00			
	do expenses	2,230 00	1,925 21	304 79		
	Treasury Department—salaries	11,200 00	11,200 00			
	do expenses	2,950 00	2,856 49	93 51		
	Provincial Audit Office—salaries	4,300 00	4,300 00			
	do expenses	800 00	759 58	40 42		
	Department of Agriculture—expenses	500 00	470 67	29 33		
	Secretary and Registrar's Department—salaries	13,400 00	13,400 00			
	do do expenses	2,850 00	3,215 18		365 18	365 18
	Registrar-General's Department—salaries	5,700 00	5,700 00			
	do expenses	4,975 00	3,308 72	1,666 28		
	License Branch—salaries	5,100 00	4,818 00	282 00		
	do expenses	650 00	624 35	25 65		
	Immigration Department—salaries	1,300 00	1,300 00			
	do expenses	300 00	233 00	67 00		
	Public Institutions Department—salaries	7,625 00	7,625 00			
	do expenses	1,750 00	2,135 02		385 02	385 02
	Board of Health—salaries	4,063 00	4,063 00			
	do expenses	2,912 00	2,827 43	84 57		
	Official *Gazette*	3,000 00	3,126 08		126 08	
	Queen's Printer's Office—salaries	2,300 00	2,300 00			
	do expenses	100 00	96 60	3 40		
	Inspection of Registry Offices	1,900 00	1,425 00	475 00		
	do Insurance—salaries	2,700 00	2,700 00			
	do do expenses	400 00	762 63		362 63	10 31
	Total Civil Government	191,765 00	189,289 57	3,984 93	1,509 50	

No. 13.—STATEMENT, ETC.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	SUB-SERVICE.	Estimated Expenditnre.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Over Expended.	Overdrafts of Appropria-tions.
		$ c.	$ ct	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Legislation	Salaries	12,650 00	12,650 00			
	Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages	13,000 00	14,478 10		1,478 10	
	Postages, etc	3,000 00	3,003 37		3 37	
	Stationery, printing and binding	23,300 00	22,290 53	1,009 47		
	Printing bills, etc	3,500 00	3,492 59	7 41		
	Library	4,850 00	3,044 87	1,805 13		
	Indemnity to members	60,300 00	58,467 60	1,832 40		
	Expenses	3,000 00	5,575 40		2,575 40	
	Total Legislation	123,600 00	123,002 46	4,654 41	4,056 87	
Administration of Justice	Supreme Court of Judicature	27,000 00	25,410 06	1,589 94		
	Court of Appeal	1,800 00	1,295 10	504 90		
	High Court	3,810 00	3,862 45		52 45	
	Chancery Court	11,670 00	11,294 14	375 86		
	Queen's Bench Division	7,078 00	6,649 09	428 91		
	Common Pleas Division	5,575 00	5,109 35	465 65		
	Surrogate Judges, etc	20,143 00	19,220 00	923 00		
	Crown Counsel Prosecutions	12,000 00	8,744 32	3,255 68		
	Administration Criminal Justice	153,800 00	132,920 15	20,879 85		
	Inspection Legal Offices	2,850 00	2,862 88		12 88	
	Inspection Division Courts	3,550 00	3,768 41		218 41	
	Special services	4,200 00	4,655 51		455 51	
	Sheriffs' fees	6,000 00	4,631 86	1,368 14		
	Seals, etc	300 00	227 38	72 62		
	Registration books	600 00	287 50	312 50		
	Shorthand reporters	10,700 00	10,700 00			
	Constitutional questions	12,000 00	1,356 77	10,643 23		
	Grouped counties	1,600 00	2,671 43		1,071 43	
	Ditches and Watercourses Act	500 00	378 20	121 80		
	Deputy Clerks of the Crown	17,200 00	17,200 00			
	Local Registrars	6,289 00	5,328 12	960 88		
	Land Titles Act	4,600 00	4,976 10		376 10	
	District of Algoma	13,550 75	13,751 42		200 67	
	do Thunder Bay	14,650 00	7,908 93	6,741 07		
	do Rainy River	10,550 00	10,938 77		388 77	
	do Nipissing	6,500 00	5,499 05	1,000 95		

	do Parry Sound	2,900 00	2,499 58	400 42		
	do Muskoka	3,400 00	2,734 03	665 97		
	Provisional County of Haliburton	500 00	150 00	350 00		
	Provincial Police	7,650 00	7,464 49	185 51		
	Total Administration of Justice	372,965 75	324,495 09	51,246 88	2,776 22	
Education	Public and Separate Schools	240,000 00	239,997 80	2 20		
	Poor Schools	22,000 00	21,957 50	42 50		
	Model Schools	8,400 00	8,398 96	1 04		
	Teachers Institutes	2,000 00	1,988 20	11 80		
	High Schools	90,600 00	90,396 65	203 35		
	Training Institutes	2,100 00	1,893 10	206 90		
	School Inspection	50,550 00	50,364 05	185 95		
	Departmental Examinations	11,000 00	11,658 51		658 51	658 51
	Normal and Model School, Toronto—salaries	17,280 00	17,314 00		34 00	34 00
	do expenses	1,800 00	1,807 47		7 47	7 47
	Normal and Model Schools, Ottawa—salaries	19,210 00	19,210 00			
	do expenses	1,800 00	1,857 19		57 19	57 19
	Museum and Library—salaries	2,800 00	2,800 00			
	do expenses	1,050 00	935 52	114 48		
	School Practical Science—salaries	4,600 00	4,600 00			
	do expenses	2,994 00	2,166 36	827 64		
	Mechanics' Institutes	30,000 00	26,107 59	3,892 41		
	Art School, etc	4,500 00	5,068 57		568 57	
	Literary and Scientific	2,000 00	2,000 00			
	Miscellaneous	2,274 65	1,943 62	331 03		
	Superannuated Teachers	58,300 00	58,295 33	4 67		
	Total Education	575,258 65	570,760 42	5,823 97	1,325 74	
Public Institutions Maintenance	Toronto Asylum	97,874 15	96,405 18	1,468 97		
	London do	124,320 00	120,461 15	3,858 85		
	Kingston do	89,240 00	81,353 57	7,886 43		
	Hamilton do	84,012 00	92,928 55		8,886 55	8,886 55
	Orillia do	29,400 00	27,212 47	2,187 53		
	Central Prison	63,221 56	62,321 87	899 69		
	do Industries	27,355 00	27,354 89	11		
	Boys' Reformatory	41,910 00	39,528 89	2,381 11		
	Deaf and Dumb Institute	40,050 50	40,044 53	5 97		
	Blind Institute	33,817 00	33,317 36	499 64		
	Mercer Reformatory	29,876 00	29,816 16	59 84		
	Total Public Institutions	661,106 21	650,744 62	19,248 14	8,886 55	

No. 13.—Statement, Etc.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	SUB-SERVICE.	Estimated Expenditure.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Over Expended.	Overdrafts of Appropriations.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Immigration	Agencies in Europe	5,150 00	5,150 00			
	do Ontario	2,250 00	2,485 22		235 22	
	Carriage	3,500 00	809 34	2,690 66		
	Provisions	3,000 00	2,948 31	51 69		
	Incidentals	3,000 00	403 07	2,596 93		
	Total Immigration	16,900 00	11,795 94	5,339 28	235 22	
Agriculture	Electoral Division Societies	63,450 00	61,220 00	2,230 00		
	Grants to Associations	17,900 00	17,900 00			
	Farmers' Institutes	3,050 00	2,017 51	1,032 49		
	Incidentals	5,050 00	3,035 50	2,014 50		
	Tree planting	1,000 60	834 84	165 16		
	Forestry	2,000 00	1,566 03	433 97		
	Bureau of Statistics—salaries	7,425 00	7,412 00	13 00		
	do expenses	6,000 00	6,473 53		473 53	
	Agricultural College	19,815 00	17,136 43	2,678 57		
	Experimental Farm	14,196 90	12,471 44	1,724 56		
	Expermental Creamery		499 86		499 86	
	Total Agriculture	139,886 00	130,567 14	10,292 25	973 39	
Hospitals and Charities		106,121 56	106,230 62		109 06	109 06
Repairs and maintenance Government and Departmental Buildings	Government House	7,500 00	10,862 73		3,362 73	3,362 73
	Parliament Buildings—Main Building	9,900 00	12,379 26		2,479 26	2,479 26
	do West Wing	2,800 00	2,827 33		27 33	27 33
	do East Wing	4,050 00	4,030 56	19 44		
	Educational Buildings	7,900 00	7,886 08	13 92		
	Simcoe Street Premises	2,700 00	3,536 83		836 83	836 83
	Miscellaneous	2,990 00	3,060 75		70 75	70 75
	Normal School, Ottawa	3,000 00	3,458 27		458 27	458 27
	School of Practical Science	1,200 00	1,620 98		420 98	420 98

	Agricultural College	6,000 00	5,390 00	610 00	.....	
	Agricultural Hall	500 00	349 90	150 10	.....	
	Osgoode Hall	8,040 00	7,847 46	192 54	.....	
	Total Repairs and Maintenance	56,580 00	63,250 15	986 00	7,656 15	
Public Buildings	Toronto Lunatic Asylum	1,500 00	1,498 16	1 84	.....	
	do Inspector	5,959 00	5,613 89	345 11	.....	
	London Lunatic Asylum	10,500 00	543 92	9,956 08	.....	
	do Inspector	7,475 00	4,976 68	2,498 32	.....	
	Hamilton Lunatic Asylum	103,700 00	67,717 12	35,982 88	.....	
	do Inspector	16,750 00	21,157 99	.....	4,407 99	
	Kingston Lunatic Asylum	7,800 00	7,728 85	71 15	.....	
	do Inspector	9,232 44	9,151 63	80 81	.....	
	do Regiopolis Branch	200 00	67 00	133 00	.....	
	Orillia Idiot Asylum	62,000 00	47,796 90	14,203 10	.....	
	do Inspector	11,150 00	8,783 70	2,366 30	.....	
	Reformatory for Boys	4,400 00	4,347 60	52 40	.....	
	do Inspector	2,765 00	2,298 01	466 99	.....	
	Reformatory for Females	800 00	858 61	.....	58 61	
	do Inspector	2,145 67	2,084 44	61 23	.....	
	Central Prison	500 00	469 06	30 94	.....	
	do Inspector	6,842 00	6,470 09	371 91	.....	
	Deaf and Dumb Institute	1,800 00	1,765 43	34 57	.....	
	do Inspector	2,141 00	2,132 35	8 65	.....	
	Blind Institute	2,460 00	1,444 45	1,015 55	.....	
	do Inspector	4,290 00	4,288 22	1 78	.....	
	Agricultural College	13,100 00	12,999 56	100 44	.....	
	Educational Department and Normal School, Toronto	12,500 00	54 00	12,446 00	.....	
	Normal School, Ottawa	2,000 00	3,056 35	.....	1,056 35	1,056 35
	School of Practical Science	2,000 00	1,362 07	637 93	.....	
	Osgoode Hall	2,500 00	2,542 69	.....	42 69	42 69
	Government House	3,000 00	3,479 04	.....	479 04	479 04
	Parliament Buildings	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	
	Algoma District	5,500 00	5,423 15	76 85	.....	
	Thunder Bay District	1,200 00	587 08	612 92	.....	
	Rainy River do	1,400 00	1,300 30	99 70	.....	
	Muskoka do	100 00	38 73	61 27	.....	
	Parry Sound do	1,500 00	1,532 81	.....	32 81	32 81
	Nippising do	1,200 00	690 56	509 44	.....	
	Haliburton	200 00	.....	200 00	.....	
	Fence Niagara Falls	200 00	.....	200 00	.....	
	Brock's Monument	200 00	198 25	1 75	.....	
	Agricultural Hall	324 00	324 00	.....	.....	
	Total Public Buildings	313,334 11	234,782 69	84,628 91	6,077 49	

No. 13.—Statement, Etc.—*Continued.*

Service.	Sub-Service.	Estimated Expenditure.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Over Expended.	Overdrafts of Appropriations.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Public Works	Gull & Burnt River Works	1,525 00	1,447 24	77 76		
	Muskoka Lakes do	6,900 00	5,034 08	2,165 92		
	Mary's and Fairy Lakes Works	550 00	520 60	29 40		
	Peninsula Creek Improvements	9,586 00	8,175 67	1,410 33		
	Balsam River Works	10,500 00	3,270 59	7,229 41		
	Maganetawan do	10,700 00	7,807 40	2,892 60		
	Nation River do	3,000 00	3,000 00			
	Maintenance Locks, Dams, etc.	5,000 00	5,110 84		110 84	
	Surveys, Inspections, etc.	5,000 00	1,348 61	3,651 39		
	Lock Master's Salaries	3,800 00	3,686 73	113 27		
	Lake Nippising	3,000 00		3,000 00		
	Lake Scugog	1,000 00	977 53	22 47		
	Georgian Bay Channel	500 00	610 94		110 94	
	Total Public Works	61,061 00	40,990 23	20,292 55	221 78	
Colonization Roads		117,550 00	122,974 78		5,424 78	5,424 78
Charges on Crown Lands	Board of Surveyors	400 00	400 00			
	Agents' Salaries	22,000 00	22,087 27		87 27	
	Forest Ranging	22,000 00	22,249 25		249 25	
	Fire Ranging	10,000 00	9,969 03	30 97		
	Special Timber Inspection	3,000 00	360 00	2,640 00		
	Surveys	39,500 00	39,473 25	26 75		
	Total Charges on Crown Lands	96,900 00	94,538 80	2,697 72	336 52	
Refunds	Education	5,000,00	3,815 80	1,184 20		
	Crown Lands	10,500 00	8,872 48	1,627 52		
	Municipalities' Fund	4,457 35		4,457 35		

	Land Improvement Fund	4,040 93	4,040 93			
	Miscellaneous	8,000 00	8,000 00			
	Total Refunds	31,998 28	24,729 21	7,269 07		
Statute Consolidation		33,650 00	27,759 27	5,890 73		
Miscellaneous Expenditure	Law Stamps and Licenses	1,500 00	648 27	851 73		
	Canada Temperance Act	11,400 00	24,525 33		13,125 33	
	Marriage Licenses	400 00	397 94	2 06		
	Ontario Rifle Association	1,000 00	1,000 00			
	Ontario Artillery Association	500 00	500 00			
	Insurance Public Buildings	4,500 00	3,683 58	816 42		
	Expenses of Elections	70,000 00	69,549 74	450 26		
	Voters' Lists	2,000 00	1,621 99	378 01		
	Gratuities	13,200 00	13,681 02		481 02	
	Industrial School, Mimico	6,000 00	6,000 00			
	Indian and Colonial Exhibition	1,170 00	912 78	257 22		
	Archæological Researches	1,000 00	1,000 00			
	Ryerson Monument	2,000 00	2,000 00			
	Boundary Litigation	5,000 00	504 30	4,495 70		
	Telephone Service	1,200 00	1,157 50	42 50		
	Removal of patients	6,000 00	5,756 95	243 05		
	Prisoners' Aid Society	1,000 00	1,000 00			
	Sanitary Investigations	1,000 00	335 36	664 64		
	Outbreak of Epidemics	1,500 00	189 54	1,310 46		
	University College	700 00	512 00	188 00		
	Sundry Services	1,575 40	1,575 40			
	Caligraphs	450 00	450 00			
	Vaccine Farm	500 00	250 00	250 00		
	Factories' Act	3,500 00	1,984 50	1,515 50		
	Niagara Falls Park		1,886 68		1,886 68	
	Contested Elections		693 68		693 68	
	Unprovided Items	50,000 00	6,986 41	43,013 59		
	Total Miscellaneous	187,095 40	148,802 97	54,479 14	16,186 71	
	Grand Totals	3,085,771 96	2,864,713 96	277,567 98	56,509 98	25,475 70

No. 13.—Statement, Etc.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	SUB-SERVICE.	Estimated Expenditure.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Over Expended.	Overdrafts of Appropriations.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Aid to Railways			247,982 14			
Surplus Distribution Fund			177 12			
Annuities			45,950 00			
Drainage Debentures (Municipal)			16,366 39			
Tile Drainage			13,800 00			
New Parliament Buildings			164,678 29			
Common School Lands			100,000 00			
Land Improvement Fund Special			704 53			
Stationery purchased		16,485 56				
do distributed		17,014 53				
	Total Expenditure		3,454,372 43			

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

Provincial Auditor's Office,
Toronto, 31st January, 1888.

No. 14.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEARS 1886 AND 1887.

SERVICE.	SUB-SERVICE.	Expenditure, 1886.		Expenditure, 1887.	
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Civil Government	Government House	1,850 00		1,850 00	
	Lieutenant-Governor's Office—salaries	2,480 00		2,480 00	
	do expenses	1,499 90		1,340 84	
	Attorney-General's Department—salaries	13,450 00		14,050 00	
	do expenses	2,272 56		2,350 59	
	Educational Department—salaries	18,950 00		19,358 98	
	do expenses	1,828 89		1,828 44	
	Crown Lands Department—salaries	39,050 00		38,867 00	
	do expenses	8,626 96		9,591 76	
	Public Works Department—salaries	15,950 00		16,400 00	
	do expenses	1,883 15		1,925 21	
	Treasury Department—salaries	11,037 50		11,200 00	
	do expenses	2,279 17		2,856 49	
	Audit Office—salaries	3,975 91		4,300 00	
	do expenses	800 00		759 58	
	Agricultural Department			470 67	
	Secretary and Registrar's Department—salaries	13,050 00		13,400 00	
	do expenses	2,999 57		3,215 18	
	Registrar-General's Office—salaries	5,400 54		5,700 00	
	do expenses	1,722 28		3,308 72	
	License and Administration of Justice Branch—salaries	5,004 99		4,818 00	
	do do expenses	531 97		624 35	
	Immigration Department—salaries	1,300 00		1,300 00	
	do expenses	299 77		233 00	
	Public Institutions Department—salaries	7,492 00		7,625 00	
	do expenses	2,045 15		2,135 02	
	Board of Health—salaries	7,413 13		4,063 00	
	do expenses			2,827 43	
	Official *Gazette*	2,051 84		3,126 08	
	Queen's Printer's Office—salaries	2,250 00		2,300 00	
	do expenses	100 00		96 60	
	Inspection Registry Offices	1,900 00		1,425 00	
	do Insurance Companies—salaries	3,549 28		2,700 00	
	do expenses			762 63	
			183,049 56		189,289 57

No. 14.—Comparative Statement—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	SUB-SERVICE.	Expenditure, 1886.		Expenditure, 1887.	
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Legislation	Salaries	11,900 00		12,650 00	
	Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages	14,590 50		14,478 10	
	Postages and cost of House Post Office	3,058 58		3,003 37	
	Stationery, Printing and Binding	19,452 22		22,290 53	
	Printing Bills and distributing Statutes	3,908 80		3,492 59	
	Library	3,750 25		3,044 87	
	Indemnity to Members	55,710 00		58,467 60	
	Contingencies	3,241 87		5,575 40	
			115,612 22		123,002 46
Administration of Justice	Supreme Court of Judicature	26,397 67		25,410 06	
	Court of Appeal	1,463 30		1,295 10	
	High Court	4,029 22		3,862 45	
	Chancery Division	11,401 57		11,294 14	
	Queen's Bench Division	7,003 43		6,649 09	
	Common Pleas Division	4,845 88		5,109 35	
	Surrogate Judges, etc	18,783 50		19,220 00	
	Crown Counsel Prosecutions	10,777 01		8,744 32	
	Administration Criminal Justice	145,796 83		132,920 15	
	Inspection of Judicial Offices	2,523 65		2,862 88	
	Inspection of Division Courts	3,445 82		3,768 41	
	Special Services	3,234 53		4,655 51	
	Sheriffs' Fees, etc	5,625 10		4,631 86	
	Seals and other Contingencies	164 57		227 38	
	Registration Books	277 60		287 50	
	Shorthand Reporters	10,700 00		10,700 00	
	Constitutional Questions	4,475 31		1,356 77	
	Gronped Counties	1,904 57		2,671 43	
	Ditches and Water Courses Act	258 00		378 20	
	Deputy Clerks of Crown and Pleas	17,200 00		17,200 00	
	Local Registrars	5,075 00		5,328 12	
	Expenses *re* Land Titles Act	4,893 40		4,976 10	
	District of Algoma	13,411 14		13,751 42	
	do Thunder Bay	14,066 88		7,908 93	
	do Rainy River	10,434 86		10,938 77	
	do Nipissing	5,032 57		5,499 05	
	do Parry Sound	2,898 45		2,499 58	
	do Muskoka	2,627 10		2,734 03	
	Provisional County of Haliburton	150 00		150 00	
	Provincial Police	7,744 20		7,464 49	
			346,641 16		324,495 09

Education	Public and Separate Schools	238,652 95		239,997 80	
	Poor Schools	21,705 71		21,957 50	
	Model Schools	8,102 64		8,398 96	
	Teachers' Institutes	1,898 95		1,988 20	
	High Schools	87,000 60		90,396 65	
	Training Institutes	1,600 00		1,893 10	
	Inspection Public and Separate Schools	41,993 59		39,102 84	
	Departmental Examinations	10,413 04		11,658 51	
	Inspection Normal, High and Model Schools	11,981 34		11,261 21	
	Normal and Model School, Toronto—salaries	17,338 00		17,314 00	
	do expenses	1,640 00		1,807 47	
	Normal School, Ottawa—salaries	18,010 00		19,210 00	
	do expenses	1,499 89		1,857 19	
	Museum and Library, salaries	3,445 99		2,800 00	
	do expenses			935 52	
	School Practical Science, salaries	5,696 28		4,600 00	
	do expenses			2,166 36	
	Mechanics' Institutes	29,502 42		26,107 59	
	Art Schools	3,078 44		5,068 57	
	Literary and Scientific	1,750 00		2,000 00	
	Miscellaneous	4,013 71		1,943 62	
	Superannuated Teachers	58,788 58		58,295 33	
			568,112 13		570,760 42
Public Institutions	Toronto Asylum	90,862 85		96,405 18	
	London do	112,410 69		120,461 15	
	Kingston do	79,059 04		81,353 57	
	Hamilton do	76,516 31		92,928 55	
	Orillia do	28,070 52		27,212 47	
	Deaf and Dumb Institute	39,937 68		40,044 53	
	Blind Institute	33,505 12		33,317 36	
	Central Prison, Toronto	58,563 51		62,321 87	
	do Industries	20,547 76		27,354 89	
	Reformatory for Boys	41,452 18		39,528 89	
	do Females	28,303 00		29,816 16	
			609,228 66		650,744 62
Immigration			16,837 40		11,795 94
Agriculture and Arts			125,259 68		130,567 14
Hospitals and Charities			103,416 19		106,230 62
Repairs and Maintenance			57,650 91		63,250 15
Public Buildings			227,893 19		234,782 69
Public Works			51,763 67		40,990 23

No. 14.—Comparative Statement—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	SUB-SERVICE.	Expenditure, 1886.		Expenditure, 1887.	
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Colonization Roads			145,213 80		122,974 78
Charges on Crown Lands			91,092 98		94,538 80
Refunds	Education	6,046 05		3,815 80	
	Crown Lands	8,548 37		8,872 48	
	Municipalities Fund	4,643 10			
	Land Improvement Fund	4,977 06		4,040 93	
	Miscellaneous			8,000 00	
			24,214 58		24,729 21
*Colonial and Indian Exhibition	Educational Exhibit	9,308 93			
	Exhibit of Bee-keepers' Association	1,000 00			
	Dairy and Grain Exhibit	1,421 65			
			11,730 58		
Statute Consolidation			17,666 37		27,759 27
Miscellaneous	Law Stamps and Licenses	1,824 77		648 27	
	Canada Temperance Act	7,878 73		24,525 33	
	Marriage Licenses	369 79		397 94	
	Ontario Rifle Association	1,000 00		1,000 00	
	do Artillery do	500 00		500 00	
	Insurance on Public Buildings and Furniture	4,046 90		3,683 58	
	Expenses of Elections	2,764 24		69,549 74	
	do Contested Elections			693 68	
	Revision of Voter's Lists	3,308 96		1,621 99	
	Gratuities	9,762 20		13,681 02	
	Colonial and Indian Exhibition			912 78	
	Boundary Award	14 50		504 30	
	Archæological Researches			1,000 00	
	Ryerson Monument			2,000 00	
	Telephone Service	1,165 43		1,157 50	
	Prisoners' Aid Society	1,000 00		1,000 00	
	Removal of Patients	5,755 92		5,756 95	
	Sanitary Investigations			335 36	
	Outbreak of Epidemics	71 50		189 54	

Vaccine Farm	1,000 00		250 00		
Smallpox Outbreak	5,358 55		.....		
Niagara Falls Park	12,887 89		1,886 68		
University College	1,348 93		512 00		
Sundry Services	.....		1,575 40		
Caligraph	.....		450 00		
Industrial School, Mimico	.....		6,000 00		
Stenograph	40 00		.....		
Manual of School Hygiene	1,302 60		.....		
English and American Patents	512 40		.....		
Brant's Monument	2,500 00		.....		
Central Prison Commission	2,296 02		.....		
Factories Act	.....		1,984 50		
Unprovided items	7,887 01		6,986 41		
		74,596 34			148,802 97
Drainage debentures	.....	27,926 56			30,166 39
Aid to Railways	.....	247,982 14			247,982 14
Annuities	.....	33,550 00			45,950 00
Surplus Distribution Fund	.....	377 51			177 12
Land Improvement Fund—Special					
Principal	.....	1,889 24			402 59
Interest	.....	91,173 60			301 91
Common School Fund	.....	.....			100,000 00
New Parliament Buildings	.....	8,119 41			164,678 29
Stationery	.....	259 31			.....
†Ontario Tree Planting	.....	452 38			.....
		3,181,709 00			3,454,372 43

* For Expenditure in 1887 see Miscellaneous.

† For Expenditure in 1887 see Agriculture.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 31st January, 1888.

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

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